Gc
977.102
C49gr
v.1,pt.2
1963885

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

GEN

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1833 02481 0654

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016

https://archive.org/details/centennialhistor12grev

4496

CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF CINCINNATI

AND

REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS

BY

CHARLES THEODORE GREVE, A. B., LL. B.

"History is Philosophy Teaching by Examples."

v. 1, pt. 2

VOL. I.

PUBLISHED BY
BIOGRAPHICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY.
GEO. RICHMOND, PRES.; C. R. ARNOLD, SEC'Y AND TREAS.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
1904.

ity of 931. He had been a constable and member of the watch at various times prior to this election. Shortly after his election the Council provided for the appointment of one captain, one assistant and five patrolmen and the captain was empowered to employ additional patrolmen not to exceed four in number, if necessary. Burnet was reelected mayor in 1829 and with him was chosen as city marshal, William Doty, defeating Thomas Heckewelder. Doty served for four years. During his administration an ordinance was passed authorizing the city marshal to organize a night watch of not more than 20 persons and to procure a building for a watch house in the central portion of the city. This was intended not so much for the lodgment of prisoners as a place for the night watch to meet at sundown in the evening and at sunrise in the morning to answer roll call, instead of meeting at the houses of private citizens as theretofore. In 1833 when Samuel W. Davies became mayor, Jesse Justice became marshal and served for one term of two years. During the last year of his term, the marshal's salary was fixed at $1,000 per annum. He was succeeded in 1835 by James Saffin, who had been connected with the police force such as it was for many years. He held the position for 12 years and seems to have been very successful as an officer. In those days the fees of the office were very large and it was not uncommon for a marshal to make from $15,000 to $20,000 and sometimes as high as $25,000. The police themselves were ridiculously underpaid. The first regular tax provision for a watch fund was made by an ordinance passed June 18, 1834, levying one mill on a dollar for the support of the night watch. It was not until six years later that a watchman's compensation was regularly fixed at one dollar per night. It was during the term of Marshal Saffin that the slavery riots in 1836 took place. Saffin afterwards became Police Court judge and at a later time was promoted to the bench of the Court of Common Pleas. (Roe's Our Police.)

1963885

In 1836 Marshal Saffin's deputies were Ira A. Butterfield and George Whann with their office of course as was their chief's at the mayor's office on Third between Main and Sycamore. In 1840 Butterfield had become captain of the watch and James Wise was lieutenant. The watch itself consisted of 21 members, three from each ward, whose names are given in the "Cincinnati Almanac" of Glezen & Shepard for that year.

Recd July 2 '77 - 1977

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The progress of the water works has been noted in the extracts from the directories already given. After the erection of the reservoir and buildings by Mr. Davies, who bought out his associates on March 17, 1820, wooden pipes were laid from the reservoir through Martin Baum's orchard down to Deer creek, on the west side of the creek through Baum's fields to Broadway, thence along Fifth street to Sycamore and down Sycamore to Lower Market. Here the first fire plug and wooden penstock were placed and water was lifted for the first time by machinery and distributed to the citizens through the pipes on July 3, 1821. Three years later Colonel Davies bought the engine boiler of the steamboat "Vesta" which was repaired by Joseph Dickinson and fitted up in the frame building south of Front street. By means of this, water was lifted to a tank in the same building and forced up the hill 400 feet through a five-inch iron pipe and 350 feet through gum-wood pipe into the reservoir. The trees for the pipe were cut in Deacon Wade's woods near Western row (Central avenue) and Everett street. Davies found that his means were inadequate to carry out the scheme in accordance with his original plan and offered the works as they stood to the city for an amount less than what they had actually cost him. This offer was very foolishly refused and thereupon he associated with himself Davis B. Lawler, William Greene, Samuel Foote, John P. Foote, W. A. Ware, and M. P. Cassilly, and a stock company was organized with a capital of $75,000, under the name of the Cincinnati Water Company, to which was transferred the entire establishment which included almost 27,000 feet of wooden pipe, 530 hydrants and an income of not less than $5,000. Ware afterwards sold out his share to George Grim and William S. Johnston. Of this company, John P. Foote became president, Greene, secretary and Lawler, treasurer. S. W. Davies acted as superintendent. In 1832 another attempt to sell to the city was voted down. The company continued to add new pipe to improve the works so that by the year 1834 its iron piping extended 6,800 feet throughout the city and its wooden piping almost 25 miles. By 1836 the iron piping had increased to two miles. In 1828 the engine was repaired and the entire pumping apparatus was remodeled by Anthony Harkness. The water was thrown by a 12-inch iron pipe into a new reservoir, 100 feet by 50 and 12 feet deep. Un-

fortunately, however, for the company, the receipts did not seem sufficient to pay the expense of the undertaking and it was finally determined to offer the entire works once more to the city. This offer was submitted to a vote of the citizens and as a result in 1839 the municipality acquired, at a price of about half the cost, the work of the entire system of supplying its citizens with water and the private franchise was extinguished. The amount paid was $300,000, for which bonds were issued by the city. At the time of the purchase the length of pipe is given as 20,423 feet of iron and 117,843 feet of wooden pipe. The iron was of three or four inch bore and the wooden pipe two and one-half inch. A new engine and pumping apparatus had been put up by Harkness in 1833 which continued in use for many years. (Cist, Cincinnati in 1841; Directories of 1819-25-29-31-34-36.)

The citizens voted five times on the question of municipal ownership of the water works. In 1824 the vote was 294 to 25 against the purchase. In 1832 it was 717 to 303 against the proposition. It was again lost in 1836 by a vote of 1,274 to 956. In 1838 the proposition carried by a vote of 1,573 to 311 and in the following year the vote under a special remedial act, 728 to 553 in favor of the purchase.

THE POST OFFICE.

The postmaster at this time was still Father William Burke, who was assisted by Elam P. Langdon. In 1826 we learn that the postage aggregated for the year $8,162 and that within the same period 3,750 free letters were delivered. Twenty mails a week were received and sent from the city. Ten of these were carried in stages, three eastward on the Chillicothe route, three on the Lebanon, three on the Dayton and Columbus and one on the Southern route to Georgetown, Kentucky. The other 10 were transported on horseback. The Post Office in the meantime had been removed to the north side of Third street between Main and Walnut at the east end of the Masonic lot. (Cincinnati in 1826, p. 79.)

In 1829 the postage received on letters had increased to $12,150, an increase of almost 50 per cent in three years. Twenty-three mails arrived and departed weekly, of which 18 were conveyed in stages and five on horseback. (Directory of 1829, p. 160.)

A new line of stages had been established by way of Xenia, Urbana, Maysville and Bucyrus to Lower Sandusky from which point letters by boat reached New York in 10 days. There was also a daily line to Wheeling, reaching Baltimore in eight or nine days. By the end of the year the number of mails had increased to 32 per week, of which but three were carried on horseback. The revenues of the office for the year 1829-30 were $16,251, and in 1833, $26,118, showing again a large increase, this time more than 50 percent in three years. During the year 1833 there were 64 mails received and sent from the office per week. Thirty-six of which were in stages, 10 in steamboats, 11 on horse and seven by steamboat and land carriage. (Directory of 1834, p. 255.)

The Directory of 1836 contains a most elaborate schedule showing the arrival and departure of mails. This included the so-called Eastern mail, Southern mail via steamboat, Northern via Hamilton, Chillicothe, West Union, Southern via Georgetown, Brookville, Cynthiana, Western via Lawrenceburg, Maysville, Newport and Covington, Walnut Hills, Mount Healthy and *Cummingsville*. Many of these mails were daily, others three times a week. There was also a small mail twice a week to Guyandotte, Virginia. The postage on letters for distances below 30 miles was six and one-fourth cents and increased up to 25 cents if over 400 miles, while double letters were charged double and treble letters were charged treble and so on.

Shortly after this the Post Office was moved once more, to the north side of Third street between Walnut and Vine, occupying the property owned by the late Samuel Wiggins. This was immediately east of the familiar Foote mansion shown in one of the illustrations of this work. The revenues of the office for the last year of the first half century of the city's life were $55,017.32.

CHAPTER XXX.

THE CITY TO THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL—II.

THE EARLY CITY DIRECTORIES.

DIRECTORY OF 1819—DIRECTORY OF 1825—CINCINNATI IN 1826—DIRECTORY OF 1829—DIRECTORIES OF 1831, 1834 AND 1836.

Cincinnati has been especially fortunate in the number of contemporary accounts given of it in the shape of directories and similar works. This is particularly true of the period prior to the war. Mr. Cist's labors included in the three books giving accounts of the city in 1841, 1851 and 1859 are quite familiar. The books which appeared before that time and which are equally as valuable are not so well known. Dr. Drake's two books, one published in 1810 and the other in 1815, have been used liberally in the chapters covering those periods. In the first 20 years of Cincinnati's life as a city, the last 20 of the first half century of her existence, were published a number of other works of somewhat similar character which are invaluable as giving general views of the settlement at the times they were published. This is especially true of the directories of 1819, 1825 and 1829 and of the little book of Messrs. Drake and Mansfield published in 1826. The directories of those days were enabled by reason of the small size of the community to give a general view of the town such as would be impossible in a city of the present size of Cincinnati. Possibly it is true that the information in a city directory somewhat resembles that in an unabridged dictionary in that it is mighty interesting reading but a little disconnected, but to one who is imbued with the fondness for the old names and the old places, such books as being the earliest contemporary systematic records of the progress of the community contain information of the greatest value and interest. At the risk of frequent repetition which the nature of the subject and the manner of treatment,—chronological rather than topical,—makes imperative, a résumé of some of these books will be made the subject of this chapter.

Not the least interesting features of these books are the maps of the city which many of them contain. These are all engraved and printed with unusual clearness and the results will bear more than favorable comparison with the maps of the present day.

DIRECTORY OF 1819.

In the year 1819 appeared the first directory which is the third of the historic volumes connected with the history of the city. Its full title gives a fair statement of its contents. It is as follows: "The Cincinnati Directory containing the names, profession and occupation of the inhabitants of the town, alphabetically arranged; with the number of the building occupied by each. Also an account of its officers, population, institutions and societies, public buildings, manufactures, &c. with an interesting sketch of its local situation and improvements. Illustrated by a copperplate engraving, exhibiting a view of the city. By a citizen. Published by Oliver Farnsworth. Morgan, Lodge and Co. printers, October, 1819."

On the back is an advertisement of Mallory & Newell, auctioneers and commission mer-

chants at No. 10 Lower Market street, and also one of the publisher, Oliver Farnsworth, who offers school books. He mentions particularly Bingham's "American Preceptor," Daniel Adams' "Scholars' Arithmetic," Webster's "American Spelling Book" and Lindley Murray's "English Reader" and "English Grammar." Very few copies of the work in the original boards are now known to be in existence.

The plan of Cincinnati prefixed to the book shows that some considerable changes must have taken place subsequent to the publication of Dr. Drake's book less than four years before. The township and north corporation line is shown from a point where it touches the river at its eastern terminus and also extends westward to the west line of section 24 of the fourth township of the first fractional range. The lots, both in-lots and out-lots, are numbered. The subdivisions of the streets and lots west of Western row and south of Fifth street as far west as Smith street occupy what was a blank space in the earlier map. North of the corporation line on either side of Vine street are shown a number of lots lying on the new streets, Green, New, North, Poplar, Elder, Pleasant and Back. North of Northern row which is now called Seventh street and between Elm and Vine streets all lots are laid off. The streets beginning at the south are Seventh, New Market, Wayne and St. Clair. Beyond this are two more streets which are not named on the map. A number of new lots and streets are laid off east of Broadway, Harrison being the only one named. On the opposite side of the river Covington and Newport are indicated. The principal roads that are marked leading from the city are the road to Mill creek lower ford (now Eighth street), the road to Hamilton (McMicken avenue), the road to Dayton which no longer exists on the line shown, the road to Lebanon (now Reading road) and the road to Columbia continuing from East Front street.

The steam mill is still shown and the Broadway wharf is indicated as a feature of prominence. The ferries are still in the places shown four years before. The council house is shown at the west end of the Public Landing at the spot which was the subject of the Williams' litigation.

In addition to the three banks shown before, there is now the bank of J. H. Piatt & Company at the southeast corner of Second and Broadway, and the United States Branch Bank on the west side of Broadway below Third street on lot 108. At the foot of Smith street were the glass works and considerably beyond at the foot of Mill street the steam saw mill. The Episcopal Church on the north side of Sixth street between Vine and Walnut and the Methodist Church at the northeast corner of Fourth and Plum are new features, as is also the factory of the Cincinnati Manufacturing Company in the eastern part of the town. Three private residences are indicated, that of William Barr on the west side of Mound street, that of General Lytle (still the residence of General Lytle's descendants), at the northeast corner of Lawrence and Symmes and that of David Kilgour on East Symmes street. At the southwest corner of Seventh street and Western row extending for about two blocks to the west are ropewalks. The ancient works are still shown on the map and the two levels of the city are indicated, while Deer creek still pursues its uneventful course.

The directory was compiled with unusual care and accuracy and gives a most valuable view of the city at the time. It is preceded by an historical sketch said to have been written by Nathan Guilford. This is followed by a statistical view from which can be extracted a real picture of the community at that time. According to this, the population as taken during the summer of 1818 numbered 9,120 inhabitants of whom there were 2,364 males of 21 years and upwards and 1,632 females of the same age. The males from 12 to 21 years were 840, while the females of the same age numbered 823. Males under the age of 12 were 1,549, females 1,545, making an excess of males over females of 753. People of color numbered 367. The population as taken for the directory in July, 1819, was: White males, 5,402, white females, 4,471, a total of 9,873 white persons; and male persons of color 215, females of color 195, making 410 in all. This makes a total population of 10,283. This mixed assembly we are told was composed of emigrants from almost every part of Christendom, the greater part being from the Middle and Northern States. There were many foreigners however and it was not uncommon "to hear three or four different languages spoken in the street at the same time." As a result the writer claimed that there were few of those provincial traits of character so visible in older settlements as every individual was obliged to sacrifice his prejudices and local peculiarities to the general opinion and to adopt a more liberal mode of acting and thinking. A spirit of enterprise and a restless ambition to acquire property were prevailing characteristics. "The citizens of Cincinnati are generally temper-

ate, peaceable and industrious. Gaming is a vice almost unknown in the city. Under the influence of a strict police, good order is maintained; fighting or riot in the streets is very rare, and is uniformly punished with rigor. Great attention is paid to the institutions of religion, and the mass of the more respectable citizens are regular in their attendance on public worship. In their parties, assemblies, and social meetings, the greatest ease and familiarity prevail, and many traits are to be met with of that politeness and urbanity of manners which distinguish the polished circles of older cities." (p. 33.)

The number of buildings at that time was given as 1,890; of these there were of brick and stone (two stories and upwards) 387; (one story) 45; of wood (two stories and upward) 615, (one story) 843. Classified in another way there were "occupied as separate dwelling houses 1,003, mercantile stores 95, groceries 102, druggist stores 11, 'confectionaries' 4, auction and commission stores 5, printing offices 5, 'book and stationary' stores 4, places of public worship 10, banks 5, 'mechanicks'' shops, factories and mills 214, taverns 17, seminary, court house and jail 3, warehouses and other buildings 412." This enumeration was made in March, 1819, and the author states that subsequent to that time many new buildings had been erected so that at the close of the year the number would amount to more than 2,000, among which were a Court House, a jail, seminary, eight churches, two market houses and several manufactories. The Court House, the "Old Court House" so-called, which burned to the ground in 1849 as did its predecessor in 1814, had just been completed. It was 62 feet long and 56 feet wide. Its height to the cornice was 50 feet, to the summit of the dome 120 feet and to the top of the spire 160 feet. It contained two fireproof rooms in which the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and Supreme Court and the register of deeds kept their offices. It had also a spacious court room, jury rooms and offices.

The jail was a new brick building located at the head of Sycamore street about where the canal is now located. It contained seven rooms for criminals and debtors and about the same number for the use of the jailer. Other buildings not previously mentioned were the new brick Methodist Church at the corner of Fourth and Plum, that of Rev. William Burke on Vine street, the Second Presbyterian Church on Walnut street and the Roman Catholic Church in the Northern Liberties; these last were all of wood. An interesting item is the following in the description of the woolen factory building and the Cincinnati Manufacturing Company: "The proprietors have contracted with the Corporation of Cincinnati to supply the city with water. The water is to be thrown by a steam engine and force pump into a reservoir to be placed on the Hill, 200 feet above the river, and conveyed from thence in aqueducts to the different parts of the city. The citizens are to have the free use of the water in cases of fire. This important undertaking is already commenced, and the proprietors are bound to complete it the ensuing season. The expense, it is conjectured, will exceed one hundred thousand dollars. There is also connected with this establishment a patent machine for making window sashes."

The glass manufactory already mentioned, a cylindrical building of brick standing on the river at the foot of Plum street, employed 35 workmen in manufacturing various kinds of glass.

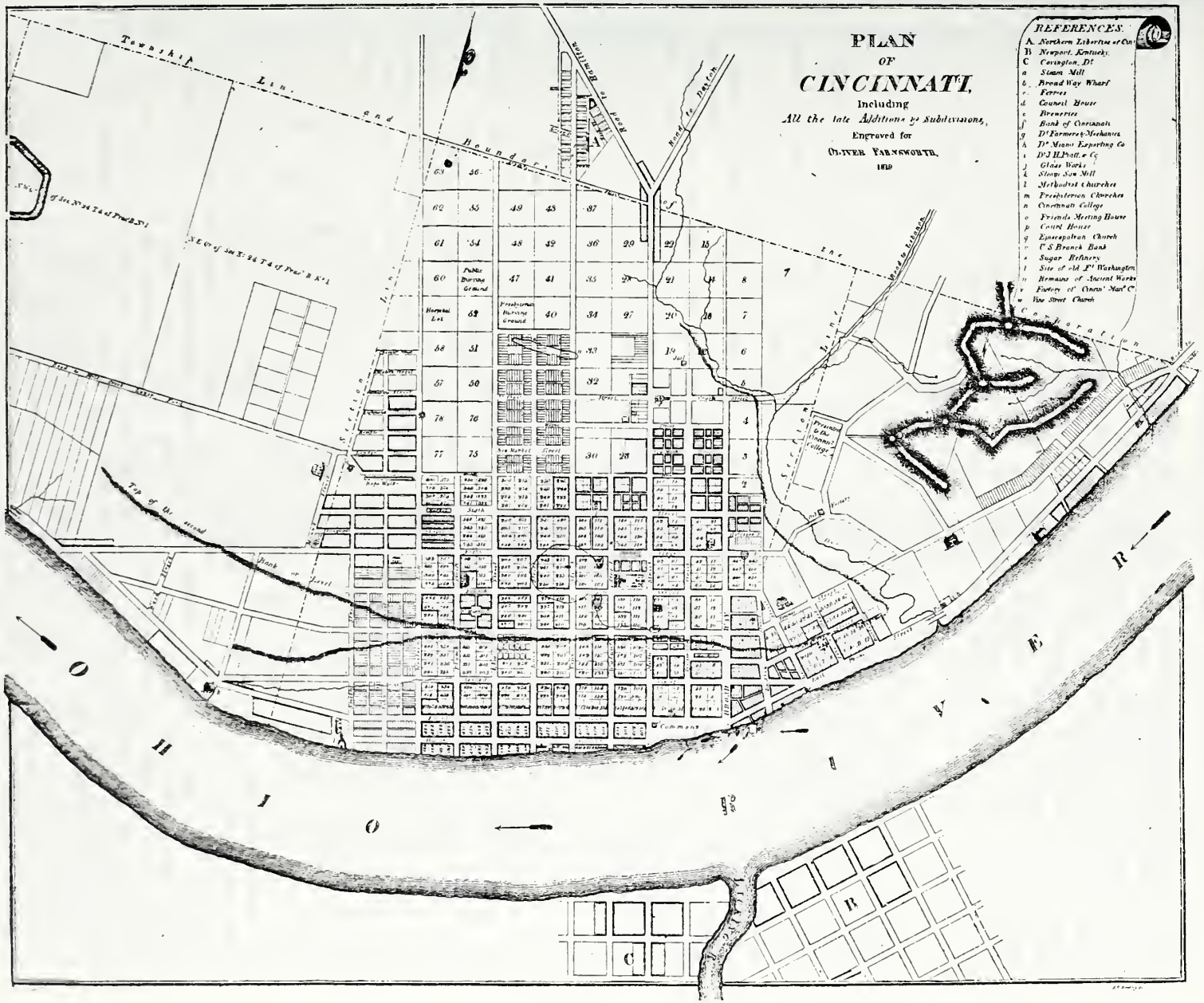
The ox saw mill was the first of the kind known to have been established upon the principle of animal power. The saws were driven by an inclined wheel put in motion by cattle walking on the wheel, an invention of Joseph B. Robinson of this city. The mill cut 800,000 feet of boards annually.

The sugar refinery carried on in a large brick building on the brow of the Hill near Broadway had a capacity of 180,000 pounds a year.

The market houses are described, the one on Fifth street as being 200 feet in length, that on Lower Market, 300 feet and the new one in the western part of the city then being erected, about 200 feet.

Under the head of education, comment is made on the fact that although every neighborhood in the city had its school which generally continued the year round, there were no public funds set apart for the purpose and the schools were supported entirely by private munificence as a result of which it was feared that the children of some of the poorer classes were deprived of the means of education. Institutions mentioned were the Lancaster Seminary which had just been incorporated as the Cincinnati College with Dr. Elijah Slack as president and the Medical College of Ohio which had been established in the summer of 1818 by Dr. Daniel Drake, assisted by Dr. Slaek and Dr. Coleman Rogers.

Another institution which had been established in June, 1818, and had commenced its regular meetings in July, 1819, was the Western Museum


PLAN
OF
CINCINNATI,
Including
All the late Additions & Subdivisions,
Engraved for
OLIVER FARNSWORTH,
1819
REFERENCES.
A. Northern Liberties of Cin
B Newport, Kentucky
C Covington, Ky
a Steam Mill
b Broad Way Wharf
c Ferries
d Council House
e Breweries
f Bank of Cincinnati
g Dy Farmers & Mechanics
h Dy Miami Exporting Co
i Dy U.S. Bank at Cin
j Glass Works
k Steam Saw Mill
l Methodist Churches
m Presbyterian Churches
n Cincinnati College
o Friends Meeting House
p Court House
q Episcopalian Church
r U.S. Branch Bank
s Sugar Refinery
t Site of old Fort Washington
u Remains of Ancient Works
v Factory of Cinn. Manf. Co
w Fire Street Church
Township Line
Road to Hamilton
Road to Dayton
Road to Lawrenceburgh
Boundary
Section
Street
Public Burying Ground
Presbyterian Burying Ground
Hospital Lot
Top of the second Bank or Terrace
Common
OHIO RIVER
B
C

The society had 300 members, and a complete set of apparatus consisting of three large boats with four sets of drags for each boat. Three houses were also provided on the river bank for its accommodation. It also owned a movable bed with a stove and apparatus for warming it, and a bellows of several nozzles to be used when occasion required. The officers and directors included the following distinguished names: William Lytle, Jacob Burnet, Daniel Drake, William Burke, Benjamin Drake, Peyton Symmes, Moses Guest, Jesse Embree, Nathaniel Wright, O. B. Baldwin, James Chute, Nicholas Longworth and Elijah Slack. Another imposing list of names is that of the officers of the Miami Exporting Company, whose capital is given as $500,000. Of this the president was Oliver M. Spencer; cashier, William Oliver; directors, David Kilgour, Francis Carr, Griffin Yeatman, Samuel Perry, William Barr, David E. Wade, Isaac G. Burnet, William Ruffin, William Ramsey and Jesse Hunt.

William Irwin was president and Samuel W. Davies, cashier, of the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, whose capital was also given as a half million dollars. Some of the other directors were Thomas D. Carneal, Stephen McFarland, Nicholas Longworth, Cave Johnson, Jacob Baymiller and William Woodward.

Of the Bank of Cincinnati with a capital of $600,000, incorporated in 1816, Ethan Stone was president and Lot Pugh, cashier. Among its directors were James Glenn, Nathaniel Reeder, John S. Wallace, Joshua Reynolds, Hezekiah Saunders, Oliver Martin, Levi James, Thomas Graham, Joshua Gibson, Jr., and Elijah Pearson.

Jacob Burnet was president, and Gorham A. Worth, cashier, of the United States Branch Bank, which commenced operations in 1817. Other directors were Martin Baum, James Findlay, John H. Piatt, Hugh Glenn, James Keys, Thomas Sloo, Jr., William M. Worthington, Andrew Mack, William Piatt, Joseph Perry, Daniel Drake and William H. Harrison.

Richard Dement was cashier of John H. Piatt & Company's bank, which commenced operations in 1817. A curious item is that which gives the discount days of the several banks. Each bank had but one discount day a week and all notes for discount had to be dated and deposited in the banks the day previous before one o'clock except those for the Branch Bank which had to be dated on Tuesday. Banking hours were from ten o'clock in the morning until one o'clock in the afternoon.

The only insurance company given is the Cincinnati Insurance Company incorporated in 1819 with a capital of $500,000. Its president was William Barr and secretary, John Jolley. Among its directors were Francis Carr, James Keys, Isaac G. Burnet, O. M. Spencer, Levi James, Elijah Pearson, Thomas Graham, John H. Piatt, M. T. Williams, James Glenn, David Kilgour and John Buffum. This insurance company like a bank had its special office hours from ten to twelve in the morning and from two to four in the afternoon.

Under the head of manufactures were included two foundries, the woolen factory, glass works, steam mill, sugar refinery, oil mill and other institutions. The principal one mentioned was the Cincinnati Bell, Brass and Iron Foundry, owned by the partnership of William Green & Company of which William H. Harrison, Jacob Burnet, James Findlay and John H. Piatt were members. There was also the Phoenix Foundry, 21 blacksmiths, six tin-shops, four copper manufactories, three nail factories, nine silversmiths, three whitesmiths, two gunsmiths, a fire engine maker, a patent coffee-mill maker, a copperplate engraver, a gilder, a maker of sieves and lattice work from wire, 15 cabinet workshops, 16 cooper shops, nine coach and wagon shops, four chair makers, 80 to 100 house carpenters and joiners, several ship carpenters and boat builders, an ivory and wood clock factory, 26 shoe shops, 23 tailor shops, 11 saddlery shops, six tan-yards, six tobacco shops, 15 bakeries, one or two horse flour mills in addition to the steam mill, five hat shops, seven soap boilers and tallow chandlers, nine distilleries, three ropewalks, two breweries, three potteries, two stone cutters, 25 brick-yards, a saddletree maker, a plow maker, a pump and block maker, spinning wheel factory and window sash factory, two turners of fancy woodwork, one fanning-mill maker, five bookbinders, five painters and glaziers, two brush makers, one comb maker, two upholsterers, one bellows maker, two last makers, one whip maker, 100 bricklayers, thirty plasterers, 15 stone masons, 18 milliners, one dyer, 10 barbers and hair-dressers, 10 street pavers, one rackoon burr mill stone factory. The total annual value of the different manufactures, not considering the foundries, woolen factory, glass works, steam and oil mills and sugar refinery, was given as $1,059,459. The hands employed were 1,238.

There is also a discussion of the commerce of the city which had increased wonderfully since the introduction of steamboats about seven years

before. The importations of 1815 amounted to $534,680 and of the year following, $691,075. This jumped to $1,442,266 in 1817 and in 1818 to $1,619,030. The cause of this in the opinion of the writer was the great influx of goods from foreign countries after the war, the consequent depression in prices and the establishment of the United States Branch Bank which was quite liberal in the matter of loans. During the year 1819 he estimated that the limit of importations would not exceed a half million as the merchants were more prudent and anxious in the imports and were trying to pay their debts in the East by exportation. "Nothing can relieve the Western States from their present embarrassments, but to dispense with as many of the luxuries imported as they conveniently can, to rely more upon their own resources, and to promote, as far as practicable, the exportation of the productions of our fertile soil." The events of the two following years vindicated this judgment.

The exports from October, 1818, to March, 1819, were estimated at $1,334,080. Of this, $650,000 was made up of flour at $5 a barrel and $150,000, of pork at $15 a barrel. Other items were bacon and hams pickled at eight cents per pound, $22,080; lard at 11 cents per pound, $46,000; tobacco at 11 cents per pound, $66,000; whiskey, 50 cents per gallon, $40,000.

Under the head of steamboats were given the names of 63 vessels from 25 to 700 tons burden, which had plied the waters between Pittsburg, New Orleans and St. Louis. Ten or 15 boats whose names were not ascertainable were not mentioned. One-fourth of the boats then on the Western waters had been built in the vicinity of Cincinnati within less than two years. Among the boats mentioned was the "General Pike," built at Cincinnati in 1818, the first steamboat built on the Western waters exclusively for passengers. She measured 100 feet keel, 25 feet beam and drew but three feet three inches of water. Her cabin was 40 feet long and 25 broad. There were 14 state rooms and a large hall 40 by 18 feet, affording accommodation for 100 passengers. The largest vessel given was the "United States," of 700 tons, built at Jeffersonville in 1819. Another vessel mentioned was the "Rumsey" of 200 tons, which operated without wheels according to a plan which it is claimed was invented as early as 1782. The system is described at length in the directory.

The canal at Louisville as well as the proposed ones in the Miami country are discussed at some length and a description is also given of the Cincinnati and Hamilton Turnpike Company, which had been incorporated in January, 1817, for the purpose of making a turnpike road from the north end of Main street to McHenry's ford on Mill creek and thence to the town of Hamilton. Another company was the Cincinnati and Dayton Turnpike Company, incorporated the same year to build a turnpike road through Franklin to Dayton. This was to begin at a bridge east of Hunt's tan-yard.

The names of the principal city officers at that time are given elsewhere. To those already mentioned may be added Samuel R. Miller, marshal; William Ruffin, clerk, and Nathaniel G. Pendleton, prosecuting attorney. The president judge of the Court of Common Pleas at that time and for many years was George P. Torrence. His associates were Othniel Looker, James Silvers and John C. Short. The prosecuting attorney of the county was David Wade; clerk, Daniel Gano; sheriff, Richard Ayres; coroner, William Butler; and jailer, Samuel Cunningham. The commissioners were Ezekiel Hall, Clayton Webb and Adam Moore; clerk, Micajah T. Williams; treasurer, David Wade; recorder, Thomas Clark; notary public, Griffin Yeatman; and justices of the peace, Ethan Stone and John Mahard.

The names of 25 attorneys and 22 physicians are given. These appear in the account of those professions given elsewhere in this work.

At the conclusion of an article concerning the Land Office of the land district of Cincinnati, which included the territory bounded on the east by the Virginia Military Reservation, on the north by Cass and McArthur's purchase, west by the Jeffersonville and White River districts and south by the Ohio River, we are informed that Peyton S. Symmes was the register, near the corner of Lawrence and Congress streets, and James Findlay, receiver, at No. 30 East Front street, near the hotel.

A most interesting organization "The Cincinnati Society for the promotion of Agriculture, Manufactures and Domestic Economy," is described in this directory. Among its officers were William H. Harrison, president; Andrew Mack, first vice-president; Ethan Stone, second vice-president; Zaccheus Biggs, third vice-president; Stephen Wood, fourth vice-president; Jesse Embree, secretary; James Findlay, treasurer; James Taylor, Ephraim Brown, Daniel Drake, Jacob Burnet, William Corry, Gorham A. Worth, Isaac H. Jackson, James C. Morris and Jacob Broadwell, standing committee. Its

general purpose seems to have been the improvement of agriculture and domestic productions for a remedy against the unhappy effects of foreign merchandise. The society was to hold stated meetings, collect a library and give prizes for the best productions in agriculture or domestic manufactures and for essays on the subjects. Its most interesting feature was the declaration of the members as follows:

"Being convinced that a retrenchment in the expense of living will be an important mean in alleviating the difficulties and pecuniary embarrassments which exist in every section of the country we concur in adopting and recommending to our fellow citizens the following declaration, viz.:

"1st. We will not purchase, or suffer to be used in our families, any imported liquors, fruits, nuts or preserves of any kind, unless they shall be required in cases of sickness.

"2d. Being convinced, that the practice which generally prevails of wearing suits of black as testimonials of respect for the memory of deceased friends, is altogether useless, if not improper, while it is attended with a heavy expense, we will not sanction it hereafter in our families, or encourage it in others.

"3d. We will not purchase, for ourselves or our families, such articles of dress as are expensive, and are generally considered as ornamental rather than useful.

"4th. We will abstain from the use of imported goods of every description as far as may be practicable, and we will give a preference to articles that are of the growth and manufacture of our own country, when the latter can be procured.

"5th. We will not purchase any articles, either of food or dress, at prices that are considered extravagant, or that the citizens generally cannot afford to pay; but will rather abstain from the use of such articles until they can be obtained at reasonable prices.

"6th. We will observe a rigid economy in every branch of our expenditures, and will, in all our purchases, be influenced by necessity rather than convenience, and by utility rather than ornament.

"7th. We believe that the prosperity of the country depends in a great degree on a general and faithful observance of the foregoing declaration—we therefore promise that we will adhere to it ourselves, and that we will recommend it to others."

In the appendix (every directory seems to have an appendix of information arriving too late for insertion in its regular order) are several items of interest. The officers of the Cincinnati Library Society, of which Daniel Drake was president and David Cathcart, librarian, are given. The officiating clergyman of Christ Church is given as Rev. Samuel Johnston. Three newspapers are mentioned: *Western Spy and Cincinnati General Advertiser,* and *Inquisitor and Cincinnati Advertiser,* both weekly papers, and *Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette,* a semi-weekly. Comment is made upon the fact that although the corporation owned two fire engines neither of them is kept in proper repair and the city is almost destitute of ladders, fire-hooks, buckets and even water. The sale of salt is given as $180,000 annually while that of lumber is but $150,000. The fact is noted that there are 30 four-wheel pleasure carriages, 40 two-wheel and 40 wagons within the corporation as well as 80 carts and 60 drays.

Attention is also called to the Cincinnati Reading Room founded about a year before and amply furnished with the most respectable news and literary journals in the country as well as maps, European gazettes, etc. This was located in the rear of the Post Office and conducted by E. P. Langdon, assistant postmaster. The Post Office at this time was located at No. 157 Main street and was in charge of William Burke.

The Cincinnati Museum recently commenced by Messrs. Letton and Willet occupied the upper story of the building on the corner of Main and Upper Market streets. The officers of the Cincinnati Royal Arch Chapter instituted in 1817 included the names of Davis Embree, William Burke and Griffin Yeatman.

Another item of interest is to the effect that a frame building of considerable size situated at the northeast part of the city was nearly ready to be opened for public worship by the people of color.

A reference to a contemplated theatre is given elsewhere.

Another paragraph of interest in the light of subsequent events concerns the bridge across the Ohio:

"Some considerable discussion has at various times agitated the public, touching the practicability of bridging the Ohio opposite Cincinnati. Many have ridiculed it as an hypothesis, at once absurd and visionary, whilst others have viewed it in a more serious light. It is now satisfactorily ascertained that a bridge may be per-

manently constructed, and at an expense vastly inferior to what has generally been supposed. The current of the Ohio here is never more rapid than that of the Susquehanna, Monongahela, and Allegheny sometimes are, where the experiment has been successfully proven. There is little doubt, if we can be allowed to form an opinion from the public enterprise which now distinguishes our inhabitants, that very few years will elapse before a splendid bridge will unite Cincinnati with Newport and Covington."

In the list of roads leading from the city are enumerated those to Detroit, 277 miles; Vincennes, 201 miles; New Orleans, 862 miles; Greenville by Dayton, 92 miles; Louisville, 103 miles; Chillicothe by Lebanon, 100 miles, and by Williamsburg, 95 miles; and Pittsburg, 305 miles.

Not the least interesting part of the book is the directory proper which contains roughly estimated about eighteen hundred names. An examination of its pages shows many names familiar in the city's history and gives an idea of the location of the residences in those days. It must be remembered that the numbers ran east and west from Main street instead of Vine as at present and were continuous. Ethan Allen Brown, Governor of Ohio, lived at No. 4 Broadway. William Barr, president of the Cincinnati Insurance Company, lived in the house on Mound street between Sixth and Seventh which has already been referred to. William Betts is mentioned as a farmer living near the corner of Western row and Chestnut street. Moses Brooks kept tavern at No. 111 East Front street. Francis Blake had his law office on Fourth between Walnut and Vine and lived at No. 120 Sycamore street. Jacob Brumwell (Bromwell Manufacturing Company) wire weaver, was at No. 30 West Fifth. Isaac G. Burnet the mayor had his office of course at the City Hall and his house was at No. 49 Water street. Martin Baum's house on the corner of Pike and Congress street and Jacob Burnet's on Vine and Third have already been referred to. The business place of the former was at No. 120 Main street. William Burke, the postmaster, lived on Sixth between Main and Sycamore. Louis Baker, a merchant tailor, did business at No. 19 West Fourth street and lived at the corner of Walnut and Fourth upon the site of the Baker Building, now being replaced by the First National Bank Building. Francis Carr, merchant, lived at No. 24 Lower Market and did business next door. George Charters, piano-forte maker, also kept a circulating library on Fifth between Main and Sycamore. J. G. Cooper, the Episcopal clergyman, lived on Walnut between Fourth and Fifth. The Methodist minister, Alexander Cummins, lived on Broadway between Fourth and Fifth streets. David Cathcart, teacher in the Lancaster Seminary and librarian, resided on Seventh between Walnut and Vine. Thomas Clark, the attorney-at-law, also acted as commission land agent at No. 155 Main street. Another prominent attorney, William Corry, was at No. 217 Main. Joseph Cotertill, cooper, lived on Sixth between Smith and Mound. James Chute, a prominent merchant, kept a shoe store at No. 115 Main and lived on Fourth between Vine and Race. Longworth & Benham, attorneys-at-law, had their office at No. 22 East Front street. The head of the firm, Nicholas Longworth, lived at No. 118 East Front street and Joseph S. Benham at No. 83 East Sycamore. James W. Gazlay and Nathan Guilford, attorneys-at-law under the firm name of Gazlay & Guilford, had their office at No. 245 Main, where also was Gazlay's residence; Guilford lived at No. 276 Main. Benjamin M. Piatt, the attorney-at-law, lived at No. 238 Main. His brother lawyer, Nathaniel G. Pendleton, was at No. 11 West Front street. Este & Storer had offices at No. 11 East Front street. Here too was Griffin Yeatman's office as a notary public. David Wade had his office at No. 105 Sycamore and lived next door. David Shepherd combined with his law business a lottery and exchange office at No. 190 Main street, living at No. 167 Main. Stephen Sedgwick, the attorney, also lived on Main street near the Court House and Arthur St. Clair, Jr., lived on the same street in the familiar St. Clair residence, at No. 267. Daniel Roe lived on Sixth between Main and Walnut. The well known attorney, William M. Worthington, the first of a distinguished family of lawyers, lived at No. 18 Lower Market while near him over No. 22 Chauncy Whittelsey had his office. Another well known name among lawyers is that of Nathaniel Wright who had his office at No. 4 West Second street. Samuel Q. Richardson had an office at No. 229 Main and lived on Sixth between Main and Walnut. Richard S. Wheatley also had his office at No. 229 Main and lived at No. 36 East Front street. John Lee Williams dispensed law near the corner of Fifth and Walnut and lived on Fifth between Plum and Western row. Elisha Hotchkiss also had his office at the corner of Fifth and Walnut and lived near the corner of Fifth and Plum. Samuel Todd held forth at

No. 162 Main. Thomas P. Eskridge practiced law in the City Hall and lived at the corner of Main and Front. Hugh McDugall had his office at No. 80 Water street. The most distinguished physician at that time, Dr. Drake, had an office at No. 91 Main and lived at the corner of Third and Ludlow. The drug store of I. and B. Drake was at No. 93 Main street. Isaac Drake lived on Congress between Broadway and Ludlow.

The doctors seem to have been located along Main, Front and Fifth streets. At No. 24 East Front street was the office of Drs. John Selman and Thomas Morehead, next door to Dr. Selman's residence. At No. 14 West Front street was Dr. Samuel Ramsay and at No. 35 Dr. Oliver B. Baldwin. Passing up Main street, the first doctor's office was that of Dr. John Cramner, No. 39. Crossing Second street on the west side No. 51 was the office of Dr. Isaac Hough, whose house was two doors farther north. A little beyond on the west side of the street below Fourth, No. 133 was Dr. Vincent C. Marshall. On the east side of Main just two doors above Fourth at No. 157 was the office of Dr. William Barnes whose house was just around the corner at No. 7 West Fourth street. Dr. John Woolley had his office on the east side of Main at No. 170. A little farther up at No. 194 was the office of Dr. Daniel Slayback, whose residence was on Fifth between Sycamore and Broadway. Dr. Douglass had his office at No. 228 which was on the east side of Main between Fifth and Sixth and Dr. Charles V. Barbour was next door at No. 230. On Walnut street at the corner of Fourth was Dr. Coleman Rogers and between Fourth and Fifth Dr. Daniel Dyer. The only physician apparently on Sycamore street was Dr. Ebenezer H. Pierson who had his office at No. 87 and lived at No. 85 on the west side of the street just above Third. At No. 6 Lower Market was the store of Messrs. Hallam and Clark, chemists and druggists, at the head of which was Dr. John A. Hallam. On Fifth and Race was Dr. Edward Y. Kemper and a little farther west between Race and Elm Dr. Jonathan Easton. In the outskirts of the town at Sixth and Smith practiced Dr. Ithiel Smead.

Other prominent citizens can be located as well. The city marshal, Samuel R. Miller, lived at No. 110 Main which was on the east side of the street between Third and Fourth, while the clerk, William Ruffin, had his residence at No. 95 East Front street just a square from his office in the City Hall. The prosecuting attorney, Nathaniel G. Pendleton, is given as at No. 11 West Front street. Jesse Hunt, merchant and president of the City Council, had his place of business at No. 3 East Front street and resided across the street at No. 4. The recorder, William Oliver, who was also cashier of the Miami Exporting Company, lived at No. 57 West Front street, which was between Walnut and Vine. Jacob Wheeler, merchant, who was the treasurer, had his house on the Hill at the northeastern part of the city. Richard L. Coleman, the clerk of the Council, who in private life was a house carpenter, was on Third between Race and Elm. John Armstrong resided at No. 26 Broadway. Peter A. Sprigman lived at the corner of Water and Walnut streets. Samuel Davies, member of the Council from the First Ward and cashier of the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, lived on Fourth between Broadway and Sycamore. Oliver Lovell, councilman from the Second Ward, was a painter and glazier who resided on Sixth between John and Smith, while John Tuttle his fellow member was a measurer of carpenter work who lived on London street between Western row and John. Judge Torrence, the president judge of the Court of Common Pleas, lived on Broadway between Third and Fourth. Daniel Gano, clerk of the court, resided at No. 237 Main, while Richard Ayres, the sheriff, lived at No. 280 Main just below Seventh. Micajah T. Williams is given as a land agent with house on Fourth street between Walnut and Vine. Ethan Stone, the justice of the peace, was located on Fourth between Walnut and Vine while his associate John Mahard was at the corner of Walnut and Water streets.

Passing from those prominent in official life to the merchants and business men, among the first of prominence was Oliver M. Spencer, president of the Miami Exporting Company, who lived on Sixth street between Broadway and Sycamore. Samuel Perry lived at No. 17 Sycamore street. The president of the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, William Irwin, resided at No. 34 Main. Lot Pugh, the cashier of the Bank of Cincinnati, lived at No. 120 Main. Nathaniel Reeder did business next door, at No. 122, and resided at No. 124. John S. Wallace did business at No. 164 Main. James Findlay, receiver of public moneys, had his office at No. 30 East Front street and lived at No. 38. John H. Piatt's office was at the corner of Second and Broadway. The cashier of the bank, Richard Dement, lived a couple doors east at No. 77 East Second street. Joshua L. Wilson, the minister, had his resi-

dence on Elm between Third and Fourth. Jesse Embree & Company, commission land agents, did business at No. 91 Main street. Mr. Embree himself lived on Fourth between Walnut and Vine. The most prominent store in the town for many years was that of Platt Evens. It is the only one which contains an advertisement in the midst of the list of names in this directory, which announces that Platt Evens, merchant tailor at No. 138 Main street, Cincinnati, will execute all orders in his line in the most fashionable style, etc., etc. He lived on Walnut between Third and Fourth. Oliver Farnsworth, the printer, was on Race between Fourth and Fifth. The house of James Ferguson was on Vine between Sixth and Seventh streets. Oliver Fairchild kept a drug store at No. 19 Main and Thomas D. Fork kept another at No. 85 Main. Joshua Gibson, the merchant, resided on Fourth between Vine and Race. Another drug store was that of Oliver Goodwin & Company at No. 29 West Fifth street. Another well known name was that of Joseph Gest, surveyor, whose address is given as Main on the alley near Walnut between Fifth and Sixth. John H. Groesbeck, the grocer, was at No. 5 Main street. The Episcopal clergyman, Samuel Johnston, lived on Fifth between Race and Elm. John Jolley, the secretary of the Cincinnati Insurance Company, resided on Fourth between Vine and Race. James Kirby, merchant, was at No. 18 Main and James Kemper at No. 53 Sycamore. John F. Keys & Company had their place of business at No. 8 Lower Market while the head of the firm lived on Third street between Broadway and Ludlow. The confectioner, Francis Le Peinter, was at No. 45 Main. At No. 266 Main was John Langdon. Culbertson Park lived on Fifth near the corner of Mound. William Pounsford, bookbinder and stationer, was at No. 197 Main. Thomas Reddish, the bookseller and stationer, kept the Sun Circulating Library at No. 53 Broadway. Jeremiah Tibbets (Emperor of the West!), barber and hair-dresser, was on Second between Sycamore and Broadway. In capital letters we are informed that the Cincinnati Theatre is on Second street between Main and Sycamore.

DIRECTORY OF 1825.

The second directory of Cincinnati was issued in 1825 by the attorney, Harvey Hall, and printed at the *Emporium* office by Samuel J. Browne. It is said at present to be the rarest of the early directories. In addition to the names of citizens, their occupations, places of residence and the matter usually contained in works of this character, there are published the places of nativity of each person mentioned in the book.

The plan of the city prefixed to the directory is the one contained in the volume of 1819 with certain alterations adapted to the growth of the time; they were not many in number.

It is claimed by the editor that the names inserted included practically all male citizens from 21 and of females who were at the head of families. According to the table prefixed to the book the nativity of the inhabitants at that time was as follows: Pennsylvania 394, New Jersey 337, New York 233, Massachusetts 184, Maryland 170, Connecticut 143, Virginia 113, Ohio 52, Kentucky 42, Vermont 36, Delaware 32, New Hampshire 30, Maine 28, Rhode Island 20, District of Columbia 11, South Carolina 10, North Carolina 7, Tennessee 3, Indiana 2, Michigan Territory 2, Georgia 1,—a total of 850. The foreign born inhabitants were as follows: England 192, Ireland 173, Germany 62, Scotland 39, Wales 21, France 19, Switzerland 17, Prussia 2, Holland 2, Portugal 2, Austria 1, Denmark 1, Poland 1, San Domingo 1, Sweden 1,—a total of 534. Under the head of unknown were listed 43. This makes a grand total of names included in the directory of 2,427. The editor comments that a greater proportion of the females are natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania than appears from this table and consequently a greater proportion of the children and youth who are natives of this city are descendants of emigrants from those States. This of course followed from the fact that more emigrants from Pennsylvania and New Jersey came with their families than from other States or from Europe. The table is interesting in other respects. But little over one-fifth of the adult population were foreign born and the greater proportion of these were English or Irish. The great German population of today was represented by but 64 names. Of the native born population over a half came from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, which States supplied over twice as many citizens as the whole of New England. The estimate of population is given at the end of 1824 as 12,000 inhabitants as against 10,000 in 1819, 4,000 in 1813, 2,300 in 1810, 960 in 1805, 750 in 1800 and 500 in 1795.

Of the 25 attorneys mentioned in the Directory of 1819, the names of 11 do not appear six years later in a list of 39. A dozen of the physicians mentioned in the first directory are not mentioned in this. The town, however, did not

suffer for medical attention as a list of 27 doctors, licentiates and dentists is given.

This directory contains a list of the ministers of the Gospel in Cincinnati who were at that time as follows: Baptist,—John Boyd, ——— Henderson, Henry Muggeridge, Alexander Dennison; Episcopalian,—Samuel Johnston; German Lutheran,—Louis H. Myer; Methodist,—Daniel Ashton, Truman Bishop, John Daulton, ——— Demint, John P. Derben, Jesse B. Dorman, David English, Abbot Goddard, John Haughton, William Lynes, Sacher Nelson, John Price, William H. Raper, Robert Richardson, Martin Ruter, Oliver M. Spencer, Samuel West and William Young; Wesleyan Methodist,—William Burke, Robert Punshon and John Sefton; New Jerusalem,—Adam Hurdus, Oliver Lovell and Daniel Roe; Presbyterian,—David Root, Elijah Slack and Joshua L. Wilson; Scotch Presbyterian,—William Arthurs and Charles B. McKee; Universalist,—George Redding. The Catholics were represented by the distinguished Bishop Edwin Fenwick, John A. Hill (vicar general), Frederick Rice (German minister) and ——— Ganill.

We are informed in the statistical review of the city that "the greatest harmony exists between the people of different nations and tongues (resident in the city), all viewing each other as brothers drawn together by the natural consequence of emigration" and that "such is the security and safety of the citizens that a night watch is thought unnecessary by the City Council." Fortunate city indeed!

The editor of this directory begins the campaign waged for so many years in behalf of Cincinanti as a summer resort with a statement of the healthfulness and pleasantness of the city which were such as to induce strangers from many parts to make it their residence during the warmer season. Articles of importation were nearly as cheap as in the East. The number of arrivals and departures of steamboats for five months beginning April 1, 1824, was 480. During the previous year eight steamboats had been built in the place and the manufactures were fast improving; some of them had doubled and trebled within the preceding five years. The type foundry, the only one west of the Alleghany Mountains, which furnished type for the principal part of the Western States, was especially mentioned. Ninety-nine houses, of which 68 were of brick, had been erected during the preceding year and the new wharf was instanced as an evidence of the enterprise of the Council. Upwards of fifty mechanical trades were carried on, many promising a surplus for exportation.

The hydraulic water works are mentioned at some length. They were erected in the upper part of the city in a building below the bank of the river on a rock foundation whose walls commenced about 10 feet above low water mark and were eight feet thick at the bottom, lessening to five at the top, 35 feet above the rock. On this was erected a brick building three stories high, making the whole height of the building from the rock to the top 90 feet. The upper apartment was occupied by a shot factory where shot were made when the river was low enough to permit of a sufficient fall. A well was cut into the rock so as to contain water running in through the canal from the main channel at the lowest stages of the river and the water from this well was pumped by two pumps into a cistern above high water mark. From this the water was forced through the rising main pipe to the reservoir on the Hill, about 158 feet above low water mark and not less than 30 feet above the highest part of the city, the hills excepted. The pipes to the reservoir were about one-half iron and one-half wood. The water was then conveyed from the reservoir to the compact part of the city by two lines of wooden pipes except where a few hundred feet of iron pipe were used in crossing Deer creek. One line entered Fifth street and the other crossed Deer creek lower down and entered Third street. Between five and six hundred families and several important manufacturing establishments were supplied from 20,000 feet of pipe laid through the city. This plant it will be remembered was operated under the ordinance of May 31, 1817, granting to Samuel W. Davies and others the exclusive privilege of supplying water to the citizens of Cincinnati, which had been acquired by Davies himself.

The steam mill at this time was a pile of ruins, the result of the fire of November 3, 1823.

The number of inhabitants (November, 1824) given according to sex and color by wards includes 2,119 families with 12,016 members. The Second Ward is the largest, containing 4,531 residents. This is followed by the First Ward with 3,157, the Fourth Ward with 2,540 and the Third Ward with 1,788. The total number of colored people was 246 males and 282 females, of which about one-half were in the First Ward, the smallest number being in the Second Ward. The total of white males was 5,940 as against 5,546 females. The only ward in which the

females predominated among the whites was the Second, the most populous ward.

The number of dwelling houses in Cincinnati at this time was given as 1,668, of which 1,096 were of wood, 552 of brick and 20 of stone. Of these, far the greater number were in the Second Ward which contained 685 houses including 431 of wood, 252 of brick and two of stone; the First came next with seven stone, 94 brick and 144 wood houses; then the Fourth with nine stone, 93 brick and 244 wood houses; and last the Third with seven, 94 and 144, respectively.

The list of city officers contains some well known names. Isaac G. Burnet is still the mayor and the aldermen were Philander Allen, Benjamin Basset and Benjamin M. Piatt. The city marshal was William C. Anderson and the prosecuting attorney, Bellamy Storer. The clerk of the City Court was John Gibson, Jr. Calvin Fletcher was the president of the City Council and Charles Tatem, recorder. The other members of the Council were Oliver Lovell, Pentheus J. Holcomb, John Sherlock, Moses Coffin, Andrew Mack, Septimus Hazen, Alexander Gibson and Joseph Walker. The city surveyor was the well known Joseph Gest and Richard L. Coleman was the treasurer, Richard Mulford, collector and James Chambers was still the clerk of the markets. The health officer was Jesse Churchill. The trustees of the township were Benjamin Mason, Benjamin Hopkins, and William Mills, and clerk, Thomas Tucker, and the constables included three names well known to those familiar with the old records,—David Jackson, Jr., Richard Mulford and Zebulon Byington. The sheriff of the county was William Ruffin; the clerk, Daniel Gano; recorder, Griffin Yeatman; auditor, John T. Jones; prosecuting attorney, David Wade and president judge, George P. Torrence, all names held in high esteem among the residents of this neighborhood. The associate judges were Peter Bell, Patrick Smith and John Jolley.

The officers of the three Masonic lodges are given and also those of many of the societies enumerated in the previous directory.

The fire department was given as including four engine companies, one hose company, one hook and ladder company, a bucket company and a protection society. The chief engineer was Thomas Tucker and his assistant, Jeremiah Kiersted.

Among the educational institutions was of course the Cincinnati College (the old Lancaster Seminary), in which some 400 pupils were taught during the previous year by the Lancaster system and 60 in the collegiate department. Another educational institution was the Cincinnati Female Academy which had been opened for more than two years. The principal of this was the well known Dr. John Locke and included among its board of visitors were many of the most prominent citizens. The Medical College of Ohio had just been reorganized and included in its faculty Drs. Jedediah Cobb, Elijah Slack, John Morehead and Jesse Smith. Another public institution was the Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum instituted in 1821 with the appropriation of $10,000 of depreciated paper. A four-story brick edifice had been built on the hospital lot of four acres and contained 18 wards and rooms, besides a large operating or clinical lecture room and cells for the confinement of lunatics. The First District Medical Society of Ohio included physicians of Hamilton and Clermont counties and was officered by John Selman, president; Samuel Ramsay, vice-president; Jesse Smith, secretary and Ebenezer H. Pierson, treasurer. Every individual not a fellow of this society who attempted to practice medicine or surgery was subject to a pecuniary penalty, besides being disabled by law from collecting anything for his services.

Mention is also made of Elam P. Langdon's Cincinnati Reading Room and the Apprentices' Library which latter contained about 1,150 volumes and loaned books to those brought up to any laborious occupation in the city. The Society of Friends was composed of about 30 families and 20 parts of families who held a regular monthly meeting in the city. The Apollonian Society organized a year previous, for the cultivation of vocal and instrumental music, had 40 members.

The number of churches in the city of Cincinnati was given as 12; two for Presbyterians, two for Methodists, one for Baptists, one for Episcopalians, one for Friends, one for German Lutherans, one for Wesleyan Methodists, one for Catholics, one for the New Jerusalem Society and one for Africans. The Scotch Presbyterians held worship in the chapel and Universalists in the Court House. The Jews occupied a part of a private dwelling for divine worship.

The directory is concluded with a pleasing statement that "there is no place perhaps on earth containing the same number of sects of

divine worshippers where greater harmony exists on account of religious principles than in Cincinnati."

In the appendix to the volume is the chronological table of the important events of the Western States since their discovery by the Europeans. But few of the events mentioned bear directly on Cincinnati. These include the establishment of the city in 1789, of the first court in 1790, of the first school in 1792, the arrival of General Wayne in 1793 and the burning of the steam mill at Cincinnati on November 3, 1823.

The volume concludes with four advertisements,—those of David Evans, tailor on Second street two doors east of Main; J. Oliphant, boot and shoe store on Front street one door east of the old Miami Bank; William North, tailor and ladies' habit maker at No. 20 Main street and John Coombs, hatter at No. 171 Main street. Mr. Evans, the tailor, who received the latest fashions from Philadelphia, guaranteed that his work should not be inferior to any in the city and offers coats at from $3.50 to $5.00, frock coats from $4.00 to $5.50, great coats at the same price, plaid coats at $3.50, pantaloons and vests at $1.00 each. An important industry of the country is indicated by the hatter's request for prime furs, for which he offers cash.

CINCINNATI IN 1826.

Another of the standard works concerning the history of Cincinnati was "Cincinnati in 1826," printed in February, 1827, by Morgan, Lodge and Fisher for B. Drake and E. D. Mansfield, the authors.

Benjamin Drake, the brother of Dr. Daniel Drake, came to Cincinnati in 1814 to join his brother in the drug and general merchandise business. He had studied law and was admitted to the bar some years later. He gave much of his time however to literature and journalism. Not only was he associated with Mr. Mansfield in the publication of this well known book but he subsequently aided in the establishment of the *Cincinnati Chronicle,* of which he acted as editor until 1834 and again at a later time. He died in 1841 at the age of 46 years. He was author of a number of quasi historical books such as the "Tales of the Queen City" and "Lives of Black Hawk, Tecumseh and Others."

E. D. Mansfield, the son of Col. Jared Mansfield, was for many years one of the most conspicuous among the prominent men of Cincinnati and his writings on the subject of the early history are invaluable. He was born in New Haven, Connecticut, August 17, 1781, and moved with his father to the West at the time of the latter's appointment as surveyor general and lived with him at Ludlow's Station. He subsequently returned with his father to West Point and graduated at the United States Military Academy in June, 1819, at the age of 18 as lieutenant of engineers. He resigned from the army to take up literary work and graduated with high honors at Princeton in September, 1823. He subsequently studied law in the well known school of Judge Gould at Litchfield, Connecticut, for two years and returned to Cincinnati in 1825. He entered a partnership with Ormsby M. Mitchel, subsequently so well known as an astronomer. The charms of the law were not sufficient to engage the attention of these two young men and Mansfield soon took up other work. Not only did he in association with Drake prepare this description of the city but afterwards wrote many books, both critical and historical. His most interesting works to Cincinnatians were his "Memoir of Daniel Drake" published in 1855 and his "Personal Memories" published in 1879. He also wrote the lives of Gen. Winfield Scott and General Grant, the history of the Mexican War and a number of controversial works. He was editor of the *Cincinnati Chronicle* from 1836 to 1848 and of the *Chronicle and Atlas* from 1849 to 1852, of the *Cincinnati Gazette* during the year 1857 and of the *Railroad Record* from 1853 to 1871. He was a strong Whig in politics and when that party was succeeded by the Republican party he joined the latter. He held but one office during his life, that of State commissioner of statistics from 1857 to 1867. He received honorary degrees from many institutions of learning and was beloved and esteemed by the public generally. He died in October, 1880, and was buried in Spring Grove Cemetery.

The work of Drake and Mansfield was to a certain extent an official publication. The Council appropriated from the city funds the sum of $75 for its preparation. It was subsequently included in its entirety in the Englishman Bullock's work on his travels in this country. The pamphlet, for such it was, was made up of 100 pages descriptive of the city and embellished by two illustrations, one the frontispiece representing the Medical College of Ohio and another the Branch Bank of the United States. The book is very thoroughly and accurately compiled

and a comparative view of the size of the city can be obtained from the statement that the authors assure the public that they spent two months in diligent inquiries and researches for this work. The introductory chapter related to the State generally. The only part of this that has special application to Cincinnati is the paragraph relating to canals. The subject of canals which had been discussed by Dr. Drake in 1815 was first officially noticed by Governor Brown in 1819. It was not until January, 1822, that any special action was taken upon the subject. At this time Micajah T. Williams presented an exhaustive report in favor of the establishment of a canal system. This resulted in the passing of a bill for expenses of survey. In 1825 the construction of two canals was authorized,—the Ohio Canal and the Miami Canal. The Miami Canal commenced at Dayton near the mouth of Mad River, descended the valley of the Miami, passing the villages of Miamisburg, Franklin, Middletown and Hamilton. At this point it left the Miami and took the course of Mill creek to the upper level of Cincinnati. It was intended to connect this level with the Ohio River by proper locks and other works. The length of the canal as then located was 67 miles. Work began in July, 1825, and at the time of the account the line was under contract from a point above Middletown to Main street in Cincinnati. It was expected to be opened for navigation in July, 1827.

The total number of buildings in the city is given as 2,495, of which over two-thirds were two-story houses and about two-thirds were of frame. Seventeen houses were four stories in height, all of brick. During 1826, 128 brick houses and 52 frame houses were erected. The public buildings are mentioned at length. Of the Court House comment is made that "it represents neither in its internal economy nor external architecture, a model of convenience or elegance. Its remoteness from the center of the city is justly a cause of complaint." Despite the immense growth of Cincinnati the last sentence quoted is as true to-day as it was when written.

The banking house of the United States Bank which stood on the east side of Main between Third and Fourth is described as being built of freestone 40 feet wide exclusive of the wings which were of the same materials and 10 feet each in width. It was two stories in height and ornamented with a cornice. "The front of the building presents one of the chastest specimens of architecture within the city."

Another important building, not so chaste however, was that of the Medical College of Ohio, 54 by 36 feet and two stories high on the south side of Sixth between Vine and Race at the site which the college occupied for almost three quarters of a century.

The jail, market houses, Commercial Hospital and the Cincinnati College edifice are also described in much the language employed in the previous descriptions of these structures.

The Cincinnati Theatre which was situated on the south side of Columbia (now Second street) between Main and Sycamore, erected in 1819 by a company of 30 or 40 persons on leased ground, was sold in 1825 at public sale. "Since our citizens have recovered from their various embarrassments the theatre has been more liberally attended; and the managers will doubtless soon be able to count upon sufficient patronage to justify them in frequently alluring to the West the most distinguished actors of the seaboard."

The lot was 50 by 100 feet in size bounded by an alley over which a west wing was to be added for a saloon. The central portion was 40 by 100 feet with a 10-foot projecting wing in the rear and an Ionic portico 12 by 40 feet in front. The interior which was tastefully finished was equally divided between the performers and the audience. It included a pit, two tiers of boxes and a gallery with commodious lobbies, punch room, etc., and was capable of accommodating 800 persons. (This theatre was burned to the ground April 4, 1834.)

The history of the Cincinnati Water Works up to that time is given a little more completely than in the preceding publications. The ordinance of 1817 granted to the Cincinnati Manufacturing Company the exclusive privilege of supplying the city with water for a term of 99 years for the annual payment of $100 and the furnishing of water for fires which was to be accomplished by the placing of a fire plug on each block and filling the cisterns and reservoirs owned by the corporation free of expense. The company transferred its right to Samuel W. Davies in 1820 and shortly afterwards water was introduced into the city. The undertaking was not profitable and Davies offered the whole of the establishment to the Council below cost. The proposition was submitted to the voters of the city who decided against accepting it and in 1826 an act incorporating the Cincinnati Water Company was obtained and that company was then in charge of the works. For protection against fires five cisterns had been erected, each

containing 5,000 gallons of water and the fire department was maintained as described heretofore.

Wood we learn was still the chief article of fuel and coal was not used, except in manufacturing establishments.

Another chapter describes the various religious edifices. The principal change of this character was in the building occupied by the Roman Catholics. The Roman Catholic Society had been organized in 1818 and in 1823 Edward Fenwick was appointed the first Bishop of Cincinnati. A frame structure was then erected on Sycamore above Sixth to which was added in 1826 a building of brick. A theological seminary and college was to be added within a short time. "Several intelligent ladies belonging to the religious order of the Poor Clares" had recently arrived from Europe and connected themselves with this congregation to open a school with a class of 60 pupils. "The Cathedral belonging to this congregation has a neat specimen of Gothic architecture, the plan of which with some slight alterations was furnished by Mr. Michael Scott of this city. The building is one hundred and ten feet in length; fifty in breadth; thirty from the base to the cornice and has five handsome windows on each side fifteen feet in height. There are eighty-eight pews on the first floor. The gallery is large and has the orchestra in the center, which is shortly to receive a splendid organ. The Altar is arranged in good taste and ornamented with a large and beautiful painting by Verschoot representing the investiture of a *religious*. There are several other valuable paintings hung around the walls. The interior of the church is handsomely finished, and presents a spacious and elegant room, capable of seating about eight hundred persons. The edifice for the Literary College is to correspond in its exterior with the Cathedral, and be connected with it in the rear by the frame church originally occupied by the Society; the whole will then form three sides of a square and when properly ornamented with a steeple will present a magnificent appearance."

A new society was the Colonization Society, whose funds were to be appropriated for forwarding to Africa the free blacks of Cincinnati who might be found willing to be sent to that country.

The new lodge is noted, Lafayette No. 81, formed in 1825 in anticipation of the visit of General Lafayette who was admitted to its membership on May 11, 1825, and signed its by-laws on May 19th of the same year.

Another new educational institution was "The Woodward Free Grammar School" of which the following account is given: "Mr. William Woodward of this city, with a liberality which entitles to him the gratitude of his fellow citizens, has recently conveyed in trust for the support of a free grammar school, for the education of the poor children of the city, a valuable tract of land, containing six acres, lying a little north of the line of the canal, between Broadway and Main street. So soon as the canal is completed, it is the intention of the trustees to divide this tract into suitable building lots and to lease them subject to a revaluation every fifteen years. It is computed that the rents in 1828 will be sufficient to authorize the opening of a school with at least sixty pupils. The deed of trust is made to Samuel Lewis and Ozmond Cogswell and provides for the annual election by the voters of the city of a third trustee. On decease or resignation of the trustees named in the will, their successors are to be appointed by the mayor and aldermen and in case the City Court should be abolished, the same power is given perpetually to the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County. Mr. Woodward owns in common with the county of Hamilton another tract of land adjoining the one already described worth about nine thousand dollars. He proposes in case the commissioners of the county will do so likewise, to make a similar conveyance of this tract for the education of the poor children of the whole county. This liberal and praiseworthy proposition, should certainly be met by the commissioners in a corresponding spirit. In that case permanent provision for extending the rudiments of an English education to the poor children of the city and county will be secured for an unlimited period to an extent calculated to confer the most substantial benefits upon that most interesting class of our population. A charter incorporating the trustees of this public charity by the name of 'The Woodward Free Grammar School of Cincinnati' has just been passed by the Legislature as well as a law authorizing the commissioners of the county to convey the tract above referred to according to the proposition of Mr. Woodward."

The list of literary and scientific institutions was increasing. It included the Medical College of Ohio, the Cincinnati College, the Cincinnati Female Academy, all of which have already been mentioned. There is also added the Female

Boarding School kept by Misses Bailey on Broadway between Market and Columbia streets, the oldest one in the city. F. Eckstein assisted the principals in the work of instruction in this school.

Another school was the Cincinnati Female School under the superintendence of Mrs. Albert and John W. Picket late of New York, long and advantageously known as instructors and authors of certain elementary school books. They occupied a suite of rooms in the south wing of the Cincinnati College edifice. Rev. M. C. McKee's Classical Academy was on Third street near the Post Office and Rev. Mr. Slack's school occupied the north wing of the college edifice. There were in all about 50 schools in the city. Others specially mentioned were those of Mr. Cathcart, Mr. Williams, Mr. Kinmont, Mr. Talbert, Mr. Winwright, Mr. Chute, Mr. Wing and Mr. Morecraft. Mr. Langdon's Reading Room was still an institution of the city as was the Western Museum projected in the summer of 1818 by William Steele with the assistance of Dr. Drake and others. For some years after its opening, June 10, 1820, its curator was Dr. Robert Best who was succeeded in 1823 by Joseph Dorfeuille.

There had been deposited in the Museum: Dr. Drake's cabinet of minerals, organic remains, fossil bones and Western antiquities; remains of the mammoth and Arctic elements, found at Big Bone Lick in Kentucky; the collections of James Griffith, John J. Audubon and Dr. Best of quadrupeds, birds, reptiles and fishes of the West; several hundred specimens of natural history collected by Consul General Condy Raguet from Rio de Janeiro; Mr. Dorfeuille's own collection of Egyptian antiquities, foreign and domestic birds and Western amphibians and the collections of the late John D. Clifford of Lexington, Kentucky, including many specimens of antiquities, fossils and minerals. This collection was in an extensive suite of rooms on the corner of Second and Main streets where lectures were delivered to the public on matters pertaining to the various articles in the Museum.

Letton's Museum owned by Ralph Letton was kept in two spacious halls in the second and third stories of the brick building at Fourth and Main streets. In the upper hall were principally wax figures. The museum contained about 200 birds, 40 animals, 2,000 minerals, 50 mammoth bones, 23 wax figures, besides Indian antiquities, shells, etc. The early subscribers numbered about 300, to whom and to the public lectures on ancient and modern history were delivered.

The two libraries mentioned were the Cincinnati Library kept in one of the lower rooms of the Cincinnati College edifice by the "Circulating Library Society of Cincinnati" and the Apprentices' Library.

Nine newspapers were then published in the city: *Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette, National Republican and Ohio Political Register, Cincinnati Advertiser, National Crisis and Cincinnati Emporium,* semi-weekly; *Parthenon, Western Tiller* and *Saturday Evening Chronicle,* weekly; *Cincinnati Commercial Register,* daily; and a German paper, *Ohio Chronicle,* weekly. The *Ohio Medical Repository,* semi-monthly, was edited by Dr. Guy W. Wright, and Rev. Timothy Flint had already projected his monthly journal, the *Western Magazine and Review.*

The pioneer of Cincinnati art, F. Eckstein, had already commenced his formation of an Academy of Fine Arts to which a number of busts and other specimens of art made by himself were to form the nucleus. The plan included the delivery of lectures on art subjects.

The courts at that time included the Supreme Court of Ohio, the Court of Common Pleas, the City Court, the mayor's court and three justices of the peace. The Supreme and County courts held their sessions at the Court House while the City Court, which was composed of the mayor and aldermen, and the mayor's court held their sessions in the brick building on the north side of Third street between Main and Sycamore.

A city watch had just been established in addition to the marshal and his deputies to act as police officers. This watch consisted of two captains and 18 men at an expense of about $3,000 per annum. The condition of the city at that time is indicated by the authors' comment as follows: "A watch in a city of the magnitude of Cincinnati is obviously of great importance; but it may be seriously doubted, whether the erection of a few lamps should not have preceded its establishment; for in proportion to the increase of light, the facilities for the commission of crimes are lessened, and, of consequence, the means of detection rendered more numerous. A couple of lamps at each intersection of the streets in those parts of the city thickly populated, would add greatly to the comfort of the citizens, and the safety of their property."

Complaint too was made that proper attention was not given to the cleanliness of the streets, as on Upper and Lower Market streets

the filth collected on market days was suffered to remain for one or two days before it was removed. The practice too of suffering the upper parts of the quay to be occupied as a stand for horses and wagons was objected to. "Whenever this public work so useful as well as ornamental, to the city, shall cease to be used as a wagon yard, and shall have been adorned with one or two rows of shade trees, running parallel to Front street, it will become a promenade not less pleasant than beautiful."

According to the writers there were 23 convictions for crime within the county of Hamilton during the year 1826, including one each for murder in the first degree, rape, perjury, assault with the intent to commit murder, stabbing with intent to kill; two each for assault with intent to commit mayhem and burglary; three each for uttering counterfeit money and horse stealing; and four each for grand larceny and petit larceny.

For purposes of taxation, the valuation of city property was $3,157,392, on which the levy for 1826 was nine and one-half mills or $29,995.22. Of this tax levy, three mills were appropriated to the use of the corporation, two mills to the State tax, three for the county, one for the township and a half mill for schools. Other sources of revenue for corporation were licenses to taverns, porter houses and coffee houses, $4,445; wharfage, $2,200; rent of market stalls, $1,400; tax on animals, $975; licenses for plays, exhibitions, etc., $500; and fines and miscellaneous items, $800. These sums with the amount from the grand levy together with $3,000 borrowed from the Ohio Insurance Company and a slight balance of the previous year made up the city revenue, which amounted to $23,742.81½. The largest expenditure of the city funds during the previous years had been for the construction of quays and wharfs and the paving of streets. Forty-eight hundred feet of street had been paved at an expense to the city of $5,800. One thousand dollars had been expended for the fire department and the construction of five public cisterns. In the health department, $1,200 were expended in vaccinating at the public expense 2,300 persons (in consequence of a smallpox scare). The officers of the city government received salaries of about $4,500 and the watch cost $3,000 per annum. The city debt at this time was $13,000, which seems to have excited some criticism on the part of many who objected to a public debt.

The population of the town in December, 1826, was given as 16,230, of whom 7,990 were males and 7,550 females, in addition to 690 blacks. Of the white males, there were 4,133 over 21 years of age, and of white females 3,945 over 18 years of age. The Second Ward still continued the most populous with 6,449 inhabitants while the other wards numbered: First, 4,084; Fourth, 3,142; Third, 2,505. This made an average of six and one-half persons to a building, although the actual density was greater by reason of the large buildings being occupied by stores and warehouses. The city contained 28 clergymen, 34 attorneys and 35 physicians. Eight hundred persons were engaged in trading and mercantile pursuits, five hundred in navigation and three thousand in manufactures. The authors gave figures showing that no city in the United States of similar rank had for the preceding 16 years increased in a ratio corresponding to that of Cincinnati.

An extended chapter is given to manufacturers, the most prosperous class of the citizens. The principal building mentioned is of course the Cincinnati Steam Mill on Front street between Ludlow and Broadway which was again in operation. The steam mill for sawing stone owned by Alvin Washburn in the western part of the city between Front and Columbia is also mentioned. In this same building were also a cooperage plant and one for the manufacture of shoe trees. Other important institutions mentioned were the Phoenix Foundry west of Walnut between Third and Fourth, the Franklin Foundry at Fifth and Broadway, the Eagle Foundry on the south side of Fourth between Main and Walnut, Tift's steam engine and finishing establishment on Columbia east of Broadway, R. C. Green's steam engine establishment on Front below Deer creek bridge, Goodloe & Harkness' copper foundry, cotton spinning and steam engine factory at Broadway and Congress street, the Aetna Foundry on Front below Deer creek bridge, Kirk's steam engine and finishing establishment on Columbia east of Broadway, Shield's engine finishing establishment on Sycamore between Front and Columbia, Allen & Company's chemical laboratory just above Deer creek bridge, the powder mill below the mouth of Mill creek, the Phoenix Paper Mill on the river bank to the west of the city, the Cincinnati Steam Paper Mill in the same neighborhood, the woolen factory of the Cincinnati Manufacturing Company on the river bank above the mouth of Deer creek, the sugar refinery north of Third between Ludlow and Broadway, the white lead factory at the east end of

Fifth street and the Wells Type Foundry on Walnut between Third and Fourth. There were also three permanent boat yards for the construction of steamboats. Other important industries were those of making hats, cabinet furniture and chairs. The city contained nine printing establishments, printing about 72 newspapers per month and much other matter. The only thing it seemed to have lacked in the opinion of the editors was an umbrella factory, of whose success they thought there could be no doubt. The total value of the manufactures of the preceding year is estimated at $1,858,000.

An important chapter is that devoted to commerce which is not unnatural as the city at that time exceeded all other places in the West in the number of boats. It was claimed for it that no other place in the world had built more. The introduction of steam navigation and boat building had "wrought a change in the appearance and nature of commercial transactions which the most active fancy could a few years since have scarcely conceived."

A list of the steamboats built in Cincinnati is given which gives a total of 60 boats of 11,225 tons. Twenty-one boats with a tonnage of 4,117 tons arrived at and departed from the port of Cincinnati in the week of the 5th to the 12th of February, 1827.

The imports for the year 1826 were valued at $2,528,590, while the exports were $1,063,560, the principal part of which were carried to the West Indies and South America. The highest item of value in the exports was flour, $165,000, followed by whiskey and pork, over $100,000 each.

In a chapter concerning public office statistics, mention is made of the Post Office, United States Land Office, United States Branch Bank, two insurance companies (the Ohio Insurance Company and the Cincinnati Equitable Insurance Company) and four fire insurance companies who had offices in the city at that time. Mention is made of the intelligence office established by N. Holley, "which may be rendered very useful by making known the various wants of individuals." Ten licensed auctioneers were also engaged in business in the city.

During the year 1826, 20 mails per week were sent out and received at the Post Office, carrying 3,750 free letters and paid letters to the amount of $8,162. Ten of these mails were carried on horseback and the other 10 on stages on the Chillicothe, Lebanon, Dayton and Georgetown, Kentucky, routes.

Real estate was said to be advancing in value by reason of the constant tide of immigration which created a greater demand for houses. Capital invested in real estate was said to produce 10 or 12 percent. The scarcity of capital had been produced by the destruction of the local banks, which resulted in the withdrawal of paper currency from circulation and the use of much of the metallic currency in the payment of debts due the United States Bank and the Eastern merchants. Money was in great demand and high prices were paid for its use. For small sums 36 percent per annum was frequently given and for large ones 10 to 20 percent. The market value of money was estimated at from 10 to 15 percent which seemed to be the usual return, as there were at that time no penalties in Ohio for usury. The following are a few of the market prices: Flour, $3 per barrel; whiskey, 25 cents a gallon; beef, $2 to $3 a hundred weight; pork, $2 a hundred weight; butter, 10 to 12½ cents a pound; cheese, 6 to 7 cents a pound; lard, 4 to 6 cents a pound; turkeys, 25 to 37 cents each; geese, 18 to 25 cents each; ducks, 8 to 12 cents each; chickens, 6¼ cents each; soap, 4½ cents a pound; candles, 10 cents a pound; corn, 12 cents a bushel; oats, 12 to 18 cents a bushel; Irish potatoes, 25 to 50 cents a bushel; sweet potatoes, 37 to 62 cents a bushel; eggs, 6 cents a dozen; bacon, 3 to 5 cents a pound; ham, 4 to 6 cents a pound; veal, 3 to 4 cents a pound; mutton, 2 to 4 cents a pound; honey, 12 cents a pound; apples, 25 to 37 cents a bushel; peaches the same; and dried fruits, 75 cents a bushel.

Cincinnati as a summer residence seemed in the olden days to present unusual attractions. Each year a number of Southerners came to the Queen City for the summer season and the writers of the early times consequently referred to this city as a place of summer resort. The authors of this book in a chapter on the subject prophesy that "it may be supposed, that the period is not remote when many of the wealthy planters and professional gentlemen of the South will have their summer villas within the environs of Cincinnati, and those who may feel unwilling to be deprived of the services of their slaves, can still have the advantages of a city life, by locating themselves on the Kentucky shore in the villages of Newport and Covington, both of which are healthy and delightfully situated opposite to Cincinnati."

Under the head of fine arts one portrait painter, A. H. Corwine, a native of Kentucky, is mentioned as a young artist who has but a

single rival in the Western country while in landscape painting more than one of considerable promise was claimed. The admired busts of Lafayette, Clinton, Clay, Jackson and Gaines are pointed to as sufficiently demonstrating the plastic skill of another of the citizens in modeling likenesses.

A curious chapter in all the earlier publications is that on the state of society. The writers of this little book regarded Cincinnati as the most favorable place in the United States for observing the influence of republican institutions upon society at large. The emigrants came from all quarters of the Union and different parts of Europe and yet no portion was so numerous as to cause a general adherence to the peculiar prejudices and manners in which they had been educated. "We have neither St. Andrews, St. Georges, St. Patricks nor New England Societies, to foster those prejudices in favor of distant lands, which are so unfriendly to the happiness of those who have come to spend their lives in another clime."

In morals the city defied the strictest scrutiny. Drunkenness particularly was rarer than in other parts of the Union, because of the unfavorable quality of the climate to the longevity of drunkards. The vice of gaming did not flourish to any great extent and lottery gambling was not one of the evils of that time.

There were few or none of men of leisure and fortune, so the encroachments of luxury were not to be feared. The fashionable portion indulged in the pleasures of society with refinement but without useless etiquette. In the winter season there were public balls, assemblies and cotillion parties and many private parties where cards, music, dancing and conversation constituted the sources of amusement. There was also an increasing fondness for the stage, and the museums were becoming fashionable resorts for the evening parties. Lectures were delivered once or twice a week during the winter which were generally well attended. In the summer season there were excursions to Big Bone and Yellow Springs. In the dwellings of the middling or poorer classes there was in general that appearance of comfort and ease which denotes a fertile country and a benignant government.

Another interesting suggestion concerns the purchase of a public square upon which at a subsequent time could be erected the City Hall and a public promenade for pleasure, ornament and recreation. "There is but one block of ground eligibly situated for this object that can now be procured at a fair price and unless this be speedily secured the increasing value of property will soon place even that beyond the resources of the corporation. The block referred to is the one on which Judge Burnet resides between Vine and Race and Third and Fourth streets. Perhaps the city plat does not contain one better suited for the purpose of a Public Square than this owing to the central and elevated position. The terms upon which it is offered, make its purchase a matter of speculation, even should it not be ultimately used by the city for public purposes. It can now be obtained for about twenty-five thousand dollars and no one who has studied the prospects of our city will doubt but that in ten years it may be sold for double that sum. A row of lots fronting on Third street the buildings upon which would not materially injure the beauty of the square could it is believed at this time be leased for a sum that would nearly meet the accruing interest of the money required for the purchase of it. Another row fronting on Race street may also be leased to advantage and the proceeds applied to the reduction of the principal. The block is already covered with shade trees, flowering shrubs and evergreens; and several liberal donations have been promised, towards ornamenting and improving the grounds still further if the city become the purchaser. It has been stated that the Cincinnati Water Company would in that case supply gratuitously the necessary water for ornamenting it with a fountain. The building now upon it has two spacious rooms, one of which would conveniently accommodate the City Council and the other the City Court. There are others which would answer as offices of the city treasurer, recorder, clerk, etc. This building indeed will be amply sufficient for the accommodation of the municipal authorities of the city until the state of its treasury will justify the erection of a City Hall corresponding in size and magnificence to the future destinies of Cincinnati."

It seems inconceivable in the light of subsequent events or even in the light that common foresight should have given to the people at that time that this plat of ground which could be purchased for such a trifling sum (by reason of Judge Burnet's embarrassments) was allowed to slip from the public. The tract was subsequently sold to William Shires who converted the house into a restaurant and hotel and used the place as a place of entertainment known as

"Shires' Garden." At the western part of the lot afterwards was built the theatre which during the early "forties" was one of the centers of amusement in the city.

Another suggestion that seems to prove the wonderful foresight of the young authors of this book was the purchase by the city of all the ground lying south of Front street between Broadway and the mouth of Deer creek for quays and warehouses. In these days when all the river frontage is being appropriated for railroad purposes to the necessary detriment of the real source of Cincinnati's prosperity in the future, the river, the merit of this suggestion is apparent.

The bridge over the Ohio is another improvement forecasted by the authors. The location which seemed to suggest itself was from the foot of Broadway to a point about 200 feet from the Kentucky shore where the bridge was expected to branch, one part going to Newport and the other to Covington which would succeed not only in connecting both villages with Cincinnati but with each other.

In conclusion the writers of the pamphlet point with confidence to the future importance of Cincinnati because of its location in the midst of rivers, grazing countries, forests, mines and agricultural lands and because of the extent, beauty and salubrity of its location. To these was added the cheapness of living. These reasons justify the authors in the statement that "the period is not a remote one when Cincinnati will hold the same rank among the cities of the Union that the great State of which she is the ornament now possesses in the American Confederacy."

The only advertisements contained in the work are those of the authors, both fledglings of the law.

This work republished in England and also in Germany (in a translation) was probably, in view of its influence in encouraging emigration, the most important account of the city ever published.

DIRECTORY OF 1829.

The Directory of 1829, the third in the history of the city, was published by Robinson & Fairbank (Whetstone & Buckstone, printers). It gives the divisions into wards of which there were five as follows: The First Ward was east of Main street bounded by a line drawn eastwardly from Main street along the center of Third to Ludlow street thence along the center of Symmes to High street (which was a continuation of Symmes now Third street) "thence along the center of High street to a point on said street bearing north sixteen degrees east from the center of the cupola of D. Kilgour's dwelling house near the reservoir, thence by said line sixteen degrees east to the northern boundary line of the city." The Second Ward was west of Main street from Third to Sixth streets and the Third east of Main street south of the First. The Fourth Ward was west of Main street and south of Third street. The Fifth Ward was north of Sixth street and west of Main street.

This directory contains the names of streets and alleys as named by the City Council in 1829. Those streets whose names have been changed are as follows: Broad (now occupied by the Grand Central Depot); Catherine (now Court west of Central avenue); Center (now Longworth from Vine to Elm); Cherry (now Commerce from Race to Elm); Fulton (now Mound north of Eighth); Green (Pearl between Race and Elm); Grove (now North); Harrison (recently changed to Pioneer); High (now East Third street, east of Butler); Kemble (Ninth from Central avenue to Mound); London (now Eighth west of Central avenue); Lower Market (now Pearl from Main to Broadway); Northern row (now Seventh, then the north corporation line); Symmes (now East Third from Lawrence to Butler); Upper Market (now Fountain and Government squares); Wayne (now Ninth from Elm to Broadway); West Market (now McFarland from Elm to Plum); and Western row (now Central avenue).

In addition to the usual list of names, there are lists of public buildings and public officials and a statistical account of the city. The president judge of the Court of Common Pleas was George P. Torrence and associate judges, Patrick Smith, Enos Woodruff and Peter Bell. Daniel Gano was clerk, David Wade, prosecuting attorney, John C. Avery, sheriff, John S. Wallace, auditor, Richard Fosdick, treasurer and collector, Griffin Yeatman, recorder and notary public, Samuel Hunt, master in chancery, Alexander Botkin and Charles Mills, deputy sheriffs (the latter officiating as jailer), Charles Satterly, commissioner of insolvents, Jonathan Pancoast, assessor and Ely Elder, surveyor. The magistrates of the township were James Foster, Elisha Hotchkiss and Richard Mulford. An interesting list of names is that of the trustees and visitors of common schools,—O. M. Spencer, N. Guilford, J. Buckley, D. Root and Calvin Fletcher. The city officers included of course

Isaac G. Burnet, mayor. The aldermen were William Greene, Samuel F. Hunt and Morgan Neville while the marshal was William Doughty. Dan Stone was president of the City Council. John T. Jones was city clerk and Richard L. Coleman, treasurer.

The officers of the United States residing in Cincinnati were: Hon. John McLean (spelled McClean) United States judge; Maj. David Gwynne, paymaster of the United States Army who was also a member of the Council from the First Ward; Col. Joseph P. Taylor, commissary; Capt. Nathan Clark, captain of the United States Army; Gen. William Lytle, surveyor general; Peyton S. Symmes, register of the Land Office; and Moses Dawson, receiver of public moneys.

The population of the city was estimated as 24,148 showing an increase of 100 percent in five years. This brings forth a comment that "many a wiseacre in political economy has displayed his tact at guessing by iterating and reiterating from year to year that the city was growing too fast and must soon retrograde." Of the white inhabitants, 11,855 were males and 10,035 females; the remaining 2,258 were blacks and mulattoes.

The taxable property of the city for the year 1828 was valued at $3,697,733, on which there were assessed for State purposes three mills, county purposes, three mills, corporation purposes, two mills, township purposes, one mill, and school purposes, one-half mill. There was also a road tax of a dollar per poll, which was supposed to produce about $4,000. In addition to the grand levy, the revenues of the city accrued from licenses to taverns, coffee and porter houses, $5,241.42; wharfages, $4,611.25; rents of market stalls, $2,393; plays, shows and exhibitions, $619; fines, $551.46; which with miscellaneous items $349.91 produced a sum of $25,720.70. In addition to this there was a balance from the former assessment, special paving assessment, cash received from owners of property on the New Market space and arrears of taxes aggregating to $20,398.91 which with the amount of sundry loans ($30,000) produced a total of $76,112.68. From this there were deducted the treasurer's commissions which left the available means for the year $74,840.95. The debts of the city at that time aggregated $55,062.86. There had been expended by the corporation during the year for public improvements $46,156, of which over $22,000 was expended for street paving. The ordinary expenses of the city including salaries of all kinds and interest account were $19,273.17, which together with the amount expended for public improvements made the expenditures $65,429.21.

William Burke still appears as postmaster and Elam P. Langdon as assistant postmaster and it appears that the Post Office had been moved to West Third street between Main and Walnut streets where it occupied a room in the Masonic Building. The receipts of the postage for the year were $12,151, showing an increase of almost $4,000 over those of the year 1826. The only banking institution was the United States Branch Bank on Main street between Third and Fourth streets with its capital stock of $1,200,000. James Reynolds still continued as president and Peter Benson as cashier and among its board of directors were Bellamy Storer, M. P. Cassilly, William Neff, John H. Groesbeck, William Phillips, Henry Emerson, J. W. Mason, C. W. Gazzam, Joseph Gest, William Greene, Luman Watson and Benjamin Urner.

Announcement is made that a charter had been obtained during the last session of the Legislature for another banking institution but that the stock was not entirely subscribed for. This undoubtedly refers to the Commercial Bank which shortly afterwards began business at No. 45 Main street with Robert Buchanan as president. Besides branch offices of two Hartford insurance companies, there were three local institutions, including the Ohio Insurance Company organized in 1826, with its office on Front street between Main and Walnut; the Cincinnati Equitable Insurance Company, organized in 1827 with its office at the corner of Main street and Hopple alley; and the newly established Cincinnati Insurance Company with its office at No. 22 Main street. Of these T. S. Goodman, Stephen Burrows and William Neff were the respective presidents and Morgan Neville, John Jolley and William Oliver, the respective secretaries. W. Greene was counsellor for the Ohio Insurance Company and S. R. Miller, solicitor for the Cincinnati Insurance Company. Ezekiel Hall was the treasurer of the Cincinnati Equitable Insurance Company. Of the foreign companies, the Aetna and Protection companies, William Goodman and E. Robins were the respective agents.

The fire department showed an increased interest in this important matter. We are told that "a dependence upon such casual and promiscuous crowds as usually rally at the alarm of fire has always been precarious. Although

the citizens may assemble with alacrity and act with vigor at every call of distress, it is still important that a tumultuous crowd, impelled by sympathy without union of design or combination of effort should not be as efficient as regularly organized companies in which every man knows his place and performs his duty." As a result of this self evident truth there had been organized nine companies under the control of the City Council with Z. Byington as chief engineer and Moses Coffin as assistant. These included a fire warden company with 20 members, four fire engine companies, one hook and ladder company and a hose company with 35 members each and a protection society for the protection of exposed property during an alarm of fire composed principally of substantial respectable householders (a reflection on the others) and a fire bucket company of 20 members. The "substantial" members of the Protection Society numbered 50 and had for their president Joseph Gest and among the officers were William Mills, David Churchill and Stephen Burrows. Seven substantial brick cisterns had been erected, each with a capacity of containing upwards of 5,000 gallons of water.

Another item of information is to the effect that during the years from 1811 to 1829 out of the whole number of 314 steamboats built on the Western waters, 81 had been built at Cincinnati of which 50 were still running or unfinished. During the four months of March to June the number of steamboat arrivals was 497, carrying 8,318 cabin passengers and 14,160 deck passengers. It is pleasing to note the "gratifying fact that the Pork and Bacon and Beef of Ohio have undergone a very considerable improvement since the introduction and liberal use of the Rock salt. There is now no substantial reason why these staple articles should not be as well cured in Cincinnati, as in any part of the world: or why the Hams of Ohio should not be in as high repute, as those of Boston or Westphalia, saving the very savoury difference between an exotic, and a domestic production."

The completion of the Miami Canal in the previous November is noted. The first boat passed from Cincinnati to Dayton in the month of March 1829. Its length is given as 67 miles, 75 chains and 96 links, including the Hamilton cut and the Miami and Mad river feeders, in which were 22 locks overcoming 188 feet of lockage. The cost of the canal was $746,852.75, an average cost per mile of about $11,000. The canal at that time terminated on Main street on the upper plane of the city and it was expected to continue to the Ohio River by means of a series of descending locks. The descent to be overcome was 50 feet to high water mark and 108 feet to low water mark. During the months of April, May and June, the tolls received were $3,515.01 and the freight transported was 6,101 tons. The number of passengers carried during the same time was 2,302.

Among the recent manufactories mentioned were the Cincinnati Cotton Factory owned by Miller & Company at the corner of Seventh and Smith streets. This occupied a spacious three-story, brick building 95 by 33 feet and was capable of running 2,000 spindles. The Covington Cotton Factory built by Macallester & Company of Cincinnati was also properly esteemed a Cincinnati concern. The Hamilton Foundry and Steam Engine Factory of Pierce, Harkness & Voorheis at Front and Lawrence streets, Goodloe & Borden's steam engine factory on Congress street near Broadway, West & Stone's steam engine factory on East Front street and Fox's steam flour mill on Deer Creek at the termination of Fifth street are also mentioned.

The history of the Cincinnati Water Works, at that time owned by the Cincinnati Water Company, which purchased it from Colonel Davies in 1826, is also given. Water was conveyed to the reservoir in 12-inch iron pipes and from it to Broadway in eight-inch iron pipes from which it was distributed throughout the city in wooden pipes of which 50,000 feet had been laid. The company had encouraged a plumber, Mr. Walter, to establish himself for the purpose of introducing for more general use leaden pipes and good hydrants and the manufacture of pipes had been commenced at the water works building.

The newly established Bazaar is described at length. Among the scientific and literary institutions are mentioned the Medical College of Ohio, the Lane Seminary, the Mechanics' Institute, the Circulating Library, the Athenæum and Reading Room, the Cincinnati Reading Room of E. P. Langdon, the Apprentices' Library, the Sun Circulating Library, the Cincinnati Circulating Library, the Western Museum, Letton's Museum and the Gallery of Paintings at Main and Upper Market streets.

The newspapers mentioned included the *Cincinnati Daily Gazette* and the *Commercial Daily Advertiser*, of which tri-weekly editions were issued; the *National Republican*, and the *Cincinnati Advertiser*, semi-weeklies and the following

weeklies: *Cincinnati Pandect, Cincinnati Chronicle and Literary Gazette, Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette, Western Tiller* and *Cincinnati Sentinel.* There was also a semi-monthly, the *Ladies' Museum and Repository of Belles Lettres* and a monthly, the *Western Monthly Review* and a quarterly, the *Western Journal of Medical and Physical Sciences.*

The schools mentioned are the Cincinnati English and Classical Academy of Charles B. McKee on Third street next to the Post Office, A. Kinmont's Academy, Sixth and Main, J. F. Finley's Classical School, M. G. Williams' school on Third between Main and Sycamore, T. Hammond's school on Fifth between Sycamore and Broadway and Messrs. Talbert's school on Fifth between Vine and Race. For young ladies there were the Cincinnati Female Academy of Dr. John Locke on Walnut between Third and Fourth, the Cincinnati Female Institution of A. and J. W. Picket in the Cincinnati College edifice and A. Truesdell's Female Academy on Walnut street, as well as a respectable female school kept by Mrs. Wood on Pike between Symmes and Fifth streets. A monitorial school was kept by Mr. Dickinson in the Cincinnati College edifice. The directory states that there were 47 ordinary schools in the city, in which 983 boys and 725 girls were receiving the rudiments of education. This directory contains also the first mention of the common schools which had just been established by law. The officers elected for the first year were N. Guilford, D. Root, C. Fletcher, O. M. Spencer and J. Buckley and the examiners appointed were Timothy Flint, Henry Starr, Bellamy Storer, Jesse Kimball, Enos Woodruff and Lewis Howell.

Twenty-three churches are enumerated, of which four were Baptists, three Presbyterian, three Methodist Episcopal and two Episcopal in denomination. There were also Methodist Episcopal African, Methodist Associate and Methodist Society (of which Rev. William Burke was pastor), Reformed Presbyterian, Lutheran Reformed, Swedenborgian, Unitarian and Universalist churches, Friends' Meeting House, Roman Catholic Cathedral and Jewish Synagogue.

The buildings erected during the preceding year (1828) were 496, of which 217 were of brick and 279 of frame. A great majority of both classes were two storied. The new public edifices mentioned are 12 in number. The Upper Market house on Fifth street had been extended westward, making it 525 feet long, the whole supported by brick pillars. The canal market was nearly completed. It was 300 feet by 42 feet and was supported by brick pillars. The auditor's and recorder's office was a neat fireproof building standing on Court House square fronting Main street and the clerk's office similar in construction was adjacent to it on the southeast corner of the Court House square. The Bethel Baptist Church, Ninth and Elm, Christ Church on Sixth between Walnut and Vine, the Methodist Associate Church also on Sixth between Walnut and Vine, the new Baptist Church on Sycamore between Fifth and Sixth, the Second Presbyterian Church on Fourth between Vine and Race, the Reformed Presbyterian Church on George, the Third Presbyterian Church on Second and Vine and St. Paul's Church had all been recently completed or were in process of erection. Some 29 religious and benevolent societies with full lists of officers are given.

The Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum of Ohio contained at the time 55 paupers and 13 lunatics and had received during the past year 268 persons, of whom 35 died and were interred at the expense of the institution. The First District Medical Society of Ohio had Dr. Drake as president. Other institutions were the Western Eye and Ear Infirmary, the Cincinnati Eye Infirmary and the Cincinnati Infirmary, the last of which was a private institution of Dr. L. M. Johnson.

Six Masonic lodges are enumerated, of which the only new ones were the Cincinnati Council of Royal and Select Masters No. 1 and the Van Rensselaer Chapter.

The number of deaths for the year ending July 1, 1829, is given as 647, an average of one to 37 1/3 of the whole population.

Not the least interesting feature of this as of many of the old directories are the advertisements.

The Cincinnati Book Store of Messrs. Morgan and Sanxy at No. 133 Main street offers a number of books for sale by the dozen, gross or single. Among the books specially mentioned are Webster's, Picket's and Ruter's "Spelling Books," Picket's "Juvenile Mentor," Murray's "Grammar," "English Reader" and "Introduction," Ruter's "Arithmetic," Kirkam's "Grammar," Watts', Miller's and Goddard's "Hymns," "Testaments," "Primers," "Almanacs" and the "Missouri and Juvenile Harmonies" as published by the house.

Another bookseller was E. H. Flint of No. 160 Main street, nearly opposite the First Presbyterian Church. He was agent for a number of

Eastern journals and published the *Western Monthly Review*, "on the first day of every month at 3 dollars in advance, or 4 dollars at the end of the year each number containing fifty-six octavo pages."

The Cincinnati Infirmary of Dr. L. M. Johnson seemed to make a specialty of galvanism as a remedy and was equipped with the "Medical Galvanic Battery where patients can receive this gentle and agreeable stimulus at all times." It was also provided with "a powerful Electro-Galvanic resuscitating Battery which will be free for the Humane Society and the Faculty for restoring suspended animation." Dr. Johnson also had discovered that medicines applied externally were "much more beneficial and more likely to subdue certain forms of disease than those administered internally which most generally irritate and do much mischief to the stomach and bowels before any specific action can be produced, and the manner of applying those medicines externally in the form of gas is certainly a discovery the most valuable in medicine." His institution therefore was provided with suitable apparatus for applying to the whole body fumigation of sulphur, chlorine, iodine, muriatic acid, alcohol and balsamic medicines which the patient could avail himself of without inconvenience in either a sitting or reclining or horizontal posture.

Another remarkable improvement is that of Simon Willard, whose newly made washing machine effected "the washing entirely by compression of the soaped clothes immersed by small parcels in about three gallons of hot water, forced in small currents between thin wash reeds evenly through all parts of the clothes, which alternately revolve and change their position at every compressive effort of the washer; thereby completely cleansing them in a few seconds with perfect tenderness and safety, somewhat similar in principle to that of ladies washing ribbons or other delicate articles, by squeezing them between the fingers and palm of the hand." The machine was so "simple in operation that almost all persons can readily become expert wash hands, thereby obviating in the many cases of sickness or inability of wives and daughters, the necessity of hiring strangers to half wash and waste soap and clothes. By one or two persons the washing part of four or five dozen pieces can be dispensed with by this machine in a few minutes yet by slow operation the performance is sufficiently easy for a child fourteen years old to excel the mother drudging at the rubbing mode of washing." This machine dispensed with the "two or three wash tubs, washboards, wash barrels, maul, beetle and bench ordinarily used." Mr. Willard inveighs heavily against prejudice against new inventions and against the lack of consideration by legislatures and parliaments of the waste involved in old methods.

Fancy stores seem important for both John Martin of No. 30 Main street and T. Winter of No. 193 Main street have long advertisements offering among other things, "Ladies' Curls, Ladies' Braides, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wigs, Otto of Roses, Milk of Roses, Kalydor for the Complexion, Macassar Oil" and in fact a half dozen varieties of oils, three times as many fancy soaps, scented waters, hair powders, rouge, lip salves and toilet articles of all kinds.

J. D. Murphy & Company announce the establishment of a glass cutting manufactory where they manufacture and sell cut glass decanters, tumblers, wines, jelly bowls, fruit dishes, salts, floating island basins, vases, cream pitchers and syllabubs.

Joseph D. Hatfield on Third between Walnut and Main kept a large assortment of "Ladies' Curls and Puffs" dressed in the neatest style and agreed to repair "Ladies' Curls" in the best manner and make them equal to new.

A familiar name is that of William S. Merrell at the Western Market Drug Store at the corner of Sixth street and Western row who offered drugs, paints and dye stuffs of the best quality. This name still used in connection with the corporation which is the legitimate descendant of this drug store is certainly one of the oldest if not the oldest in continuous use in the business annals of the city.

DIRECTORIES OF 1831, 1834 AND 1836.

The directories for the years 1831, 1834 and 1836 carry out in a general way the principles on which was based the Directory of 1829. That of 1831 was also published by Robinson and Fairbank (southeast corner Main and Fifth streets). The Directory of 1834 was published by E. Deming at No. 5 Johnston Row, which as to-day was the southwest corner of Fifth and Walnut and that of 1836 by J. H. Woodruff. The last one was printed by A. Pugh & Company at No. 106 Main street. Naturally these last directories repeat much of the information contained in the earlier volumes and therefore so exhaustive a consideration of them is not desirable.

All three directories venture at population statistics. The first gives the population up to August 1, 1830, as 26,515 and in 1831 up to

March 1,—28,014. Of these 1,194 were blacks and mulattoes and 1,937 resided in the so-called "Liberties." In 1834 the directory gives the population as taken in December, 1833, but will not vouch for its accuracy and conjectures that the number given is below the actual population. It shows a decrease from the figures of 1831. The total is 27,645; the largest number are in the Fifth Ward, a little over 7,000; the Second Ward has a little over 6,000, the First about 5,000, the Third about 4,000 and the Fourth about 3,000. The Liberties contained about 2,000 inhabitants. There were 738 blacks, none strangely enough in the Third Ward. In 1836 the directory gives the population as 29,000.

In 1831 three banks are mentioned: The United States Branch Bank, the Commercial Bank and the Savings Institution. In 1834 the last named institution had disappeared and there had been added the Lafayette Bank, the Franklin Company and the Ohio Life Insurance & Trust Company. In 1836 appeared in addition the Miami Exporting Company, the Exchange Bank & Savings Institution and the Cincinnati Savings Institution. We are informed that in 1831 that money was in great demand and that the banks discounted notes at six per cent although the market price of money was much greater, usually 10 percent on mortgage security and one to three percent a month on personal security.

The insurance companies with their lists of officers and other details are also exploited at length in all these directories.

A new entry in 1831 is that of the Woodward Free Grammar School whose building on Franklin between Sycamore and Broadway was in process of erection. The building was to consist of a central building 70 feet square and three stories high with two wings, two stories high 60 by 40 feet each, and it was expected that they would be completed by the following fall so as to open the school. The school in fact opened on October 24, 1831. In 1834 the number of pupils in this institution whose name had been changed to Woodward High School was 120. In 1836 it was changed to Woodward College of Cincinnati and the advantages for boys designing to study for the bar, the medical profession or the "Sacred Desk" are set forth in an extended notice. The Medical College of Ohio, Lane Seminary, Mechanics' Institute are noticed at length. In 1831 appears the notice of the Miami University Medical Department, with Dr. Drake as dean and the Academy of Medicine which was to furnish a summer course of lectures. All these directories contain long lists of private schools, many of which are commented on elsewhere, and discussions about the common schools which were in process of organization. In addition to the usual financial, business and educational institutions there are of course the churches with their ministers, the religious and benevolent societies and also lists of the professional men of the city. Other institutions mentioned in the different directories are the Cincinnati Lyceum, the Western Academic Institute and Board of Education, the Athenæum and Collegiate Institute established on Sycamore street by the Roman Catholic Church, the Inquisition, the Cincinnati Literary Society, the Teachers' Association, the Western Academy of Natural Science, the Hibernian Society, St. Peter's Benevolent Society, the Western Literary Institute and College of Professional Teachers, Western Education Society, Hamilton County Agricultural Society, the Scots' Society and quite a number of temperance, missionary, Masonic and Odd Fellows organizations.

An entry of special interest in the Directory of 1836 is that of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association which had obtained its charter on January 5th of that year and had rooms on the north side of Fourth street between Main and Sycamore. Its president was Moses Ramsay and librarian, B. F. Doolittle, and it had at that time 300 members, over 1,000 volumes and in the reading room the principal foreign and American reviews and periodicals and papers from most of the cities of the Union.

Five breweries,—those of Perry & Riley, Dr. Price, Metcalf & Attee, Lofthouse and C. and J. Schultz,—a button factory (Butler), a chemical laboratory, eight foundries, nine factories and seven steam mills are also enumerated in the Directory of 1831. The important rows and buildings at this time are also given. The Commercial Row was at the southwest corner of Main and Water. Not far from it at the northeast corner of Main and Front was Noble's Row. On Front street between Main and Walnut was Greene's Row. The southeast corner of Broadway and Front was Cassilly's Row; going up Main street the northwest corner of Fourth and Main was Moore's Row while the southwest corner of the same streets was Jones's Row. The northeast corner of Fifth and Main was then as now Thom's Row. The northeast corner of Third and Vine was Foote's Row, a little row of one-story offices in front of the handsome residence of John P. Foote. At the corner of Third street and Masonic alley was the Masonic

Building while Carr's Building where were the city offices for so many years was on Third street between Main and Sycamore. Johnston's Row occupied the site of the present Johnston Building at the southwest corner of Fifth and Walnut. Three years later appear several more rows,—on south Canal street Jessop's Row between Main street and St. Clair alley, Perry's Row between the same alley and Walnut street and Smith's Row between Main and Sycamore. Neff's Row was at the southwest corner of Second and Main and White's Row at the northeast corner. Produce Row was on Main between Ninth and Court. In 1836 was added Wiggins & Garness' Row at the southeast corner of Walnut and Water.

The hotels in 1831 were the Cincinnati, Broadway, City, White Hall, Commercial, Dennison's, Graham's, McHenry's and Fox's. In 1834 the hotels included the Cincinnati, Broadway and Dennison already mentioned and the Pearl Street House (Commercial) kept by David Griffin at the northeast corner of Pearl and Walnut; the Washington House kept by Hezekiah Fox on Front between Main and Walnut and Ebenezer Hulse's House (Fox's) on Main between Court and Canal; the Exchange on Front between Main and Sycamore kept by Guibert and Hughes; and Henrie's Hotel at the southwest corner of Sixth and Main. The Cincinnati Hotel at Front and Broadway was kept by Joseph Cromwell; the Broadway Hotel at Second and Broadway, by John D. Harris and the Dennison on Main by William Dennison.

In 1836 the Broadway was kept by Augustus Isham and the Exchange by J. W. Garrison. Henrie's Hotel had been changed to City Hall and was kept by Robert B. Wilson. Other hotels mentioned were the Main Street Hotel on Main near Canal, Congress Hall on the south side of Front between Main and Walnut, Marine Hotel at the southwest corner of Lower Market and Broadway, Greene's Hotel on Front between Broadway and Pike, Washington Hall on Water between Main and Walnut, Lafayette Hall on Lower Market between Sycamore and Broadway, Pennsylvania Inn at the southeast corner of Sixth and Elm, City Hotel on Sycamore between Second and Lower Market and the Walnut Street House at the southwest corner of Sixth and Walnut. The names of these hostelries seem to have changed frequently. Five taverns are also given in the directory of that year.

In the directory of 1831 appears the following announcement:

"During the past year a new street was opened, extending Lower Market street from Main to Walnut; and both sides of it are now, or soon will be, wholly built up with brick warehouses and other buildings, all of which are beautiful and substantial. The hotel on the corner, where the new street enters Walnut, will be one of the most splendid edifices in the Western country. It is five stories high above the basement, and is to be covered with marble columns. The new street has received the name of 'Pearl street,' and promises to be to Cincinnati what its celebrated namesake is to New York.

"Among the best buildings erected in 1830 we would mention, in addition to the above, Greene's splendid row on Front street; Cassilly's & Carter's on the corner of Broadway and Front; and Moore's on the southeast corner of Main and Fourth streets. Much more taste has been displayed in the models of private dwellings than heretofore, especially in those erected on Fourth street. Of the public buildings finished during the past year, we would mention the Catholic Athenæum, the Unitarian and the Second Presbyterian churches. The latter is considered by good judges one of the best models of the Doric in the United States. It is of brick, but its front, pillars, and sides are covered with cement, in imitation of marble. The cost of this church was more than twenty thousand dollars. On its cupola has been placed a public clock, which belongs to the city."

The Directory of 1829 had announced the completion to Main street of the Miami Canal and its successful opening for navigation during the year preceding. In 1831 we are told that in the year previous the excavation had been commenced to continue this canal to the river and it was extended from the head of Main street across Deer creek over which it passed by a large culvert. Here it was proposed that it should stop for a time and the water power was leased along the borders of the line. In 1834 the length of the canal is given as 67 miles. It contained 32 locks from the bottom of the canal at Main street to low water mark on the Ohio. The fall was 106.27 feet which with the 3.73 feet depth of water in the lower lock made the entire lockage at Cincinnati 110 feet running through a distance of 73 chains and 18 links. To overcome this there were then building 10 locks of 11 feet lift which were to be finished in the following July. The total cost of the canal was given as $881,477, and the tolls collected for the year 1833, $52,017.03, an increase of 37 percent over the previous year.

CHAPTER XXXI.

THE CITY TO THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL—III.

CONTEMPORARY ACCOUNTS.

SOME NOTED VISITORS—BULLOCK—MRS. TROLLOPE AND THE BAZAAR—ATWATER—THOMAS—HAMILTON—VIGNE—HOFFMAN—CHEVALIER—ELLIS—HARRIET MARTINEAU—MURRAY—CAPTAIN MARRYAT—REMINISCENCES OF "OLD MAN"—CONTEMPORARY VIEWS OF THE CITY.

The chapter on the directories gives from a statistical side the development of the city from the year 1819 at which time it first became a city until the end of the first half century of the life of the settlement. A different point of view is that, of course, of the various distinguished people who visited the city during this time. Cincinnati was already one of the leading points of interest to foreigners who came to America to visit and many of them have left entertaining comments upon their experiences here.

SOME NOTED VISITORS.

In May, 1826, came his highness, Bernhard, Duke of Saxe-Weimar Eisenach. The prevalence of the smallpox at Louisville, from which town his party came, caused an examination by health officers before they were permitted to land. The Duke stopped at "Mack's, a good hotel, near the shore." The town consisted "mostly of brick houses" and the streets were wide, well paved and had sidewalks. At the top of a hill there was a view resembling a panorama. Here they were building a large Catholic Cathedral. The Duke visited some book stores and the Western Museum. Two wooden bridges crossed Deer creek, across which was the highest hill in the vicinity, the view from which "even in Europe would be considered as very handsome." Callers included Morgan Neville and Peyton S. Symmes, who drew his likeness. He was conducted to see the remains of Indian antiquities "which are yet existing, and which could scarcely be recognized. We ascended an Indian mound which is about thirty feet high, situated in a garden. One part of it had been cut off, but nothing being found in it, they began to plant it with trees." (Travels Through North America, Vol. II, p. 138.)

BULLOCK.

Among the most noteworthy of the visitors was an Englishman, W. Bullock, who had made a considerable sum of money as the owner of a museum in London. In 1815 he had given an exhibition at Egyptian Hall in that city. There he exhibited among other curiosities the carriage of Napoleon, which had been occupied by the Emperor at Waterloo. Bullock is said to have paid over twelve thousand dollars for it, but within two years he cleared considerably over a hundred thousand dollars by exhibiting it throughout England. Almost a million people paid for the privilege of seeing this vehicle and many not unlike their descendants of the present day were willing to pay a still larger fee for the opportunity of sitting in a seat that had held so great a personage. In 1827 Bullock and his wife traveled on the Western Continent. They first made a tour of Mexico and came by way of New Orleans to Cincinnati. They traveled on the "beautiful steamboat George Washington, built at Cincinnati and certainly the finest fresh water vessel I had seen."

Upon his return to England, Bullock published in London a sketch of his journey, in which he included the well known "Cincinnati in 1826" by Drake and Mansfield. His purpose in doing this was to interest his people in the city and particularly in a settlement which he proposed to establish opposite Cincinnati just below Mill creek, where the town of Ludlow now stands; this was to be called Hygeia. A very elaborate plat of the proposed city is prefixed to his volume. This plat was made by J. B. Papworth, architect to the King of "Wurtemburg."

Mr. Bullock was much impressed with the city, which he first saw on Easter Sunday, 1827. He specially mentions the elegant house and extensive estate called "Elmwood," the residence of Thomas D. Carneal, Esq., which was pointed out to him as one of the finest residences in this part of America. He passed the powder works and the bridge over Mill creek and observed the glass houses, paper mills, foundries and other demonstrations of a flourishing and rising commercial and manufacturing city. As it was Easter Sunday "the landing was crowded with respectable well dressed people." Upon their landing they were introduced to Col. Andrew Mack, the proprietor of the principal hotel (Cincinnati Hotel), which struck Bullock as an establishment of order, regularity and comfort that would do credit to any city of Europe. "The number and respectability of its guests proved at once the estimation in which it was held in the country. The dinner-bell summoned us at two o'clock, and we found an assemblage of about seventy ladies and gentlemen; the former at the head of the table, with Mrs. Mack, while the Colonel was on his feet, attending to the wants of his guests, and seeing that the waiters were attending to their duty. The dinner was such, that an epicure, from whatever part of the world he might have arrived, would have had little cause to complain, as in no part of my travels have I seen a table spread with more profusion, or better served; the only occasion of complaint with an Englishman would arise from the want of warm plates, and a little more time to have enjoyed the repast, twenty minutes only being allowed by the industrious habits of this part of America, for their principal meal. Little wine is used at the dinner-table; the guests, being principally merchants, who prefer this mode of living to housekeeping, return immediately to their stores, or counting-houses, with a better relish for business than is usually found after the enjoyment of the bottle. I should have stated that, before dinner, we underwent the undeviating ceremony of introduction to the principal guests, who were assembled in the drawing-room. In no part of the old Continent that I have visited are strangers treated with more attention, politeness and respect, than in Cincinnati."

Mr. Bullock was so impressed with the fact that he was treated with this attention regardless of his being without letters of introduction that he concluded to remain a few days and "ultimately, probably to end our lives with them."

The next morning he took a stroll to the market at an early hour, where he observed a novel and interesting sight. "Several hundred wagons, tilted, with white canvas and each drawn with three or four horses with a pole were backed against the pavement, or footway, of the market place, and the tailboard or flap of the wagon turned down so as to form a kind of counter and convert the body of the carriage into a portable shop, in which were seated the owners in the midst of the displayed produce of their farms." This was the first time that he had seen an American market and naturally the strange sight, which can be seen any day in Cincinnati at the present time, struck him as quite peculiar. The superior quality of the articles of sale as well as their low price impressed him. For a hind quarter of mutton the price was thirteen pence, a turkey "that would have borne a comparison with the best Christmas bird from Norfolk," was the same price. Fowls were worth from three to four pence each and a fine roasting pig ready for the spit a shilling and three pence, beef three half pence per pound, pork one penny per pound, while butter, cheese, corn and flour were in the same proportion. The fish market was particularly good and asparagus superior in goodness and size to that at Covent Garden, and about one-fourth as expensive.

In the afternoon the party descended the Ohio in a small wherry and viewed the city from one of the Kentucky hills. "The extended prospect reminded us strongly of the view from Richmond Hill; the same delightful variety of hill and dale, enriched by the windings of the tranquil Ohio, with its various vessels for pleasure and commerce. Its gently swelling hills, however, are covered with wood and forests, which have no equal in Europe; even the charms of art and refinement are not wanting to complete the scene, as the elegant white villas of many of the more opulent inhabitants, already make

their appearance in the most romantic situations in the vicinity."

Mr. Bullock was convinced that for the industrious person with a small income no situation he had seen embraced so many advantages for a place of residence as this rising and prosperous little city with its extremely healthy site, salubrious climate, rich soil, cheapness of supplies, industrious and kind inhabitants, its excellent public institutions and enjoyable society. The interest derived from capital was treble what it was in Europe while the expense of living was not one-third as much. As a result he purchased shortly afterwards the estate of Mr. Carneal, which included some thousand acres. The residence of brick and stone with three handsome fronts was considered the completest residence in the country and was not surpassed by any even in the Atlantic cities. In the woods were many varieties of birds, mocking birds, redbirds, nightingales, orioles, as well as wild ducks and quail, while through the parks were tamed deer and a pair of elk as well as some American buffalo. Beautiful indeed must have been the place as described by this enthusiastic traveler.

The following is a part of his description of this residence:

"It is scarcely possible to find a more beautiful, healthful or fertile spot. A ride around its boundaries embraces every variety of landscape. Its general feature is level, gently rising from the river into undulatory hill and valley, resembling the finest part of the County of Devon, excepting that the portion farthest from the river is clothed with woods, to which, from the size of the trees, their beauty and variety, nothing in Europe can compare. The prospect from the hill and over this part of the Valley of Ohio, the noble river winding through it, enlivened by the passing steamboats, with colors waving and signal guns echoing from the surrounding hills, its floating arks laden with stores for the settlers on the shores, besides the sailing and fishing boats, on one side of the river the beautiful, rising city, with domes, pinnacles, public buildings and manufactories, and on the other bank the villages of Newport and Covington, together form a view such as would require a much abler pen than mine to do justice to.

"I have not, since I left England, seen a house so completely furnished with all the elegancies and refinements of society, nor a more hospitable and abundant board, which is wholly supplied from his own grounds. Better beef and mutton could not be desired. Game is so plentiful that it is easily and abundantly procured within half a mile of the house. Fish of the finest kinds, in great variety, are taken in the Ohio, within a still shorter distance, and kept alive in pens at the banks; and a well stored kitchen-garden, orchard and vineyard of 25 acres, planted with all the best vegetables and fruit of the United States contribute to the general stock; in short, every necessary and luxury of life, excepting tea and coffee, is produced on the estate. The house is situated on a gentle acclivity, about 150 yards from the river, with beautiful pleasure grounds in front, laid out with taste and decorated with varieties of magnificent plants and flowers to which we are yet strangers. It commands a full view of the river and all that passes on it."

The plat of the proposed town of Hygeia shows a most beautiful arrangement. On the river front were parks known as Horticultural Garden and Agricultural Garden and the streets running back were wide and received imposing names. Places for landing, inns, town hall, library, churches, theatre, baths, public buildings, shops, fountain, school, chapel, cemetery, and even a brewery are indicated. (Bullock's Journey Through the Western States.)

He brought with him on his return from Europe a number of beautiful pictures and "Elmwood Hall" became for a few years the show place of the neighborhood. He did not meet with proper encouragement and he finally sold the building and some 700 acres of land to Israel L. Ludlow, the son of the pioneer. He himself retired to another part of the estate, where he lived for five years, when he sold the rest of the property to the same purchaser.

The writer of "The Americans As They Are," referring to the condition of affairs in Cincinnati in 1827, says: "Most of the houses in the city are elegant, many are truly beautiful; but they belong to the bank of the United States, which possesses at least 200 of the finest houses in Cincinnati. The building mania obtained such strong hold of the inhabitants, that most of them forgot their actual means; and accordingly, having drawn money from the bank which they were unable to refund, they had at last to give up lots and buildings to the United States' bank."

The same writer found the prevailing matters of society to be those "peculiar to larger cities, without the formalities and mannerism of the Eastern seaports. Freedom of thought prevails

in a high degree, and toleration is exercised without limitation. The women are considered very handsome; their deportment is free from pride; but simple and unassuming as they appear, they evince a high taste for literary and mental accomplishments."

MRS. TROLLOPE AND THE BAZAAR.

Mrs. Frances Trollope, whose remarks on Cincinnati and its institutions have been so freely quoted, was an Englishwoman of a distinguished family and of great ability. She was known as the most voluminous English authoress of her time and also as a mother of two sons,—Thomas Adolphus Trollope, a most voluminous writer on travel, history and Italian life and manners, and Anthony Trollope, probably the most prolific of English novelists.

Mrs. Trollope came to Cincinnati with her son and two daughters in 1828 and was joined the following year by her husband and other son. She took a little house on Hamilton road at Mohawk and determined to establish her son in business here. The Bazaar was the result of that determination. In spite of the hopeful tone of the author of the directory in the account quoted, the building was sold before completion to pay the liens of mechanics who had worked upon it and subsequently underwent many alterations and many vicissitudes. It was purchased by the newly established Ohio Mechanics' Institute for $10,000 and furnished two large halls for the use of this institution together with rooms for a library, for the Academy of Natural Science, and accommodations for the family of Dr. Craig, the president of the Institute, and afterwards for Dr. Locke, who succeeded him. To raise the $3,000 to make the first payment, the Institute gave a public ball, which was intended to be a mass meeting for the lovers of amusement, where "various classes of society could mingle with that kindliness of feeling which it is one of the objects of innocent amusement to excite and under circumstances in which nothing but pleasing excitement without any evil passions could prevail. To obtain a floor sufficiently extensive the theatre was taken and the pit floored over and connected with the stage; the boxes were appropriated to those who desired only to enjoy the sight of a splendid pageant, with a great assemblage of happy and beautiful faces and forms." (Foote's Schools of Cincinnati, p. 84.)

Afterwards the Ohio Mechanics' Institute was obliged to leave the building, because of its failure to pay the balance of the purchase money. The building is thus described:

"THE BAZAAR.—This exotic title carries the imagination directly to Constantinople, so celebrated for Mosques, Minarets, Caravanseras and Bazaars. In sober English, Bazaar signifies a fair or market place. The building which is the subject of the present notice, and which is now in rapid progress towards completion, is called the Bazaar, although but a small portion of its ample area is to be appropriated to its legitimate uses as a constant mart. The name, albeit, is in good keeping with the style of the edifice, the freestone front of which exhibits a rich and beautiful specimen of arabesque architecture, combining the airy lightness of the Grecian with the sombrous gravity of the Gothic taste. The basement story, which is entered by three several flights of stone steps, contains divers neat and commodious apartments. Those fronting the street are designed for an Exchange Coffee House, one of them to be fitted up and furnished as a Bar Room, the other to be appropriated, as the name imports, to the transaction of general Commercial Business. Over the basement is a splendid compartment, 60 feet by 28, and ornamented by two rows of Columns passing through it. This room gives title, if not character, to the building. Here is to be held The Bazaar, where, it is presumable, every useful and useless article in dress, in stationary, in light and ornamental household furniture, chinas and more pellucid porcelains, with every gewgaw that can contribute to the splendor and attractiveness of the exhibition, from the sparkling necklace of 'Lady fair' to the Exquisite's safety-chain, will be displayed and vended.

"In the rear of the Bazaar is an elegant Saloon, where Ices and other refreshments will lend their allurements to the fascinations of architectural novelty. This Saloon opens to a spacious Balcony, which in its turn conducts to an Exhibition Gallery, that is at present occupied by Mr. Hervieu's superb picture of Lafayette's landing at Cincinnati. Above the Bazaar is a magnificent Ball Room, the front of which, looking upon the street, will receive the rays of the Sun, or emit the rival splendors of its gas-illumined walls, by three ample, arabesque windows, which give an unrivalled lightness and grace to the festive hall. The walls and the arched and lofty ceiling of this delectable apartment are to be decorated by the powerful pencil of Mr. Hervieu. The rear of the room is occupied by an orchestral gallery, whence dulcet music will guide 'the light

fantastic toe' thro' the mazes of the giddy dance.

"Behind the Ball Room is another superb Saloon, issuing also to a Balcony. This division is assigned to the accommodation of gentlemen's private parties, where the beau monde may regale themselves when and how they list. Over this is a circular structure of exceedingly light and beautiful proportions, which is intended for Panoramic Exhibitions; and around it is constructed, in concentric circles, an airy Corridor, from whence the eye, that has been already delighted to saticty by the exhibitions of art, may recreate itself amid the varied beauties and blandishments of nature.

"The rear of this unique and multifidous edifice presents a noble Facade of Egyptian Columns, which will vie, in magnificence and novelty, with the Arabian windows that decorate its front. The apartments are all to be lighted by Gas, furnished by Mr. Delany. The whole arrangement and architectural device of this superb building reflects great credit upon the taste and skill of Mr. Palmer, the architect. The interior dimensions of the building are:

"Length	104	feet
"Width	80	"
"Height to the top of the Spire, which is to surmount a cupola	80	"
"Height from the base to cornice	33	"

"The Bazaar stands on Third street, East of Broadway." (Directory of 1819, p. 175.)

The picture of Hervieu is described in connection with the reception to Lafayette. The walls and ceiling which had been so elaborately decorated were afterwards, when the building had passed into other hands, covered with successive coats of whitewash, and finally of wall paper, which Mr. Foote well calls as striking an exhibition of vandalism as their original painting was of folly as, although not works of very high art, they possessed too much merit to be defaced. (Schools of Cincinnati, p. 206.)

Mrs. Trollope's residence in the Gano place at Mohawk while in Cincinnati is described by her son, Thomas Adolphus Trollope, in his book published over a half century later. He did not find the country about Cincinnati especially interesting or beautiful and was much disappointed by the Ohio.—*La Belle Riviere.* He tells us that the house was roomy and bright looking, built of wood and all white with the exception of the green Venetian blinds. It stood in its own grounds but these grounds consisted of a large field, uncultivated save for a few potatoes in one corner of it, and the whole appearance of the place was made unkempt looking—not squalid because everything was too new and clean looking for that—by uncompleted essays toward a making of a road from the entrance gate to the house, and by fragments of boarding and timber which it had apparently been worthy no one's while to collect after the building of the house was completed. "With all this there was an air of roominess and brightness which seemed to me very pleasant. The house was some five or ten minutes' walk from what might be considered the commencement of the town but it is no doubt by this time, if it stands at all, more nearly in the center of it."

The subsequent history of the building is mentioned by Anthony Trollope upon his visit to the city in 1861 and 1862. He found that the house, which at the time of its erection was considered the great building of the town, had become sadly eclipsed and by no means reared its head proudly among the great blocks around it. "It had become a Physicomedical institute when I was there, and was under the dominion of a quack doctor on one side and of a college of rights-of-women female medical professors on the other. 'I believe, sir, no man or woman ever made a dollar in that building; and as for rent, I don't even expect it.' Such was the account given of the unfortunate Bazaar by the present proprietor." The building was subsequently torn down in March, 1881, to make way for the Lorraine Building, which stands on its site, the site of the southwest blockhouse of Fort Washington.

Unfortunately, as stated, Mrs. Trollope's business venture did not succeed, and after a residence of a little more than two years she left the city. The impressions made upon her must have been very unpleasant, for in her subsequent book, "Domestic Manners of the Americans," she gives a most contemptuous, if amusing, account of the city. Her observation, however, was keen and if allowances are made for her natural disappointment and rather petulant desire to make ridiculous the scene of her failure her work is well worth quoting as a contemporary account of the town:

"We reached Cincinnati on the tenth of February. It is finely situated on the south side of a hill that rises gently from the water's edge, yet it is by no means a city of striking appearance; it wants domes, towers, and steeples; but its landing place is noble, extending for more

than a quarter of a mile; it is well paved and surrounded by neat though not handsome buildings. I have seen fifteen steamboats lying there at once, and still half the wharf was unoccupied.

"The sight of bricks and mortar was really refreshing, and a house of three stories looked splendid. Of this splendor we saw repeated specimens, and moreover a brick church which, from its two little peaked spires, was called the two-horned church. * * * Certainly it was not a little town, about the size of Salisbury, without even an attempt at beauty in any of its edifices, and with only just enough of the air of a city to make it noisy and bustling. The population is greater than the appearance of the town would lead one to expect. This is partly owing to the number of free negroes who herd together in an obscure part of the city, called Little Africa, and partly to the density of the population around the paper mills and other manufactories. I believe the number of inhabitants exceeds twenty thousand.

"At that time I think Main street, which is the principal avenue, and runs through the whole town, answering to the High street of our old cities, was the only one entirely paved. The trottoir (sidewalk) is of brick, tolerably well laid, but it is inundated by every shower, as Cincinnati has no drains whatever. * * * Were it furnished with drains of the simplest arrangement, the heavy showers of the climate would keep them constantly clean; as it is, these showers wash the higher streets, only to deposit their filth in the first level spot; and this happens to be in the street second in importance to Main street, running at right angles to it, and containing most of the large warehouses of the town. This deposit is a dreadful nuisance, and must be productive of miasma during the hot weather.

"To the north, Cincinnati is bounded by a range of forest-covered hills, sufficiently steep and rugged to prevent their being built upon or easily cultivated, but not sufficiently high to command from their summits a view of any considerable extent. Deep and narrow watercourses, dry in summer, but bringing down heavy streams in winter, divide these hills into many separate heights, and this furnishes the only variety the landscape offers for many miles around the town. The lovely Ohio is a beautiful feature wherever it is visible, but the only part of the city that has the advantage of its beauty is the street nearest to its bank.

"Though I do not quite sympathize with those who consider Cincinnati as one of the wonders of the earth, I certainly think it a city of extraordinary size and importance, when it is remembered that thirty years ago the aboriginal forest occupied the ground where it stands, and every month appears to extend its limits and its wealth. * * * During nearly two years that I resided in Cincinnati or its neighborhood, I neither saw a beggar nor a man of sufficient fortune to permit his ceasing his efforts to increase it. Thus every bee in the hive is actively employed in search of that honey of Hybla, vulgarly called money; neither art, science, learning, nor pleasure can seduce them from its pursuit.

"Notwithstanding fourteen hundred new dwellings had been erected the preceding year, the demand for houses greatly exceeded the supply.

"Perhaps the most advantageous feature in Cincinnati is its market, which, for excellence, abundance, and cheapness, can hardly, I should think, be surpassed in any part of the world, if I except the luxury of fruits, which are very inferior to any I have seen in Europe. There are no butchers, fishmongers, or indeed any shop for eatables, except bakeries, as they are called, in the town: everything must be purchased at market. * * * The beef is excellent, and the highest price when we were there, four cents (about twopence) the pound, the mutton was inferior, and so was the veal, to the eye, but it ate well, though not very fat; the price was about the same. The poultry was excellent; fowls or full-sized chickens, ready for the table, twelve cents, but much less if bought alive and not quite fat; turkeys about fifty cents, and geese the same. The Ohio furnishes several sorts of fish, some of them very good, and always to be found cheap and abundant in the market. Eggs, butter, nearly all kinds of vegetables, excellent, and at moderate prices. From June till December tomatoes (the great luxury of the American table in the opinion of most Europeans) may be found in the highest perfection in the market for about sixpence the peck. They have a great variety of beans, unknown in England, particularly the Lima bean, the seed of which is dressed like the French harrico; it furnishes a very abundant crop, and is a most delicious vegetable.

"The watermelons, which in that warm climate furnish a most delightful refreshment, were abundant and cheap; but all other melons very

inferior to those of France, or even of England, when ripened in a common hotbed. * * * It is the custom for the gentlemen to go to market at Cincinnati; the smartest men in the place, and those of the 'highest standing,' do not scruple to leave their beds with the sun, six days in the week, and, prepared with a mighty basket, to sally forth in search of meat, butter, eggs and vegetables. I have continually seen them returning, with their weighty baskets on one arm and an enormous ham depending on the other.

"Cincinnati has not many lions to boast, but among them are two museums of natural history; both of these contain many respectable specimens, particularly that of Mr. Dorfeuille, who has, moreover, some interesting antiquities. * * * The people have a most extravagant passion for wax figures, and the two museums vie with each other in displaying specimens of this barbarous branch of art.

"There is also a picture gallery at Cincinnati, and this was a circumstance of much interest to us. * * * It would be invidious to describe the picture gallery; I have no doubt that some years hence it will present a very different appearance. * * *

"It seems hardly fair to quarrel with a place because its staple commodity is not pretty; but I am sure I should have liked Cincinnati much better if the people had not dealt so very largely in hogs. The immense quantity of business done in this line would hardly be believed by those who had not witnessed it. I never saw a newspaper without remarking such advertisements as the following:

"'Wanted, immediately, four thousand fat hogs.'

"'For sale, two thousand barrels of prime pork.'

"But the annoyance came nearer than this. If I determined upon a walk up Main street, the chances were five hundred to one against my reaching the shady side without brushing by a snout fresh dripping from the kennel. When we had screwed our courage to the enterprise of mounting a certain noble-looking sugarloaf hill that promised pure air and a fine view, we found the brook we had to cross at its foot red with the stream from a pig slaughterhouse; while our noses, instead of meeting 'the thyme that loves the green hill's breast,' were greeted by odors that I will not describe, and which I heartily hope my readers can not imagine; our feet, that on leaving the city had expected to press the flowery sod, literally got entangled in pigs' tails and jaw bones; and thus the prettiest walk in the neighborhood was interdicted forever."

ATWATER. 1963885

The distinguished historian of Ohio, Caleb Atwater, of Circleville, Ohio, on his way to the Northwest passed through the city in May, 1829. In a subsequent work he gives a description of the city which is certainly most complimentary:

"In this city are one hundred, at least, mercantile stores, and about twenty churches. Some of the stores do business in a wholesale way, though quite too many of them are occupied by retailers on a small scale. There are a great many taverns and boarding houses. Among the churches, the First and Second Presbyterian, one belonging to the Unitarians, and the Roman Catholics, and perhaps two or three belonging either to the Episcopalians or the Methodists, are the best. There are two museums, in either of which more knowledge of the natural history of the Western States can be obtained in a day than can be obtained in any other place in a year. These collections are very well arranged, and kept by persons of taste, science, and politeness. No traveler of learning should ever pass through the city without calling to see them both, and, having once seen them, he will never neglect to see them as often as he visits the place.

"There are nine book stores, and a greater number still of printing establishments, that issue newspapers. The two principal publishers of newspapers issue each a daily paper.

"The mechanics of this city are numerous and very excellent in their several trades. Manufactures of iron, of wood, of stone, of all the metals indeed, are carried on with zeal, industry and talent. The builders of houses are unrivaled in the rapidity with which they do their work, and they exhibit genius, skill, and taste.

"There are nearly sixty lawyers, who, for learning, zeal, fidelity, industry, morality, honor, honesty, and every other good qualification of heart and head are equal to a like number of the same honorable and highly useful profession, in any city in the United States.

"The number of physicians and surgeons in the city must be, I presume, nearly eighty, who are skillful, learned, and highly respectable in their profession.

"There are probably about forty clergymen in the city; and from the morality of the place I

give them credit for a considerable degree of usefulness.

"It will with great ease increase to a population of about fifty thousand inhabitants. Its increase beyond that number depends on so many causes, not yet developed, that human foresight cannot now scan them. It will, however, continue to be the largest town in the State, unless Zanesville or Cleveland should exceed it.

"There is but one evil hanging over this city—the price of land is extravagantly high, and so are house and ground rents. Every material used in building is cheap, mechanical labor is low in price, and so is every article of food and raiment.

"Main street, for a mile in length from north to south, presents a scene as busy, as bustling, as crowded, and if possible more noisy, especially about the intersection of Fourth street with Main street, and also anywhere near the Ohio River, as can be found in New York. If the ear is not quite so much afflicted with strange cries as in Philadelphia or Baltimore, yet for drumming and organ-grinding I should suppose some few spots in Main street, Cincinnati, would exceed anything of the sort in the world—at least I should most heartily and charitably hope so."

THOMAS.

Mr. Thomas, in his reminiscences, gives us a view of the city in November, 1829, in which he speaks particularly of the private dwellings and the appearance of the city generally. Conspicuous among the new buildings of that year he tells us was Mr. Foote's elegant mansion on Third street, which with its lofty and splendid portico presented itself to the view of the passenger in all the lower part of the city. This building, shown in one of the illustrations of this work, stood on the northeast corner of Third and Vine. The beautiful pillars of a single piece of stone each, which supported the front of Mr. Raguet's house on Main street, were also objects of general admiration.

HAMILTON.

Capt. Thomas Hamilton, the English author, visited the city in 1832 and afterwards in his "Men and Manners in America," a book which although highly commended in England was severely condemned in this country for its spirit of unjust depreciation, gives no unpleasant mention of our city:

"In two days we reached Cincinnati, a town of nearly thirty thousand inhabitants, finely situated on a slope ascending from the river. The streets and buildings are handsome, and certainly far superior to what might be expected in a situation six hundred miles from the sea and standing on ground which, till lately, was considered the extreme limit of civilization. It is, apparently, a place of considerable trade. The quay was covered with articles of traffic; and there are a thousand indications of activity and business which strike the senses of a traveller, but which he would find it difficult to describe. Having nothing better to do, I took a stroll about the town, and its first favorable impression was not diminished by closer inspection. Many of the streets would have been considered handsome in New York or Philadelphia; and, in the private dwellings, considerable attention had been paid to external decoration.

"The most remarkable object in Cincinnati, however, is a large Graeco-Moresco-Gothic-Chinese-looking building, an architectural compilation of prettiness of all sorts, the effect of which is eminently grotesque. Our attention was immediately arrested by this extraordinary apparition, which could scarcely have been more out of place had it been tossed on the earth by some volcano in the moon. While we stood there, complimenting the gorgeousness of its effect and speculating 'what aspect bore the man' to whom the inhabitants of these central regions could have been indebted for so brilliant and fantastic an outrage on all acknowledged principles of taste, a very pretty and pleasant-looking girl came out and invited us to enter. We accordingly did so, and found everything in the interior of the building had been finished on a scale quite in harmony with its external magnificence."

VIGNE.

A visitor of the following year, Godfrey T. Vigne, in his book, "Six Months in America," is also complimentary, particularly with relation to the painting of the houses. He also comments on the sad financial experience through which the town had just passed.

"In appearance it differs from most of the larger towns in the United States, on account of the great improvement that has taken place in the color of the houses, which instead of being of the usual bright staring red, are frequently of a white gray or a yellowish tint, and display a great deal of taste and just ornament. The public buildings are not large, but very neat and classical; I admired the Second Presbyterian

Church, which is a very pretty specimen of the Doric. The streets are handsome and the shops have a very fashionable air.

"The principal trade of Cincinnati is in provisions. Immense quantities of corn and grain are sent down the Ohio and the Mississippi to New Orleans. Part of it is consumed by the sugar planters, who are supposed to grow no corn, and part is sent coastwise to Mobile, or exported to Havana and the West Indies generally.

"Cincinnati has displayed more wisdom than her opposite neighbor in Kentucky. A speculative system of banking was carried on about the same time, and was attended with the same results as those I have before noticed when speaking of that State. Credit was not to be obtained, commerce was at an end, and grass was growing in the streets of Cincinnati. But the judicature, with equal justice and determination, immediately enforced by its decisions the resumption of cash payments. Many of the leading families in the place were, of course, ruined, and at present there are not above five or six persons in Cincinnati who have been able to regain their former eminence as men of business. But it was a sacrifice of individuals for the good of the community, and fortune only deserted the speculators in order to attend upon the capitalists, who quickly made their appearance from the Eastern States, and have raised the city to its present pitch of prosperity."

HOFFMAN.

A visitor of the following year was the celebrated Charles Fenno Hoffman, who was taking a horseback trip through the West in the hopes of recovering his health. His accounts of Western scenes originally printed in the *New York American* were subsequently published under the title of "A Winter in the West." In this he refers to the city on the banks of the Ohio as follows:

"The population of the place is about thirty thousand. Among them you may see very few but what look comfortable and contented, though the town does not wear the brisk and busy air observable at Louisville. Transportation is so easy along the great Western waters, that you see no lounging poor people about the large town, as when business languishes in one place and it is difficult to find occupation, they are off at once to another, and shift their quarters whither the readiest means of living invite them. What would most strike you in the streets of Cincinnati would be the number of pretty faces and stylish figures one meets in the morning. A walk through Broadway here rewards one hardly less than to promenade its New York namesake. I have had more than one opportunity of seeing these Western beauties by candle-light; and the evening display brought no disappointment to the morning promise. Nothing can be more agreeable than the society which one meets with in the gay and elegantly furnished drawing-rooms of Cincinnati. The materials being from every State in the Union, there is a total want of caste, a complete absence of *settishness* (if I may use the word). If there be any characteristic that might jar upon your taste and habits, it is, perhaps, a want of that harmonious blending of light and shade, that repose both of character and manner, which, distinguishing the best circles in our Atlantic cities, so often sinks into insipidity or runs into a ridiculous imitation of the impertinent nonchalance which the pseudo-pictures of English 'high life' in the novels of the day impose upon our simple republicans as the height of elegance and refinement."

CHEVALIER.

About the same time the celebrated French political economist, Michel Chevalier, who had just been pardoned from an imprisonment to which he had been condemned for an article on marriage, was sent by Thiers to investigate the railroads and canals of the United States. He afterwards published his letters with reference to his travels in this country. He found the architectural appearance of Cincinnati very nearly the same as that of the new quarters of the English towns. The houses were generally of brick, most commonly three stories high and, what naturally attracted the attention of the Frenchman, each calculated for a single family. At times the prevailing uniformity was interrupted by some more imposing edifice and some houses of hewn stone he thought in good taste, real palaces in miniatures, with neat porticoes, where lived the aristocratic portion of Mrs. Trollope's hog merchants. Several of the mansions were surrounded with gardens and terraces. Here and there were school houses where girls and boys were taught together and churches, small and plain without sculpture or painting, without colored glass or Gothic arches, but snug and well carpeted and well warmed by stoves. There were a great number of churches that impressed him. He specially notes an incident at

the hotel. He observed at a table a man of medium height, stout and muscular, of about the age of 50, yet with an active step and lively air of youth, and was struck with his open and cheerful expression and a certain air of command which appeared through his plain dress. "'That,' said my friend, 'is General Harrison, clerk of the Cincinnati Court of Common Pleas.' What! General Harrison of the Tippecanoe and the Thames? 'The same; the ex-Governor; the conqueror of Tecumseh and Proctor; the avenger of our disasters of the Raisin and at Detroit; the ex-Governor of the Territory of Indiana, the ex-Senator in Congress, the ex-Minister of the United States to one of the South American republics. He has grown old in the service of his country, he has passed twenty years of his life in those fierce wars with the Indians, in which there was less glory to be won, but more dangers to be encountered, than at Rivoli and Austerlitz. He is now poor, with a numerous family, neglected by the Federal Government, although yet vigorous, because he has the independence to think for himself. As the opposition is in the majority here, his friends have bethought themselves of coming to his relief by removing the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, who was a Jackson man, and giving him the place, which is a lucrative one, as a sort of retiring pension. His friends in the East talk of making him President of the United States. Meanwhile we have made him clerk of an inferior court.' After a pause my informant added, 'At this wretched table you may see another candidate for the presidency, who seems to have a better chance than General Harrison; it is Mr. McLean, now one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States.'"

Chevalier called Cincinnati "the daughter of its own works," in that it had progressed by reason of the exertions of its own inhabitants, rather than by the enterprise of other cities. He was particularly impressed with the type foundry and the various printing establishments and the general atmosphere of work as distinguished from one of leisure. "The moral aspect of Cincinnati is delightful in the eyes of him who prefers work to everything else, and with whom work can take the place of everything else. But whoever has a taste for pleasure and display, whoever needs occasional relaxation from business, in gaiety and amusement, would find this beautiful city, with its picturesque environs, an insupportable residence. It would be still more so for a man of leisure, desirous of devoting a large part of his time to the cultivation of the fine arts and the rest to pleasure. For such a man indeed it would not be possible to live here. * * * There is, therefore, no such thing in Cincinnati as a class of men of leisure." (United States, pp. 190-206.)

Two other visitors were members of the British Congregational Union, Revs. James Matheson and Andrew Reed. They found a great spirit of enterprise in the town with an ardent pursuit of business, a desire for domestic comfort and a thirst for scientific improvement not usual in such circumstances. The former mentioned the libraries, the reading societies and lectures, as well as the scientific quarterly, monthly magazines and newspapers and was particularly struck with the atmosphere with regard to matters of education. (A Narration of the Visit to the American Churches.)

ELLIS.

Another account of this period is contained in a letter written almost a half century afterwards by John W. Ellis to John M. Newton, the librarian of the Mercantile Library. This is quoted in Ford's "History of Cincinnati":

"It must be borne in mind that Cincinnati at that period, in 1835, compared with the present Cincinnati, was a very insignificant place in respect to wealth, population, business, and everything which constituted a modern city. The population then was less than forty thousand. Its wholesale business was done entirely by the Ohio River, and by the canal as far north as Dayton; but for the interior trade almost entirely by wagons. For the size of the place, it had a respectable wholesale business, extending in a small way to the Upper and Lower Mississippi, along the Ohio from its mouth as far east as what is now West Virginia; but a large proportion of the business with the interior in dry goods, groceries, and the other numerous wants of an interior community was supplied by wagons, which brought in their products and carried out merchandise. There were no railroads whatever at that period in the West. The grocery trade was supplied entirely by steamboat from New Orleans. Lighter goods were wagoned by the National road, over the Alleghany Mountains, to Wheeling or Pittsburgh, and thence by steamboat down the river. When the water in the Upper Ohio was low, these goods were brought from New York by the Hudson River and Erie Canal to Buffalo, thence by lake and Ohio Canal to Portsmouth, and thence down the river. All

these means of conveyance will seem now to the active young men of Cincinnati as very primitive.

"Nearly all the retail business of the city was done on Main street, from Third street to Sixth street; the wholesale business almost entirely on the lower end of Main street and on Front street facing the river. Pearl street had just been opened, but extended no further west than Walnut street, and a few wholesale stores had begun on that square. Fourth, Walnut, Vine, and other streets, now filled with an active business, were then the seat of residences, nearly all built with detached houses, surrounded with shrubbery, and the streets lined with trees. Central avenue, then Western row, and the Miami Canal on the north, were the boundaries of population."

A contemporary view is contained in an article published in the *Western Monthly Magazine and Literary Journal* over the initials "B. D.," which Mr. Ford conjectures to represent Benjamin Drake. It speaks especially of the Southern railway agitation, the various new turnpikes, new residences, warehouses, schools and St. Paul's Church, as well as two new banking houses on Third street.

HARRIET MARTINEAU.

One of the most celebrated of the visitors to Cincinnati was the English authoress, Harriet Martineau, who traveled throughout the United States in the years 1834 to 1836, and subsequently published in her works, "Society in America" and "Retrospect of Western Travel," an account of her personal experiences. She was in Cincinnati in the year 1835. Miss Martineau was a trained observer and her account of the city, already the Queen City of the West, is interesting as being that of a great traveler who had seen much of the world. It is to be noted that she suggests this city as the capital of the United States and prefers it as a residence to any other large city in the country.

"There is ample room on the platform for a city as large as Philadelphia, without encroaching at all on the hillsides. The inhabitants are already consulting as to where the capitol shall stand whenever the nation shall decree the removal of the general government beyond the mountains. If it were not for the noble building at Washington, this removal would probably take place soon, perhaps after the removal of the great southern railroad. It seems rather absurd to call Senators and Representatives to Washington from Missouri and Louisiana, while there is a place on the great rivers which would save them half the journey, and suit almost everybody else just as well, and many much better. The peril to health at Washington in the winter season is great, and the mild and equable temperature of Cincinnati is an important circumstance in the case.

"From this, the Montgomery road, there is a view of the city and surrounding country which defies description. It is of that melting beauty which dims the eyes and fills the heart—that magical combination of all elements—of hill, wood, lawn, river, with a picturesque city steeped in evening sunshine, the impression of which can never be lost nor communicated. We ran up a knoll and stood under a clump of bushes to gaze; and went down, and returned again and again, with the feeling that if we lived upon the spot we could nevermore see it look so beautiful.

"We soon entered a somewhat different scene, passing the slaughter-houses on Deer creek, the place where more thousands of hogs in a year than I dare to specify are destined to breathe their last. Deer creek, pretty as its name is, is little more than the channel through which their blood runs away. The division of labor is brought to as much perfection in these slaughter-houses as in the pin manufactories of Birmingham. So I was told. Of course I did not verify the statement by attending the process.

"A volume might presently be filled with descriptions of our drives about the environs of Cincinnati. There are innumerable points of view whence the city, with its masses of buildings and its spires, may be seen shining through the limpid atmosphere, like a cloud-city in the evening sky. There are many spots where it is a relief to lose the river from the view, and to be shut in among the brilliant green hills, which are more than can be numbered. But there is one drive which I almost wonder the inhabitants do not take every summer day, to the Little Miami bottoms. We continued eastward along the bank of the river for seven miles, the whole scenery of which is beautiful; but the unforgotten spot was the level about the mouth of the Little Miami River, the richest of plains or level valleys, studded with farm houses, enlivened with clearings, and kept primitive in appearance by the masses of dark forest which filled up all the unoccupied spaces. Upon this scene we looked down from a great height, a Niphates of the New World. On entering a little pass between two grassy hills, crested with wood, we

were desired to alight. I ran up the ascent to the right, and was startled at finding myself on the top of a precipice. Far beneath me ran the Little Miami, with a narrow, white, pebble strand, arrow-like trees springing over from the brink of the precipice, and the long evening shadows making the current as black as night, while the green, up to the very lips of the ravine, was of the sunniest, in the last flood of western light. For more reasons than one I should prefer Cincinnati as a residence to any other large city of the United States. Of these reasons, not the least would be that the 'Queen of the West' is enthroned in a region of wonderful and inexhaustible beauty."

Naturally musical entertainments cut a large figure in the social life, particularly those at which amateurs and professionals appeared together. The subject of music is reserved for a special chapter but it will not be amiss to quote Miss Martineau's account of a concert which she attended, which singularly enough she thought was the first musical entertainment in the city. The performers at this entertainment were probably all local performers. One cannot avoid the suspicion that the violinist was Tosso himself.

"Before eight o'clock in the evening the Cincinnati public was pouring into Mrs. Trollope's Bazaar, to the first concert ever offered to them. This Bazaar is the great deformity of the city. Happily, it is not very conspicuous, being squatted down among houses nearly as lofty as the summit of its dome. From my windows at the boarding house, however, it was only too distinctly visible. It is built of brick, and has Gothic windows, Grecian pillars, and a Turkish dome; and it was originally ornamented with Egyptian devices, which have, however, disappeared under the brush of the whitewasher.

"The concert was held in a large, plain room, where a quiet, well-mannered audience was collected. There was something extremely interesting in the spectacle of the first public introduction of music into this rising city. One of the best performers was an elderly man, clothed from head to foot in gray homespun. He was absorbed in his employment, so intent on his violin that one might watch the changes of his pleased countenance the whole performance through, without fear of disconcerting him. There was a young girl in a plain, white frock, with a splendid voice, a good ear, and a love of warbling which carried her through very well indeed, though her own taste had obviously been her only teacher. If I remember right there were about five-and-twenty instrumental performers and six or seven vocalists, besides a long row for the closing chorus. It was a most promising beginning. The thought came across me how far we were from the musical regions of the old world, and how lately this place had been a canebrake, echoing with the bellow and growl of wild beast; and here was the spirit of Mozart swaying and inspiring a silent crowd, as if they were assembled in the chapel at Salzburg!"

MURRAY.

Another English visitor of this year was Charles Augustus Murray, who arrived in the city on the last day of spring. He denominates it as "that precocious daughter of the West that seems to have sprung like the fabled goddess of war and wisdom into existence in the full panoply of manufacturing and commercial armor." He insists that the history of the world did not produce a parallel to Cincinnati in rapid growth in wealth and population and that of all the cities founded by mighty sovereigns or nations with an express view of their becoming capitals of empires not one in such a short space of time could show such a mass of manufacture, enterprise, population, wealth and social comfort.

Prof. Frederick Hall, president of Mount Hope College near Baltimore, visited the city in 1837. In his "Letters from the East and from the West," published in Baltimore in 1840, he speaks with enthusiasm of the physical environment. After a rapturous description of Genoa, the superb, he compares that city with Cincinnati, which he thought bore no slight resemblance to the native city of Columbus. The highlands though less lofty, less rocky and with fewer human habitations were far richer with vastly more variegated and more beautiful forms and he prophesies for Cincinnati a future, not that of New York or of Glasgow, but of London itself.

CAPTAIN MARRYAT.

Another most distinguished visitor who came in 1837 was the great novelist, Captain Marryat, who in his "Diary in America" refers at some length to his visit:

"Arrived at Cincinnati. How rapid has been the advance of the Western country! In 1803 deer skins, at the value of forty cents per pound, were a legal tender; and, if offered instead of money, could not be refused—even by a lawyer. Not fifty years ago the woods which towered

where Cincinnati is now built, resounded only to the cry of the wild animals of the forest or the rifle of the Shawnee Indian; now Cincinnati contains a population of forty thousand inhabitants. It is a beautiful, well-built, clean town, reminding you more of Philadelphia than any other city in the Union. Situated on a hill on the banks of the Ohio, it is surrounded by a circular phalanx of other hills; so that, look up and down the streets whichever way you will, your eye reposes upon verdure and forest trees in the distance. The streets have a row of trees on each side, near the curb-stone, and most of the houses have a small frontage, filled with luxuriant flowering shrubs, of which the *althea frutex* is the most abundant. It is, properly speaking, a Yankee city, the majority of its inhabitants coming from the East; but they have intermarried and blended with the Kentuckians of the opposite shore—a circumstance which is advantageous to the character of both.

"There are, however, a large number of Dutch and German settlers here; they say ten thousand. They are not much liked by the Americans; but have great influence, as may be conceived when it is stated that, when a motion was brought forward in the municipal court for the city regulations to be printed in German as well as English, it was lost by one vote only."

Captain Marryat mentions, as an evidence of the rapid advance in the price of land, a story that 56 years before the major part of the land upon which was the city, then worth many millions, was "swapped away by the owner of it for a pony." The unfortunate hero of this alleged bargain he said was then alive and living near the city. Cincinnati he called the pork shop of the Union and the way in which they killed pigs "to use a Yankee phrase, quite a caution." Some establishments he said killed as many as fifteen hundred a day. He too as well as Miss Martineau likens the division of labor in the slaughter house business to the manufacture of pins and thereupon he gives an account of the slaughtering of the hogs very much like those which appeared from time to time in the current accounts of similar proceedings in the Chicago stock yards. He gives his stamp of approval to the combination of pork and molasses, which he says eats uncommonly well. He could not see any reason why if English people ate currant jelly with venison the American pork, which was far superior to any other, should not be eaten in combination with molasses.

Captain Marryat also discusses Mrs. Trollope and her Bazaar; the latter he thought preposterous in architecture. "They call it Trollope's Folly; and it is remarkable how a shrewd woman like Mrs. Trollope should have committed such an error. A bazaar like an English bazaar is only to be supported in a city which has arrived at the acme of luxury; where there are hundreds of people willing to be employed for a trifle; hundreds who will work at trifles, for want of better employment; and thousands who will spend money on trifles, merely to pass away their time. Now, in America, in the first place, there is no one who makes trifles; no one who will devote their time, as sellers of the articles, unless well compensated; and no one who will be induced, either by fashion or idleness, to give a halfpenny more for a thing than it is worth. In consequence, nothing was sent to Mrs. Trollope's bazaar. She had to furnish it from the shops, and had to pay very high salaries to the young women who attended; and the people of Cincinnati, aware that the same articles were to be purchased at the stores for less money, preferred going to the stores. No wonder, then, that it was a failure; it is now used as a dancing academy, and occasionally as an assembly-room." (Diary in America, p. 150.)

As to the society of Cincinnati Captain Marryat said that it was as good as any in the Union and infinitely more agreeable than in some other cities, as in it there was a mixture of the Southern frankness of character. A Cincinnati lady told the Captain that the people of Cincinnati were not angry with Mrs. Trollope for the description of the society which she saw but for the assertion that it was the best society. Mrs. Trollope had come to the city quite unknown, except that she was a married woman traveling without her husband. She took a cottage on the Hill and used to come down to the city to market and attend to the erection of her Bazaar. As this was all that was known of her, she did not receive social attentions, which was perhaps the cause of her indignation.

Captain Marryat was surprised at the refusal of a tailor, to whom he had sent to take his measure for a coat, to come to him, as such proceedings were not republican; he was obliged to go to the tailor.

The heat at the time of his visit was most intense, the thermometer standing above 100°. The Captain was astounded by a remarkable death from the drinking of ice water, a common American habit. A young man drank a glass of water at the bar of the hotel and im-

mediately fell down dead. He tells us of another scalawag, whose thirst not for water but for more fiery liquid was unquenchable. The remedy for illness from drinking cold water he said was brandy. This fellow would go to a pump and pretend to drink large quantities of water. He then would fall down by the pump as if seriously ill; "out would run people from every house, with brandy, and pour it down his throat till even he had had enough; he would then pretend gradually to recover, thank them for their kindness and walk away. When he required another dose, he would perform the same farce at another pump." This spectacle of young men falling down by pumps with citizens rushing from every house with bottles of brandy is certainly a phase of Cincinnati life well worth recording.

Captain Marryat's stay in the city was enlivened by a dinner at Sportsman's Hall properly known as Corbin's at which about 75 gentlemen presided over by Jacob Strader and Robert Punshon were present. Captain Marryat responded to a toast naming him as the wizard of the sea and took occasion to discuss the charges of unfairness which had been made against some of his remarks about the country. Another toast was responded to by Capt. Joseph Pierce who had commanded a vessel which had been captured some 24 years before by an English frigate on which Marryat had been a junior officer. Other toasts were responded to by General Lytle, D. T. Disney, Peyton S. Symmes and others. Their character indicated clearly the feeling that had been aroused in the discussions concerning the relation of England and America.

Another episode of Captain Marryat's visit was a trip to a Methodist camp meeting about seven miles from the city. Here he had a sight of one of those enormous temporary gatherings where hundreds of people lived for weeks at a time in open tents. He became acquainted with the "Anxious Seat" and was astounded at the extraordinary performances of the religious enthusiast.

REMINISCENCES OF "OLD MAN."

The "Old Man's" gossipy reminiscences already referred to are full of information more or less authentic. A well known store in the early days was that of D. L. Johnson, an auctioneer and grocer, who at first was at No. 175 Main street and subsequently in 1821 occupied a very large store at No. 86 Main street. He was a grocer and auctioneer. The first book auctions opened in the city were in charge of Johnson and were held about once a month. In front of the store was kept a bulletin board and here other advertisers were apt to display their notices. In August, 1821, during the controversy about the Medical College of Ohio, at first confined to the doctors but afterwards involving all the citizens, David G. Burnet, a brother of the mayor, who led one faction, posted on Johnson's bill-board the following notice:

"TO THE PUBLIC."

"It is known to every gentleman in Cincinnati that Dr. Jesse Smith has acquired an infamous celebrity by the scurrilous effusions of his pen, the favorite weapon of the poltroon, in a newspaper controversy with my brother, Mayor of this city. I have heretofore considered the Doctor's stupid calumnies as worthy only the lash of satire; but his infamous attack in the 'Inquisitor' of this morning demands a more serious notice. There are reasons that would be deemed sufficient to restrain an honorable and manly mind from selecting my brother as an object on whom to exhibit a display of spirit; but the restraints natural to an honorable mind appear to act as incentives with the gallant Doctor. I therefore pronounce Dr. Jesse Smith to be an *unprincipled scoundrel, a liar, a poltroon and a coward.*

"DAVID G. BURNET."

"CIN'TI, August 28, 1821."

Naturally this *mild* expression of opinion aroused some feeling and for a time pistols and duels were talked of. This tempest in the teapot was finally quieted and the following notice was published on the bulletin board and in the public press:

"TO THE PUBLIC."

"The undersigned have the pleasure to inform the public that the controversy between Isaac G. Burnet, Esq., and Dr. Jesse Smith has, under their mediation, been happily adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned. The proposition for this mode of settling it was first made by the friends of Dr. Smith to Mr. Burnet, who, upon being assured that it was made with the knowledge and approbation of Mr. Smith, promptly acceded to it.

"WM. H. HARRISON,
"MARTIN RUTER,
"OLIVER M. SPENCER,
"SAMUEL W. DAVIES,
"NATHAN GUILFORD,
"WILLIAM OLIVER."

"September 3."

For many years the store of Platt Evens was one of the show places of the town and the fame of its owner extended abroad. Lafayette ordered a suit of clothes from him and so did President Zachary Taylor. Evens was very proud of the appearance of his place and particularly of a handsome black walnut counter which ornamented it. At one time Gen. James Taylor, the famous land owner of Newport who was in the store, seated himself on the counter and began whittling its edge with his penknife. The indignation of Evens can be more easily imagined than described but without making any comment he slipped behind the doughty Kentuckian and with a pair of shears clipped off the tails of the General's coat. The feuds of modern times disappear into utter insignificance as compared with the explosion of wrath that thereupon ensued, the explosion which agitated the frames of two mighty men, the merchant tailor and the warrior Taylor. The latter demanded pay for his ruined coat, whereupon the former boiling with rage replied in his stuttering fashion: "Wh-wh-wh-when y-y-you p-p-pay me for my c-c-c-counter I'll p-p-pay you f-f-f-for your c-c-coat." After some interchange of compliments, the matter was settled by the General ordering a new suit for which he paid a price which allowed a sufficient margin to pay for repairing the counter.

It is said that the famous old story of the market so popular with many of our older generation originated with Evens. He was very fond of geese but was equally fearful of tough specimens of the bird. Once while at market he saw a countryman with a number of geese for sale. Calling the peddler aside, he said: "Y-y-y-you s-s-see my f-f-f-friend I k-k-keep a b-b-b-boarding house and I w-w-want the t-t-t-toughest g-g-g-geese you have." The countryman carefully selected his most antique specimens which he was prepared to warrant as being tough enough for any boarding house. Thereupon Evens whispered: "S-s-s-seeing it's you, I g-g-g-guess I'll t-t-take the others."

Evens accumulated a fortune and finally built a beautiful home just west of the city between Spring Grove and the present Chester Park. The stories of his business life and his subsequent tribulations about his pond would fill a volume.

Another prominent merchant of early Main street was S. S. Smith, whose store in the late "thirties" and early "forties" was at the corner of Ninth and Main. He was a brother of the well known Sol Smith the comedian. He is credited with having surpassed the feat of St. Patrick in clearing the snakes from Ireland for he is said to have cleared the rats from Main street. These pestiferous animals had become a great pest and destroyed much property of the merchants. Finally Smith succeeded in capturing an enormous rat to whose neck after much labor and considerable excitement a small bell was attached by a chain. This was turning the tables on the rats who had once thought of belling the cat. The rest of the rats did not receive their old comer when he was let loose with favor and as he approached, fearing perhaps that some one had succeeded in belling the cat, they retired precipitately. After a short time no rats were seen or heard. Once in a while with a gentle tinkling of the bell the public were admonished that one at least was left. Finally this sound ceased and one day some workmen found the skeleton of the unfortunate rat with the bell still about its neck lying behind some barrels. It was suggested that it had died of grief from lack of companionship. The story is told that not a rat has been seen on Main street since, although the writer does not vouch for the truth of this tale.

Not far from Smith's store was the store of Absalom Death, afterwards superintendent of the old Commercial Hospital. The story told of the alteration of his sign to read "Pure Whiskeys—Absolute Death" is a familiar one in the annals of the city.

Another quaint character was the notorious Mrs. Haighflaigh, whose house stood on the west side of Main street just where Pearl street now enters it. In this house many people are said to have entered who never left it alive and many were the stories told of the murders committed therein and the bodies carried out the back way down the cow-path where Pearl street now runs and thence to the river.

A tragic episode connected itself with the life of a merchant named Morselle who kept a store in the "thirties" on lower Main street. Morselle was a Frenchman by birth, a man of education and refinement who came to this country while quite young and finally settled in Cincinnati. Here his polished manners procured him an entrance into the houses of the best families and finally he married the daughter of the pioneer storekeeper, Capt. James Ferguson, at that time one of the wealthiest men in the city. Morselle was not successful in business and the thought that he might become dependent upon others

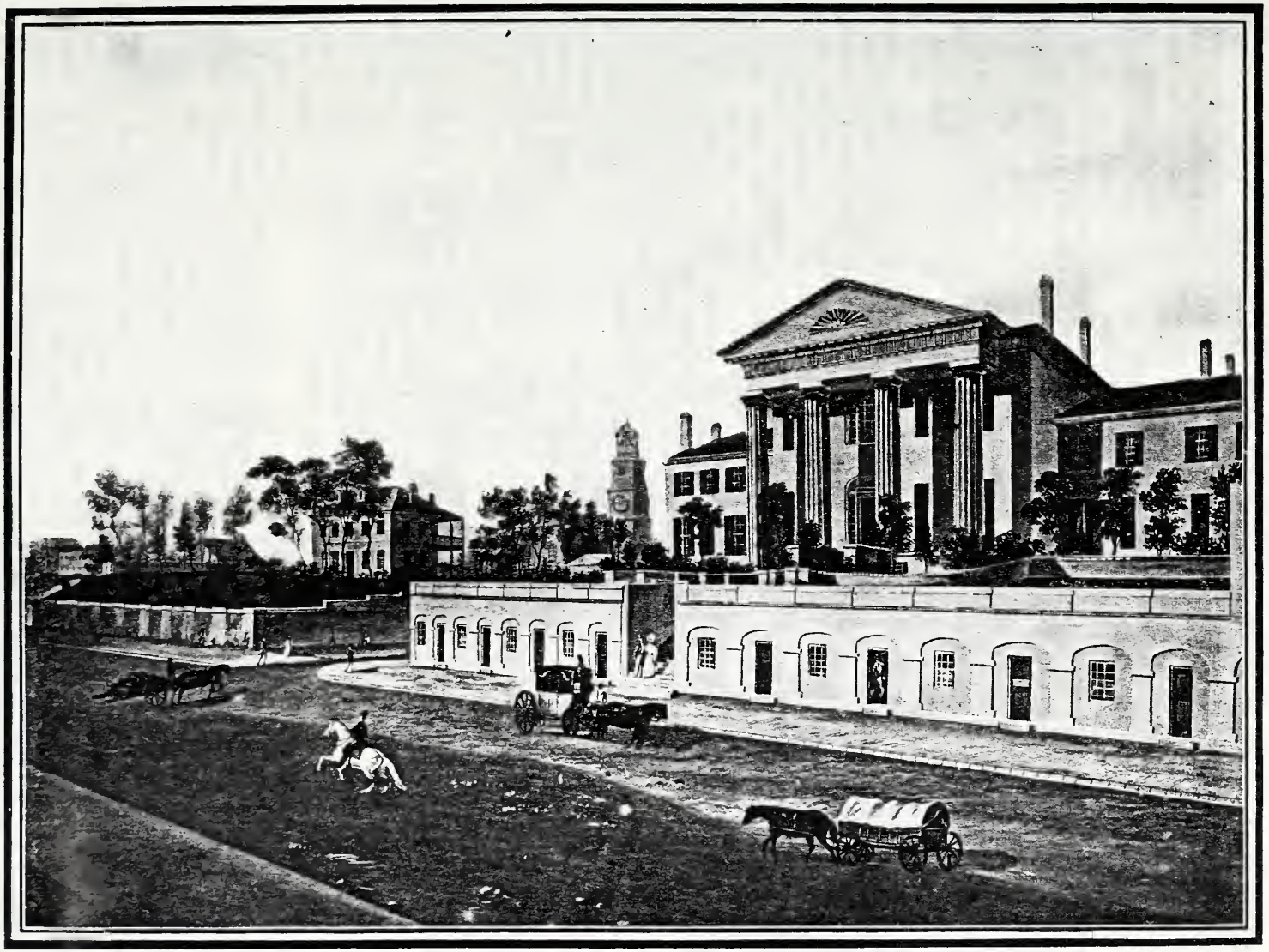
preyed upon his mind until his reason was unbalanced. He lived on the west side of Vine street between Sixth and Seventh in a house used for years by the Wesleyan Female College as a dormitory and afterwards as the editorial rooms of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*. One evening after dinner he went to his room as was his usual habit to smoke a cigar. Shortly afterwards a shot was heard and the body of Morselle was found with the top of his head blown completely off. His widow afterwards married a prominent lawyer of the city, Henry Starr.

CONTEMPORARY VIEWS OF THE CITY.

Some contemporary views of the first order are the pictures reproduced in this volume representing some of the principal streets in the "thirties." These include two views of Fourth street, one looking east and the other west from Vine; a view of the northeast and southwest corners of Fourth and Walnut; a view of the two northern corners of Third and Vine and one of the Public Landing. The originals of these hang in the rooms of the Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society. There are also two views of the city from the Kentucky side. These pictures have been reproduced by photography and have been exhibited on one or two occasions as views of the city in 1835-1836-1837. The exact date of course it is impossible to determine. The buildings as shown in the main remained unchanged throughout the decade from 1830 to 1840 and for a few years later. The first five mentioned pictures, hung in the society rooms already referred to, came from the house of W. M. Yeatman, a son of Griffin Yeatman. For many years the name of the artist was unknown. Mrs. Lord, the librarian of the society, has succeeded in deciphering the name of John C. Wild. This is the name of an artist who appears in the Directory of 1836. The other two views of the city from Kentucky are supposed to be by the same artist. On the photographs of these pictures which are preserved by the society have been entered by various older residents the names of the people who are supposed to have lived in the houses about the years 1834 to 1836, the probable date of the pictures. Many of these conjectures are not borne out by examination of the directories and other sources of information, although it is probable that the parties named all at one time or another lived in the places designated.

A view of the two corners of Fourth and Walnut shows most conspicuously in the foreground the old College Building or Lancaster School which was on the site subsequently occupied by the Cincinnati College Building and the Young Men's Mercantile Library. The southeast corner of Fourth and Walnut does not come within the limits of the picture. This, however, was probably a vacant lot attached to the residence of John Baker, the first house visible at the extreme right of the picture who is known to have lived here for a number of years prior to 1834. The property remained in his family until very recent years. The next structure is that of St. Paul's Church in the basement of which at various times were schools. Just east is the residence of Morgan Neville. In this picture very little is shown of the north side of the street. There were a number of business houses and residences on both sides of the street, faint glimpses of which can be seen in the view looking eastward from Vine. We know that on the west corners of Main were two business blocks known as Jones's Row and Moore's Row, in which were a number of offices of lawyers, doctors and other professional and business men. Those whose names are given in the Directory of 1834 as residing in this block from Main to Walnut, including the corners of Main, include in addition to John Baker and Morgan Neville a number of well known citizens. Among them were Nixon's Logierean Musical Academy, Thomas B. Hawkes' Musical Academy, Miss Tallant's Boarding School, Ralph Leton's Museum, the law offices of W. R. Morris and Benjamin Drake, William H. Stickney and James Foster, the tobacco shop of Philip Young, the boarding house of Andrew S. Apple and the dry goods store of M. S. and J. S. Wade at the corner of Main. Other names given are those of James H. Morehead, James E. Tyler, William Walker, Benjamin Harrimen (portrait painter), George Luckey, Joseph R. Mason (portrait painter), Frances McCracken, John P. Bannister, Joseph Draper (silversmith), George Emerson, Dr. M. Flagg and John Hare. Many of these of course must be accredited to the office buildings already mentioned and strangely enough very few of them appear in the directory two years later.

A view of Fourth street looking east from Vine extends in a shadowy way about to Main street. On the south side of the street the first house shown—a little two-story building—was in 1834 that of James Lodge of Lodge & L'Hommedieu, the publishers of the *Gazette*. Two years later it was the residence of his



THIRD AND VINE IN THE "THIRTIES."

widow and in 1840 she kept a boarding house here. In the temple-like structure just east resided in 1834 and 1836 Davis B. Lawler. A little later this was the residence of Samuel Wiggins. The house east was that of David Gwynne, the father of the wife of Cornelius Vanderbilt. Afterwards this house was the residence of John H. Groesbeck. In the two houses forming the structure to the east there lived in the "thirties" Henry Rockey of Ruffin & Rockey and Joseph Gest, both well known citizens. The house that occupies the lot beyond is not visible as it stands back in the yard. It was the residence of John D. Jones. Just beyond in the house of the two tall chimneys resided for many years Griffin Yeatman. At the southwest corner of Fourth and Walnut there stood in 1840 the house of George Carlisle. This does not show in the picture. Across Walnut street in this picture can be seen the house of John Baker, the church and the residence of Morgan Neville as well as buildings beyond. On the north side of the street at the northeast corner of Fourth and Vine was the well known residence of George W. Jones, which stood back in the yard some distance. The first house that is visible is that of Dr. William S. Ridgely and just east of that, about where Lodge alley was afterwards located, was the residence of Joseph Graham in 1840. Other residences and offices on the north side of the street in the "thirties" were those of Dr. William Wood, David A. Sanders, Samuel Trevor and Timothy Walker. The names of the residents on Fourth street between Walnut and Vine given in the Directory of 1834, in addition to those already mentioned, include Mr. Slaughter (the hatter), Jabez C. Tunis, Sylvanus Wright, Henry Clark (the druggist), Nelson Morris and Dr. Wolcott Richards. The name of Davis B. Laughlin probably should be Lawler.

Looking west from Vine the house on the southwest corner is one of the numerous residences occupied at different times by John P. Foote and at other times by Dr. Shotwell and Samuel B. Williams. Just west was the residence in 1834 of Nathan Guilford and beyond that was that of William Conclin the bookseller. The large double house was occupied by Jonathan Bates on the east side and Caleb Bates on the west. The west house was afterwards the residence of Reuben R. Springer; just beyond was the stately building of the Second Presbyterian Church. The lot at the corner of Fourth and Race was vacant. Across the street can be seen the Unitarian Church and just beyond in a vague distance the residences of John Rogers and Rev. E. Peabody. On the north side at the corner of Vine was the residence of Gen. Edward King the father of Rufus King and beyond was that of William McLaughlin who two years before lived in a house on the north side of Fourth west of Race which he sold to Thompson Neave. Other residents of the north side of the street given in the notes on the photographs in the society rooms are Benjamin Urner, John C. Wright, Alexander Ewing, Dr. Landon Rives and Caroline Lee Hentz. In the Directory of 1834 there are also given the names of the following living between Vine and Race, Alonzo Anderson, Timothy Kirby, Thomas G. Lea, Jacob Lontner, James M. Lyons, William Manser, William Nelson, Abraham Palmer, A. W. Sweeney, Henry Walter and James W. Yost. The same directory gives the residents of Fourth between Elm and Race in addition to those named: James Phares, Ephraim Morgan, Mrs. Sarah Reno, S. S. Smith, Samuel Doyle, Samuel Halley, Ezekiel Fosdick, Eleazer Harris, Nathan Hastings, Jacob Merrill and Richard Miller.

The view of the northern corners of Third and Vine is one of the best known of the city. Almost in the center of the picture stands the steeple of the Second Presbyterian Church and the house to the south of it at the northwest corner of Third and Vine was the old residence of Judge Jacob Burnet, afterwards used in connection with "Shires' Garden." The imposing structure at the northeast corner of Third and Vine was known as the Foote residence and was for some time the residence of John P. Foote and the home of the Semi-Colon Club. At other times it was occupied by Samuel E. Foote, his brother. The house to the west on Vine street, for it is a separate structure although approached by the same entrance, was the residence of William Greene while to the east was that of Charles Stetson. This large house has also been called the Miller residence and here formerly lived our present fellow citizen, Griffin T. Miller. Other residents of this palatial structure at different times were Thomas Lea and Charles Springer. In the offices on the street, in what was known as Foote's Row, could be found at different times E. P. Cranch, James H. Perkins, Dr. At Lee, James H. Beard (the artist), and Cleveland (the drawing teacher).

The buildings shown in the view of the Public Landing are quite distinct and easy of iden-

tification by any one familiar with the time. A building at the northeast corner of Front and Main was that occupied after 1836 by the Firemen's Insurance Company; it was called Noble's Row and just around the corner of Main street was the shoe store of A. P. and R. A. Holden. Here for a brief time was the Intelligencer Printing Office and on the ground floor in 1834 was the store of Thomas Pierce, the iron merchant. These names, that of the Intelligencer and of Pierce and the absence of the Firemen's Insurance Company, fix the date of this picture almost exactly at 1834 or 1835. A little later the store occupied by Pierce became the clothing store of Isaac Davey. Just east was the office of the Cincinnati Insurance Company. Across the alley was the store of William Manser the iron merchant and over him John Frazer for a time kept his law office. Just east was the building afterwards occupied by the Manhattan Insurance Company and beyond it the subsequent home of the Fire Department Insurance Company. Other insurance companies which had their offices for a long time in this block were the Protection Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut and the Ohio Insurance Company. The building with the numerous balconies in front was the well known Exchange Hotel, at that time (1834) kept by Guibert and Hughes. The Cincinnati Hotel at the northwest corner of Front and Broadway can be seen in the distance. The building just beyond Sycamore street with the balconies was that afterwards occupied by Franks' Museum. In the distance at the southeast corner of Front and Broadway is seen Cassilly's Row. Commercial Row another important building is not shown in the picture; it was to the west of the landing on the southwest corner of Main and Water.

The picture prefixed to the Directory of 1840 which also shows the Public Landing as well as that of the same site in Cist's "Cincinnati in 1841" make it clear that during these years there was very little change in the structures on Front street between Main and Broadway. The same buildings are also shown on a much smaller scale in the views of the city taken from Kentucky. That taken from Newport shows the Public Landing from almost immediately in front. The churches which of course were the largest structures in the city at that time loom up clearly above their surroundings and it is easy to identify the First and Second Presbyterian churches and the Methodist Church on Fifth street as well as the College Building by the projecting spires. It is plain that the thickly settled portion of the city did not extend much west of Elm except along the lines of Fourth, Fifth and Sixth and the hills were almost entirely free from buildings of any sort.

CHAPTER XXXII.

THE CITY TO THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL—IV.

IMPORTANT INCIDENTS FROM 1819 TO 1831.

FINANCIAL DEPRESSION—THE CITY'S FIRST YEARS—EARLY POLITICS—THE VISIT OF LAFAYETTE—THE MIAMI CANAL.

FINANCIAL DEPRESSION.

Cincinnati entered upon its life as a city in the midst of the heaviest financial gloom. The Bank of the United States had been reestablished in 1816 with a charter for 20 years. As has already been stated, it established branches throughout the country, two of which were in Ohio,—one in Cincinnati and one in Chillicothe. It immediately began collecting bullion and by December, 1818, had brought together about seven and a half millions. The Government Treasury in 1817 had decided to receive no notes except such as were payable to the banks in hard money but despite this the banks of the country deferred an attempt to resume specie payments until July 1, 1817.

An immense speculation in the meantime was being carried on in the stock of the bank in the shape of loans secured by the stock at a valuation in excess of par. This gave a speculative price to the stock which in September, 1817, went above 150 where it continued until December, 1818, when it fell to 110. The money world was becoming conscious of the excessive issues and the consequent danger. At the Cincinnati Branch, Judge Burnet tells us that the amount of paper discounted was supposed to be less than at any other office and place of the same population and business and that the board was not conscious that a single bad debt had been made. The parent board, however, made an arrangement with the Treasury Department to receive as cash their land office deposits in the Western banks probably at a large discount as the deposits consisted chiefly of depreciated paper not worth more than 60 or 70 cents on the dollar. About $900,000 of this paper was sent to the Cincinnati Branch with instructions to collect it from the banks that had issued it. None of these banks were making specie payments and some had failed entirely. The principal business men of the city were largely indebted to the local banks and their resources were in the main made up of lands estimated at very high values. Many bills and notes discounted by the Branch Bank were simply transfers of indebtedness to the local banks. Most of the borrowers would have been able to sustain their credit so long as land values could be kept up and no unusual pressure was brought to bear. Unfortunately Cincinnati credit did not stand high and a sudden effort on the part of the United States Bank to make such large collections resulted disastrously. The directors of the Branch Bank, foreseeing the inevitable result of an effort to push the banks which could only bring disaster upon all concerned, suggested to the parent institution the impossibility of the banks redeeming their paper at that time. Their plan was to loan it out at par on the best security that could be obtained. This plan was followed by them on the theory that their suggestion had been approved by the parent bank. The whole amount was disposed of on what was thought to be good security. In fact three-fourths of it was afterwards collected in full. Unfortunately the failure to collect the notes promptly and the timidity of the home bank on account of the closing of some of the local institutions brought about the sudden

discontinuance of the office with the order to put in suit without delay all debts due the institution. It is easy to see the terribly disastrous results of such a course at such a time. A very large part of the loans was secured by the homes of the borrowers. Money was absolutely unattainable. What money there was was of the most worthless character. "The country was flooded with the notes of irresponsible private banks. Traders and others issued their small notes of twenty-five cents and upward, called 'shinplasters,' redeemable in dry goods, groceries, or in something to drink. The little silver in circulation was converted into what was termed 'cut money.' A Spanish pistareen, worth seventeen or eighteen cents, was cut into six pieces, representing double the value in silver of the pistareen; and so with quarters and half-dollars. A meal at a tavern was to be had for twenty-five cents in this cut money, and for one dollar or more in paper. It was during this period that the credit of our merchants with the East sank lower than ever before or since. Cincinnati's want of credit was proverbial throughout the Eastern States and cities." (L'Hommedieu's Pioneer Address, Cincinnati Pioneer, No. III, p. 13.)

As a result the business of the city and its vicinity was completely prostrated. Many of our most intelligent business men were ruined and Cincinnati did not recover from the shock for years. In 1821 and 1822, when this radical remedy was undertaken, the whole country was embarrassed and creditors found it everywhere necessary to indulge their debtors. Otherwise the whole West must have assuredly become a community of bankrupts. The home directors of the bank, however, were impressed with the belief that they had been imposed upon by their local representatives. Their cashier, Mr. Wilson, gave as a reason the belief that the managers in the office had loaned the funds with a profusion that proved them unworthy of confidence. He and his principals regarded Cincinnati as a city without credit and without honor and seemed of the impression that there was no disposition on the part of the citizens to maintain their solvency. (Burnet's Notes, p. 410.)

The Cincinnati Branch Bank was withdrawn and the business closed up. Timothy Kirby says that some of the heaviest claims being discounts of a wild character were lost, while the good claims were collected for the most part in real estate. The titles of the property held by the bank were perfected as far as practicable and after two years the property was put on the market and sold in small parcels in installments favorable to the growth of the city and in a careful manner to protect the interest of the bank. It may be safely stated that this one settlement made notorious by exaggeration in its subsequent effects cost the people of Cincinnati millions of dollars in the unjust disparagement or depreciation of its lands and consequent losses in after settlements. (Cincinnati Past and Present.)

This statement, however, according to Judge Burnet, is quite unfair. In carrying out the order he says every debtor to the institution, however wealthy, was prosecuted to judgment and execution. A few gave mortgages to gain time but all in the end were obliged to settle in full. "It is a fact highly honorable to the persecuted debtors of that institution that the statute of usury was not plead in a single instance; though it was a fact easy of proof that in at least one-half of the cases the defendants did not receive from the bank more than sixty or at most seventy percent of the amount for which they gave their notes." Furthermore, although the agent gave out the impression that the bank would sustain a loss by the operations of the office in Cincinnati, the president of the Branch, Judge Burnet, states that the fact was the reverse and that they received their own with triple usury. Every dollar of the capital which had been furnished to the bank, including the Land Office paper called by Burnet "trash," which had been charged as par funds, was repaid to the bank, besides which there was a very large profit on real estate taken from their debtors at values frequently not more than one-half of the intrinsic worth. (Burnet's Notes, p. 411.)

Another well known citizen, Col. James Taylor, corroborates Judge Burnet. He is quoted by Ford as follows:

"This bank was a large-sized shark, as it ate up all the small banks in the city—to wit: The Miami Exporting Company, the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, and the Bank of Cincinnati, together with other banks in Ohio. Many citizens of Cincinnati were injured by the bank—among them Gen. William Lytle (it broke him up), Judge Burnet, Mr. Carr, St. Clair, Morris, William Barr, and others. Lytle had to give up his homestead, now owned by Dr. Foster and others, and some tracts of land in Hamilton and Clermont counties. Burnet gave up his homestead, where the Burnet House stands.

"I know the bank made large sums of money out of its debtors. I, as well as my father, bought considerable property of the agent, taken for debts. The money was mostly made from vacant ground, taken and subdivided, and the rise of property.

"The bank wound up and established an agency, which existed over fifty years. George Jones was the first agent, in 1823; Herman Cope, the second; and Timothy Kirby, deceased, the third. Property was low in 1823-24, and their debtors were forced to give up property, to a large amount. The bank, by the rise and subdivision of property, made millions of dollars, and only wound up by Kirby a few years ago.

"This United States Bank, instead of being a benefit to Cincinnati, was an injury, as it forced into bankruptcy the other banks in the city, and involved many of its most influential citizens." (Ford's Cincinnati, p. 358.)

The effect of the financial distress has been described in glowing language by George Warren. After the United States Bank began to call in its accounts, which made it necessary for others to do the same, the citizens involved in the speculations so rife at the time began, to quote his language, "to scatter like rats from a submerged flour barrel. Sheriff Heckewelder complained that his friends had taken a sudden notion to travel, at the very time he most wanted them. Some fled east, some west, some to Kentucky, and some to Lord knows where. It soon became impossible to get money anywhere. Building was entirely stopped. The spring of 1820 was a gloomy time. All business was brought to a sudden stand. No more brick wagons, stone wagons, or new cellars were to be seen in the streets. The mechanics lately so blithe and cheerful had gone in different directions in search of work, at any price, to keep themselves and families from starving. Almost any mechanic could be hired for fifty cents a day, working, as was then the custom, from sunrise to sunset; few could get employment at that. They were willing to work at anything they could do, and at any price. One of our boss carpenters bought a wood-saw and buck, and went about sawing wood. Our leading bricklayer procured a small patch of ground near the Brighton House, and raised watermelons, which he sold himself, in the market. The only professed sashmaker in the place, the late John Baker, Esq., who died not long ago a millionaire on Walnut Hills, procured a piece of woodland in the country, and chopped the wood, brought it to market, sitting on his load, and sold it for a dollar and a half a cord. Other good mechanics went chopping wood in the country for thirty-seven and a half cents a cord. One of these was the late A. H. Ernst, Esq. The writer would have done the same, but no chance offered. There was no money, and people even going to market resorted to barter. A cabinet-maker, for instance, would want two pounds of butter, amounting to twenty-five or thirty cents. Without a penny in his pocket, he would take his basket, go to the market, find a farmer that had some, take two pounds, and give him a table, bedstead, or even a bureau, agreeing to take the rest out in truck, as he would call it, when he should want it. This could not be done by carpenters and masons. They would go into the country and build ovens or spring-houses, and repair buildings, taking their pay when the work was done. Our merchants being unable or unwilling to bring on fresh supplies of dry goods and groceries, these ran up to enormous prices; coffee was seventy-five cents, and common coarse brown sugar thirty-seven and one-half cents a pound. Rye coffee, sweetened with molasses, was found a poor substitute; and we suffered considerably for want of our customary breakfast.

"Public meetings were held to consider what was to be done. At one of these Mr. Blake, an attorney, had expressed a fear that our wives and children would starve. Mr. Gazlay, the next speaker, also an attorney, said: 'Brother Blake is afraid our families will starve. I have but one child, and don't fear it will starve; Brother Blake has none, and I am sure it won't starve.' Country produce of all kinds was never so low before nor since; but the difficulty lay in getting money to pay even these low prices. Flour was three dollars a barrel, corn twelve and one-half cents a bushel, beef six and one-fourth cents a pound, pork in quarters from the wagons three cents a pound, eggs five cents a dozen, and chickens four cents apiece. A prominent and truthful citizen now living relates that, being then a young man and living in the country, he brought to the Lower Market two dozen chickens. After standing there most of the forenoon a man offered him fifty cents a dozen if he would carry them to the Mill creek bridge. He accepted the offer and actually carried them the whole distance on his back. If any imagine that the people need not have feared starving when provisions were so cheap, they are like the Queen of France during the Revolution, who said, when

the people of Paris were actually starving, that she did not see why there need be such a clamor about bread when 'a good-sized loaf may be got at the baker's for five sons.'

"Finally it was found that money of some kind must be had. This induced some individuals to issue tickets, or little due-bills, on their own credit. They were sometimes as low as six and one-fourth cents. Of these bankers, John H. Piatt and Mr. Leathers, of Covington, were the chief. This currency had different values, according to people's estimate of the solvency of the individuals. The corporation had issued tickets before this. In making contracts it had to be agreed what kind of money was to be received; so much in 'Corporation,' or so much in 'Piatt,' or so much in 'Leathers.' Sometimes contracts would call for 'bankable money.' By this was meant the notes of those few banks that had not already broken. If any specie was seen it was generally 'cut money,' or half-dollars cut into five triangular pieces, each passing for twelve and one-half cents.

"Such was the scarcity of money that many who had purchased property and paid large amounts on it were willing to give up the money already paid to be released from paying the remainder. Real estate had indeed fallen; a prominent citizen now among us had purchased a lot of ground, near our present gas works, for sixteen thousand dollars, paying half down in cash. He offered to give up all the money paid if the owner would release him; but he would not. Houses and stores, with bills on them offering them 'for rent,' were everywhere seen, and rents were low." (Cincinnati Past and Present.)

Many others besides those mentioned by Mr. Warren were affected by this crash. Judge Burnet had taken a very active part in both manufacturing and financial institutions of the city. He was one of the original stockholders of the Miami Exporting Company and held a large amount of the stock. He was one of the proprietors of the iron foundry, of the sugar refinery and of the woolen factory. All these concerns went to the wall. His losses as a result of these misfortunes swept away the accumulations of his life's work at the bar, more than $80,000. All that was left to him were several lots of land in the town and the outskirts, of no great value at the time which however subsequently revived and increased his fortune. His residence at Third and Vine streets was finally swallowed up. It was this property which the writers of "Cincinnati in 1826" suggested as a proper tract to be taken by the city for public buildings. The whole square was offered to the city for $25,000 and very many of the most prominent citizens, including both Judge Burnet and Dr. Drake, favored its purchase for that purpose. Well may Mansfield say "the total want of sagacity as well as economy manifested by city corporations was in this instance most strikingly exhibited." The Judge finally turned over to the Bank of the United States this most beautiful piece of property in payment of his debt.

Another citizen who suffered at the same time was Martin Baum, one of the most prominent of the German citizens. Baum had been born at Haguenau, July 15, 1761, and had arrived in Cincinnati at a very early date. He was one of the founders and in fact the principal figure in the Miami Exporting Company and also the Cincinnati Manufacturing Company, the sugar refinery, the iron foundry and the steam flour mill. He had been mayor of the city in 1807 and 1812 and had been most active in the founding of the Lancaster School and subsequently the Cincinnati College, the first Public Library, the Western Museum, the Literary Society, the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture in the West and of the Apollonian Society. He was at this time supposed to be the wealthiest and most respected citizen in the town and occupied the position of president of the Cincinnati Branch of the United States Bank. He built a fine house on Pike street which he subsequently was obliged to give up to the United States Bank to pay his debt. Here he had laid out the beautiful ornamental garden and vineyard which afterwards, when the property came into the hands of Nicholas Longworth, who purchased it from the bank, were among the sights of the city. Baum died at Cincinnati December 14, 1831, having according to Mansfield saved from the despised and weed-covered Deer creek valley enough for a handsome estate. What Judge Burnet was to the legal profession and Dr. Drake to that of medicine, Martin Baum may be said to have been to the business community in the early days.

Other sufferers in the general collapse were Dr. Drake, General Harrison, General Findlay and Oliver M. Spencer.

Drake, as a result of his unfortunate connection with the bank, suffered serious loss. In the spirit of economy he had taken up his residence at the foot of the hills at a place he called

"Mount Poverty." This was a log cabin 16 feet square lined with pine boards and winged with a kitchen and bed-room, all one story high and covered with plank. It was on the slope of the Hill, between what is now Sycamore and Broadway continued just above Liberty street. This hill was then covered with woods and separated from the town by nearly a mile of open space. The cabin was on the top of a ridge enveloped by green trees and rank weeds and, although 15 minutes' ride from his office in town, could not for the exuberant foliage be seen from any point in the plain below. (Mansfield's Drake, p. 136; Memories, p. 172.)

A controversy with the United States Bank was inaugurated by an act of the Legislature, which provided that the branches should pay a levy of $50,000 each if they should still be in business after September 15, 1819. The authorities who were about to collect the tax were enjoined by the United States Circuit Court from proceeding with the collection and a copy of the petition for injunction was served by the Cincinnati agent upon the State auditor. No copy of the writ of injunction was served with the papers. The State officials concluded that there had been no technical service of the injunction and the writ for collection was turned over to John L. Harper and by him, in company with Messrs. J. McCollister and T. Orr, served upon the officials of the bank. His instructions were if the payment were refused that he was to take the amount from the vaults if he could do so without force, but if opposed he was to present the facts to a magistrate. He entered the bank September 17th, made the demand, which was refused, and thereupon took from the moneys of the bank $98,000. This resulted in a proceeding for contempt. Harper and his associates were arrested and imprisoned and the money was returned. The Supreme Court in 1824 affirmed the decree of the court below disallowing the payment of the tax. The State gave up any attempt to collect the money, but an attempt was made by the Legislature to secure a change in the Constitution of the United States removing such matters from the jurisdiction of the Federal courts. In the course of this discussion the Ohio Legislature passed a resolution endorsing the so-called "Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions" of 1798 and 1800 and asserting the right of the State to tax the banks and protesting against the doctrine that the political rights of the sovereign States can be passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States. Nullification as is apparent did not begin in South Carolina.

THE CITY'S FIRST YEARS.

A brief mention of some of the events of the period is all that is possible in a history of a community of such great size. The newspaper press in the early days made great pretensions, particularly in the editorial departments, but as a matter of fact so far as local news was concerned none of the papers were as satisfactory as the most insignificant county paper of the present day. Columns were given to the narration of foreign affairs and to the discussion of national politics. A great fire in New York or Lexington, Kentucky, would be exploited to the extent of half a column because it was easy to copy this matter from other newspapers, but there would be half a dozen issues of the paper without a single item of local consequence. In the advertising columns would be frequent notices of matters that seemed of public interest and at times notices of important meetings or elections might be found in some obscure corner of the editorial page, but the most diligent search fails to disclose in many cases the simplest mention of events known to be of great importance in the history of the city. Even after Mr. Hammonds's paper became a daily under the name of the *Gazette,* the news columns if anything were more meagre than before. The principal reason for the existence of newspapers was politics and any news not of a political nature was regarded as of little consequence.

During the year 1819 but few events of serious importance are chronicled in the paper. In the early part of the year we read of the launching of three steamers, the "Vulcan," the "Tennessee" and the "Missouri," which occurred March 30th.

Public expectation was aroused by the rumor of an intended visit from President Monroe, who was traveling through the West. He was tendered a reception and preparations were made for an oration by the newly elected mayor, Isaac G. Burnet. The committee of the Council in charge included some of the most distinguished citizens of the time: Jacob Burnet, Ethan Stone, James Findlay, Jesse Hunt, Nicholas Longworth, William Corry, Samuel W. Davies and Isaac Hough. Unfortunately at the last moment President Monroe was obliged to omit Cincinnati from his itinerary and the great oration prepared for the occasion was never delivered.

Gen. James Miller, however, one of the heroes

of the War of 1812, already referred to, visited the city on his way to "Arkansaw Territory," of which he had been appointed Governor. A public dinner, at which General Findlay presided, was tendered him at Washington Hall on Front near Main street and a public ball at the Cincinnati Hotel followed.

The paper for this year was filled with references to the financial stringency of the time. Added to the general depreciation of the bank paper came that of the corporation notes. Every effort was made to keep up the paper to as high a price as possible and advertisements offering to take Piatt's notes, corporation notes, Miami notes at par to be exchanged for goods were frequent. The city paper suffered not only from a general depreciation but from a mismanagement of the affairs of the city treasury and on December 11, 1819, five of the councilmen, P. A. Sprigman, Oliver Lovell, William Oliver, Richard L. Coleman and John Tuttle addressed a letter to Jacob Wheeler, the city treasurer, asking that for the purpose of restoring the credit of the city paper and in the interest of harmony he should resign his position. Wheeler a little later retorted by addressing a letter to the same five councilmen asking that in the same interest of harmony these five gentlemen should resign. As a result of this controversy, Rev. Joshua L. Wilson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, acted as city treasurer for a short time.

Several public meetings of the citizens were held during the year. One held at the "Circus" on October 4, 1819, which was presided over by Samuel Q. Richardson with Joseph S. Benham acting as secretary, passed resolutions denouncing the banks and particularly the Branch Bank. James W. Gazlay was endorsed for Senator in preference to W. H. Harrison, who it was charged was a director of the last named bank. This naturally brought forth a long letter from Harrison denying the fact of his connection with the bank and insisting that his principal occupation was that of farmer and dairyman. In the election for State Senator which followed Harrison and Gazlay received an equal number of votes in the city, 605, but the former was more successful in the county, his vote being 1,528 to 1,180 for his opponent. This election hinged entirely on the matter of the United States Bank.

Another public meeting, held at the Court House on December 15, 1819, was presided over by Ethan Stone with Daniel Roe acting as secretary. At this meeting it was resolved that slavery should not be permitted in any State thereafter to be admitted into the Union. The committee on resolutions comprised Ethan Stone, Daniel Roe, Bellamy Storer, Nathan Guilford and Micajah T. Williams. At subsequent meetings a committee on correspondence was selected, which in addition to the citizens already mentioned included Judge Burnet, Lot Pugh, O. M. Spencer, F. A. Blake and William Burke.

Another event which properly belongs under the head of amusements seemed of sufficient importance to entitle it to be mentioned in the general news columns of the day. This was the arrival of the elephant "Columbus," accompanied by a dromedary and jaguar, who held court on Fifth street opposite the Upper Market house near the Museum. "The room is large and no danger need be apprehended from the animals." Not to be outdone by the elephant, the sea serpent came to town in 1820 in the shape of a painting by "that inimitable artist Reuben Molthrope." His snakeship took up his quarters at Mr. Page's Museum of Fine Arts on Market street a few doors above the Hill market.

On the 16th of August (1819) occurred what was regarded as the severest storm of thunder and lightning that had yet visited the city. Two men were killed by the lightning. This aroused a long discussion as to proper safeguards against this danger, as a result of which it seemed to be concluded that feather beds were indispensable adjuncts to the household. The establishment of a stage between Dayton and Cincinnati, which took place in May, 1819, was greeted with enthusiasm. The stage left every Friday morning, passed through Hamilton and Middletown and arrived at Dayton on Saturday evening. It arrived in Cincinnati on its return on Thursdays. In April of this year some vandals attempted to wreck a quantity of the apparatus preserved in the Cincinnati College. No reason for this attempted outrage is given.

In 1819 Independence Day was celebrated with much enthusiasm. Mrs. Belinda Groshon showed great genius at a performance of "Isabella." An interesting feature of the entertainment was an illuminated painting of the recent engagement of the "Constitution" and the "Java." On the same day the first throw of water conveyed from the small reservoir on the hillside through log pipes was made at the southeast corner of Sycamore and Fifth streets. The following day the Cincinnati Guards met at the Olympian circus enclosure on Sixth street and

marched to Dr. Wilson's church. William Corry acted as reader and Bellamy Storer as orator. The dinner was held at the City Hotel. The mayor and aldermen dined the Light Infantry at Christ Walker's at four in the afternoon while eight hundred mechanics marched from Greenleaf's Hotel to the Stone Meeting House where they were addressed by J. Barfoot Smith. (Address of John D. Caldwell, July 4, 1874; Cincinnati Pioneer, No. IV, p. 7.)

The topics nearest the minds of the citizens are indicated by the toasts drank at the various banquets. At the celebration of the Cincinnati Guards held on July 5th. General Findlay offered the toast "A Speedy Circulation to Real Money;" that of N. G. Pendleton was "The Cincinnati Woolen Manufactury;—Blanket Coats for Dandies;" Philip Yost offered the toast quoted elsewhere, "The Cincinnati Theatre,—May It Not Like the Walls of Jericho Fall at the Sound of Joshua's Horn!" At the Hussars' celebration on the same day one of the toasts was "Negro Slavery,—May It No Longer Stain Our National Character!"

The financial stringency of 1819 was the occasion of complaints in the newspapers against the extravagance of the citizens who attended the public balls. Eight of these we are told occurred annually and were attended on an average by 70 persons of each sex; "seventy gentlemen therefore must incur at the hotel an expense of six dollars each, which will give for assemblies $3,360.00. $10.00 per annum for additional clothing for each lady and gentleman will give $2,240.00, a total of $5,600.00."

The celebrations of Independence Day were continued throughout this period. In 1820 there was a trial of fire engines and an oration by William M. Worthington at the First Presbyterian Church and a mechanics' procession which was addressed by A. Jocelyn in Dodson's Olympian circus enclosure at the corner of Sixth and Walnut. The following year 31 mechanics' and college societies marched in a procession to the same meeting house, where Nathaniel G. Pendleton delivered an oration and J. B. Smith read the Declaration of Independence. The same meeting house was the scene of a meeting in 1822. William Greene, later Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island, was the orator and Benjamin M. Piatt, the reader. Francis Carr acted as marshal, assisted by Colonel Borden. The procession included 31 mechanics' societies, judges, college officers and teachers of Sabbath schools. Captain McFarland commanded the infantry, Captain James the Cincinnati Guards and Capt. William Barr, the Abaelino Society. At College Hall there were addresses by G. W. Burnet, Jacob Wykoff Piatt and C. S. Ramsey for the Erophoebic and Philomath societies. A projected parade of school teachers to Cutter's woods had to be abandoned on account of the weather and the exercises were held in church, where an ode by "Horace in Cincinnati" was read.

Independence Day of the following year is notable for the fact that in the evening Edwin Forrest appeared at the Globe Theatre as "Jaffier" in the play of "Venice Preserved." General Harrison presided and Gen. Samuel Findlay delivered the oration at the meeting in the chapel of the Cincinnati College on July 4, 1824. Eleven hundred and four white and 208 black children of the Sabbath schools took part in the procession.

One of the incidents of this period of distress was the riot brought about by the failure of the Miami Exporting Company's bank, which occurred in 1820. A large number of depositors together with their friends formed a procession in the upper part of the town and marched down Main street. A number of drays were pressed into service to add dignity to the occasion. One carried a black coffin on which was painted in large letters "Miami Bank No More." The bank building, which was on Front street near Sycamore, had been surrounded by a detachment of militia to protect it and its contents from violence. The procession marched to Front street without any attempt being made to stop or divert it, but when it reached the mayor's office, which was at the southeast corner of Front and Main streets, the city executive, Isaac G. Burnet, who was unable to walk or stand without crutches, made his way to the head of the column and there read the riot act to the multitude and called upon them to disperse. A great majority of the participants had no lawless intention and had engaged in the demonstration from thoughtlessness, but this action of the mayor fortunately brought them to their senses in time and the mob at once dispersed without committing any act of violence.

Other incidents of this year was a town meeting held in February with relation to the notes of Piatt's bank, which passed under the name of "Piatt's shinplasters."

At a meeting held at the "Circus" on Sixth street on July 10, 1820, it was resolved that the paper of no bank that did not pay its face in specie would be received. John Scudder, Jr.,

presided at this meeting and Daniel Roe acted as secretary.

To the hard times was attributed the large number of burglaries which took place in the city in the spring of this year, as well as an incendiary attempt on Piatt's bank, which fortunately was discovered before any serious damage resulted.

Another event worth noting during this year was the first celebration of St. Patrick's Day, which took place of course on March 17th, at White's Tavern on Lower Market street. A large number of toasts glowing with patriotic feeling for both America and Ireland and breathing defiance to the hated English and Orangemen were drank. Among the principal participants in this affair was Dr. Moorhead, then smarting under the attack by Dr. Drake in which the latter had incautiously referred to the fact that Moorhead was an Irishman, as if a matter of reproach; at least so Moorhead regarded the reference.

A change in the character of the circulating medium of the city took place in this year. At a meeting held at Christopher Walker's in December, it was resolved that copper coins should be introduced into the city to take the place of the many tickets that were in circulation and provisions were made for procuring a proper supply of this token money.

The first commencement of the Cincinnati College was held this year. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on William H. Harrison, Joshua L. Wilson and James Kemper.

The principal subject of discussion during the spring of the year 1821 was the matter of the establishment of the Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum which had been incorporated by an act of January 22nd of that year. The chartering of such an institution had been recommended by Governor Ethan Allen Brown, who was himself a citizen of Cincinnati, upon the suggestion of Dr. Drake. The purpose of the institution was to unite all the charitable funds in its behalf and the Medical College of Ohio, which was incorporated in February, was practically affiliated with it. Strangely enough the matter was a subject of violent discussion and the principal contests in the spring election of 1821 hinged on this matter of the hospital, which by the way was usually referred to as the "Lunatic Asylum." In this election the friends of the hospital won, electing Benjamin Hopkins, Benjamin Mason and Francis Carr as township trustees over Henry Bechtle, William Disney and R. L. Coleman. Shortly afterwards one of the out-lots, a tract of four acres, was obtained and here upon the site of the present Cincinnati Hospital a building was begun which was completed in 1823.

On January 1, 1822, was opened the Cincinnati Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. This was under the instruction of James Chute of the American Asylum of Hartford. Among the officers of this institution were J. L. Wilson, president; I. G. Burnet and William Steele, vice-presidents; Thomas Tucker, treasurer; Martin Ruter and F. Keyes, secretaries; and among the trustees were O. M. Spencer, David Root, William Burke and Samuel Johnson.

Despite the efforts to keep up the value of the bank paper, specie still remained at a high premium. In April, 1822, by resolution of the Council, it was determined that specie for two-thirds of the amount should be received in full payment of taxes due the city. In June at the "Bank Note Exchange" of John and G. R. Gilmore, the paper of the Bank of Cincinnati was quoted at 70 and that of the Miami Exporting Company at 62½ to 65.

The subject of the canal excited renewed interest during this year. Micajah T. Williams had made his report on the subject of the canal from Lake Erie to the Ohio, which was published in the papers of January of this year. On June 8th a town meeting was held at the Cincinnati Hotel at which the general subject of a canal was discussed at length. Judge Burnet presided and Peyton S. Symmes acted as secretary. These with S. W. Davies, Nathan Guilford and Ethan Stone were appointed a committee of correspondence to take up the general subject of a survey for a canal from Mad River to the Ohio River.

Another public dinner was given at the Cincinnati Hotel (called in the notices "The Hotel") on Wednesday, August 28, 1822, in honor of Henry Clay and Gen. Thomas S. Jessup as a testimony of respect for their public services. General Harrison presided, assisted by Judge Torrence, and many toasts were offered by Nicholas Longworth, Mr. Hayward, Dr. Drake, Dr. Godman, Moses Brooks, Peyton S. Symmes, William S. Hatch, William Greene and W. H. Harrison, Jr.

This too was the year of the bitter contest for congress between James W. Gazlay and General Harrison.

EARLY POLITICS.

That the politics of the time were of an unusually spicy character can be inferred from a glance over the few columns of the *Independent Press* preserved to us. This paper, by far the liveliest of the early publications, seems to have been in hot water from the very first day of its publication, which was July 4, 1822. Its editor was Solomon S. Smith, and there seems to have been nothing which he regarded as reserved from discussion. His first article was the Declaration of Independence, which was followed by several paragraphs indicating the thorough independence of the sheet. In the second number communications complain of the water works and demand a cleansing of the reservoir, discuss the markets, which were called the two great stables of the city, where had accumulated the filth of 30 years, and also a recent meeting of citizens at the Court House. A correspondent seems to think it very droll to hear Dr. Drake making such remarks "as would induce a stranger to think he was the most peaceable citizen in town and to say that he was ever engaged in a street battle would be profane." The events of the Fourth of July seem to have been as extravagant as they are at present and the editor promises that if the persons who made such beasts of themselves are caught in such a scrape again that they will get a closer pressing than they had already received. Another letter shows that the celebration at the Cincinnati Hotel was so exuberant as to require Colonel Mack to remove the liquors from the bar. Another party, among whom can be easily distinguished from the disguised names Griffin Yeatman, Judge Peter Bell, Judge Torrence and Major Ruffin, celebrated "a real Blow Out" at the reestablished hotel near the Hill market. The correspondent complains that had a meeting of this kind been held by the lower classes it would have met with very serious disapprobration.

On July 18th, we are told under the headline "Daring Outrage," that "early on Tuesday morning last James W. Gazlay, while peaceably on his way to the market, was personally attacked by a ruffian named William H. Lytle, who was armed with a cudgel and pistol. Mr. G. while slowly retreating defended himself manfully and consequently received but little hurt. We understand that three or four striplings of the same stamp were in company with Lytle, two of whom, Lytle having made his escape, were on examination before the mayor bound over for trial. Much excitement is manifested in the public mind on the occasion. In a community like this comment is considered unnecessary." This little episode is further discussed in later issues of the paper, although the statement is made that no other paper referred to it for the reason "that the principal person concerned in the business is the son of a general; and that all his accomplices are persons of quality." The paper is full of references to this little battle. One calls attention to the fact that the best weapon of defense ever discovered is a basket, another is an advertisement for a quantity of good tough elastic hickory timber, another for a quantity of maple suitable for pistol stocks and dirk handles.

An advertisement offers to supply doctors, lawyers and dandies with the "most improved knock-em-down canes." Another advertisement offers one cent reward for "a long lank sided flesh colored Puppey who in conjunction with three or four other puppies committed some depredations on a gentleman's market basket as he was on his way to market on Tuesday evening last; for this doggish conduct the gentleman gave him a sound caning, for which he ran off mad."

Another notice advertised for "thirty or forty additional baby faced Dandies to stand at the doors of the Stone Methodist Meeting House and stare the ladies out of countenance as they go in and out. Those without whiskers would be preferred."

W. H. Harrison also calls for constant ridicule.

The controversy between Lytle and Gazlay resulted in the arrest of General Lytle for sending a challenge to fight a duel to Gazlay. The editor calls attention to the fact that the punishment for this was confinement in the penitentiary for not more than ten or less than three years. The campaign against General Harrison and his friends was evidently one of the greatest virulence. The paper is full of communications, editorials, alleged advertisements and notices of the most scurrilous character. A regular department is an imitation of Tristram Shandy, while another one purports to be a series of articles from the pen of a Philadelphian on a tour through the Western country. These are made the means of attacking the Harrison party in a style by no means without wit. Another department was written in the style of the Bible but pretends to give a narrative of events of the

town. There is no offense against morals whether public or private which is not charged against the distinguished citizen of North Bend. As a result of the election Mr. Gazlay succeeded in defeating Harrison, carrying the township by a majority of 493 and the county by a majority of 703. As soon as that election was over, the editor returns with renewed rigor to the attack on Judge Torrence, and "Uncle Toby" and "Corporal Trim" and the traveling "Philadelphian" and all the correspondents hurl their missiles at his head.

Increased activity in politics is shown at this time by the number of meetings held with relation to the nomination of presidential candidates. These began with a meeting held on December 7, 1822, at McFarland's Hotel. This was presided over by Isaac G. Burnet, the mayor, with John P. Foote as secretary. DeWitt Clinton was endorsed for the presidency and a committee of correspondence consisting of E. P. Langdon, S. W. Davies, Isaac G. Burnet and B. E. Bliss was selected to present his name to the public generally. Another meeting of a similar character was held about a year later, where again by a vote of 450 to 330 Clinton was endorsed for the presidency and Jackson for the vice-presidency.

Among the deaths noted for the year 1822 was that of the pioneer John S. Gano who died on the first day of the year in Covington. Another prominent man, John H. Piatt, died on February 11, 1822, in the city of Washington.

Another episode which was sufficiently important to creep into the scanty news columns of the day was the accident, which almost terminated fatally, that happened to a son of Samuel Beresford. The boy fell into the river and was taken out for drowned. Fortunately a physician was in the neighborhood and his efforts to resuscitate him were successful. This was made the occasion for an elaborate discussion of the proper treatment of persons supposed to be drowned.

The bridge built by Ethan Stone over Mill creek was carried away by the freshet of September, 1822, the most violent known for many years in this vicinity. Mill creek had been swollen by heavy rains at the head waters and in the course of one night the effect of the freshet was so great as to double the creek in size and wipe out of existence the bridge and the immense pile of masonry in the shape of abutments at its mouth. Two huge sycamore trees in the neighborhood were torn out by their roots. The effect of the freshet was particularly marked by reason of the fact that the Ohio was quite low at the time. This bridge, although five or six years old, had not been accepted by the county commissioners and as a result the entire loss, more than $10,000, fell upon Mr. Stone and almost ruined him. He was a man of great determination, however, and began the work over again, determined to carry out his obligations under his contract. He put up another bridge of very much more elaborate character with stone arches. This was purchased by the county and made a free bridge. The wooden part of the structure was carried away by the flood of 1832 and floated in company with the Methodist Church, which had come from Marietta, down the Ohio to an island just above Louisville. After some efforts to tow it back it was taken apart and carried back to the city in a flat-boat and reerected. Some years later it was burned.

Possibly the most important events of 1823 were the organization of a volunteer city watch and the Board of Commerce and the burning of the steam mill. The numerous fires which were thought to be of incendiary origin and the burglaries which had become quite frequent made the citizens despair of the efforts of the public officials to protect them against crime. As a result of this dissatisfaction a volunteer city watch was organized and included in its numbers many of the most prominent citizens of the city. According to its arrangement, 13 persons were detached in alphabetical order to go on duty each night. How long this arrangement continued is not known, but for a time at least its benefits were marked.

On February 14, 1823, appears in the papers of the day a notice to the effect that "the merchants of Cincinnati who feel disposed to aid in the establishment of a board of commerce for the purpose of regulating the mercantile transactions of the place and to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a place of deposit and exchange as a medium through which to transact their business are requested to meet at the Washington Hall on Monday evening next at half past six o'clock." Subsequently a so-called exchange office was established at No. 30 Main street by J. and G. R. Gilmore, brokers.

The most serious calamity that happened to the city in the way of a fire occurred on November 3rd. This was the burning of the great steam mill at that time owned by Oliver Ormsby. At first the volunteer fire department at-

tempted to cope with the flames but their efforts were without avail and the building was practically destroyed, with an estimated loss of over $100,000. This was regarded as a very serious matter, as this institution was one of the centers of the manufacturing interests of the town. Much complaint was made with reference to the fact that the general body of onlookers made no effort to assist the fire department in the work of putting down the flames. Citizens were reminded that in other towns fire wardens were armed with swords which they used mercilessly to drive all bystanders into the ranks. This fire resulted in the establishment of the Cincinnati Steam Mill Lottery, under the superintendence of Samuel Patterson and James Reynolds, commissioners appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County. This lottery offered $80,000 in prizes and its advertisements read very much as do those of the present day.

In 1824 the city was much exercised in behalf of the Grecks. A number of enteratinments were given for the benefit of the patriot cause and public meetings in their behalf were quite numerous. The Thespian Corps once more appeared in a play and the Euterpian Society gave a concert. W. H. Harrison delivered orations and Peyton S. Symmes wrote poems and the most prominent citizens figured in committees or correspondence.

Another performance of the Thespian Corps assisted by the Thespian Corps of Newport and several by the professional actors of the theatre was given on the 25th of March for the benefit of the John Cleves Symmes polar expedition.

At a meeting held this year (1824) by the Jackson adherents, Judge Bell presided and William Barr acted as secretary. Col. William Piatt was nominated as the Jackson elector. A little later a public meeting was held by the friends of the Adamses, which selected Elisha Hotchkiss as the candidate for elector. Benjamin Basset presided at this meeting and D. C. Wallace as secretary. Mr. Clay's friends also held a meeting at which Ethan Stone and Daniel Roe officiated and it was determined to support such elector as should be selected by the proper committee. At the presidential election held this fall, the voting was for the first time by wards. Previous to that time the whole city had voted at the mayor's office on Third street.

An ordinance passed November 17, 1824, indicates the reverence in which the Sabbath day, commonly called Sunday, was held. Its first provision made it unlawful for any minor or other person to play at marbles, pitch quoits, or to engage in any other game or sport on that day. The second section was even more comprehensive. It provided that it should be unlawful to fly any kite in the city or to kick any football, roll any hoop, play at the game commonly called shinny or engage in any other play or sport. Fortunately the boys of the day did not have to go very far to get outside the town limits.

The year 1825 was noteworthy for the breaking of ground of the Miami Canal at Middletown. Almost 31 miles of this canal from Main street to the Middletown dam were nearly finished during the following year.

The Longworth place, afterwards the Sinton residence, now occupied by Charles P. Taft, for so many years known as the Martin Baum house, was erected in 1825. Baum, however, lived in it but a short time. The financial distress of the time overwhelmed him, as he had placed all his confidence in the United States Bank. On September 18, 1826, he deeded the place to the bank. It was afterwards occupied as a young ladies' school and finally purchased from the bank in 1828 by Nicholas Longworth, who lived there until his death in 1863. His son Joseph lived in the house until 1869, when it was sold to Mr. Sinton. Pitts Burt describes the style of the house as "later colonial, or rather of a transition period, from the square house without the door porch to the pseudo-classic, when the facade was in evolution, before the stucco Greek temple was used to mark an ordinary two-storied dwelling, square windows, balconies, and all. That is, between the rare Carneal house in Ludlow and the Williamson house on Third street. The special changes are readily noted. The main portion, or center, has grown half a story, lighted by two oval openings on each side of the facade, and the roof has lost some of its pitch. It has pushed out two long, low wings on the front line, usually to be found reaching to the rear. Then the whole house has risen from the ground somewhat, disclosing windows. The cellar has become a basement. The approach has widened by the force of the door porch, which is led up to by nine stone steps. Two wooden columns, close together on each side at the corners, support the pediment which crowns the portico. The door, where the character of a house is so strongly told, has suffered a base 'alteration' and no longer holds the half-wheeled transoms that once must have been the greatest ornament of the house. This change belongs

to a late period. Otherwise, in the main, the house is intact. The length of the body, with the two fine arms it stretches out, is 120 feet, and height in good proportion. The building is made of wood, put on smooth and painted white. The pose and dignity are its best feature and effect. An air hangs about the broad foundation and wide halls of rest and recreation, and beauty of fitness."

THE VISIT OF LAFAYETTE.

The most notable event of the year 1825 was the visit to the city on the 19th of May of General the Marquis de Lafayette, accompanied by his son. The distinguished foreigners were making a tour of the country and approached the city from Lexington, Kentucky, where they had stopped to visit Henry Clay. A deputation of citizens was appointed to meet them on the other side of the river and escort them to Cincinnati. The river was crossed in an elaborately decorated barge rowed by six prominent citizens. Strange to say the party arrived on this side in safety. It was met and welcomed at the landing by Governor Morrow and General Harrison in company with the officials of the city, including a special committee of the Council,—Calvin Fletcher, Lewis Howell and Oliver Lovell. The occasion had brought thousands of people here from the country and all within a circuit of one hundred miles seemed to be on hand. The whole Public Landing between Main street and Broadway and Front street and the river was densely crowded with men, women and children and the windows, balconies and roofs of the buildings fronting the river were alive with people waving their welcome. As the party landed the band played "Hail to the Chief" and the crowd cheered vociferously. Governor Morrow delivered an address welcoming him to the city and State after which he entered a fine open phaeton owned by Maj. Daniel Gano and drawn by six magnificent bay horses. This was the only equipage of such magnificence in the city and it preceded a vast procession including Captain Brinkerhoff's Artillery, Captain Avery's Infantry, Captain Harrison's Lafayette Greys, Captain Emerson's Guards and companies from other points to the corner of Front and Broadway. Here had been erected a platform from which General Harrison delivered an address of welcome to which Lafayette responded with much feeling. Another address of the day was that of Joseph S. Benham, at that time distinguished as an orator. He had been selected to represent the people in welcoming the great Frenchman and delivered a great oration upon the "Old Court House" grounds before a most numerous concourse of people, which was pronounced by the multitude as a great effort, entitling Benham to be enrolled among the chief orators of the land.

Benham was a Kentuckian, a large and portly man, standing almost six feet five inches high with large head and dark auburn flowing hair, broad shoulders and capacious and "unbounded" stomach, covered by a large buff vest and brown broadcloth frock coat. He had a graceful and easy delivery and his voice was extremely deep but melodious, and according to a narrator the occasion was a most impressive one. (Carter's "Old Court House.")

In the evening Major Gano's orchard was utilized for a public reception and afterwards a ball was given at the Cincinnati Hotel and attended by people of the city prominent in social, business and professional life. One of the invitations to this ball preserved by the Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society reads as follows:

LAFAYETTE BALL.

The Honor of Miss Salina Morris' Company is requested. Cincinnati May 1825.

MANAGERS.

Hon. J. Burnet,	C. C. Febiger,
Gen. W. H. Harrison,	D. K. Este,
Gen. J. Findlay,	W. C. Rogers,
Gen. W. Lytle,	E. Woodruff,
Col. M. Piatt,	A. Irwin,
Col. S. Macfarland,	W. R. Foster,
Maj. W. Oliver,	W. S. Hatch,
M. Neville,	J. G. Worthington,
D. Kilgour,	J. S. Lytle,
P. S. Symmes,	C. Macalister.

A special feature of the visit was the organization of a new lodge of Free Masons called Lafayette No. 1, of which the distinguished Frenchman was elected an honorary member. Upon the occasion of his death 10 years later his obsequies were publicly celebrated by this organization.

Lafayette remained until midnight of the following day, when he departed by the river. Mr. L'Hommedieu tells us that "the day of his arrival, as well as that which followed, and his departure at midnight, will be remembered, by those who witnessed the scenes, as long as their memories last. All was grand; but the closing scene, at twelve o'clock at night, with the illu-

mination on both sides of the river, the crowd of many thousands of our people on the landing, the beautiful display made by all the steamboats in port, the procession of military companies, the firing of cannon from our landing, from the boats, and from the arsenal at Newport, with the martial music, seems to me, after the lapse of fifty years, the most brilliant sight of my life." (L'Hommedieu's Pioneer Address, Cincinnati Pioneer, No. III, p. 15.)

An amusing bit of gossip connected with this visit vouched for by a citizen of our neighbor across the river, Covington, is that that municipality was anxious too to be honored by a visit from Lafayette and as a result appointed a committee of distinguished citizens to cross the Ohio and tender him an invitation to return to their hospitable shore for a formal reception. Unfortunately the committee was handicaped by the fact that its most distinguished members were unable to present themselves in Ohio for fear of being served with legal processes by the officials charged with the collection of debts.

The visit of Lafayette resulted in a painting by Hervieu which for a long time was on exhibition in the art gallery of Mrs. Trollope's Bazaar. This painting is described by Timothy Flint as follows: "Its dimensions are sixteen feet by twelve. The popular group is composed of Lafayette and the superior officers who crossed the river with him, and who are advancing to meet Mr. Morrow, Governor of Ohio. Amiability sits embodied in the countenance of this man, who is affectionately grasping his hand. Among the persons of his suite are Generals Harrison, Lytle, and Desha, Governor of Kentucky. Near them are the Hon. Judge Burnet and Messrs. Greene and Fletcher, Esqrs., persons deputed by the city to tender its welcome. By them is Major Larrabee, an officer who distinguished himself at Tippecanoe, and who lost an arm in the service. Near him are the late lamented Mr. Madeira and J. Lytle, captain of the Hussars. A little below, in the second group, are the Governor's two aides-de-camp, the Colonels Pendleton and King, and with them Major Ruffin, the sheriff. The young gentleman in the military costume of West Point was introduced with a view to perpetuate the recollections of the nation's guest, who could never forget the reception given him by the pupils of that military school. In the same group are Messrs. Foster, Dorfeuille, Foote, P. Symmes, a man of letters, Rev. Oliver Spencer, and Dr. Drake. Two veterans of the Revolution, the first the late Mr. Wyeth, formerly mentioned in this journal as one who aided in throwing the tea overboard in Boston harbor, venerable by his age, his mild countenance, his gray hairs, and the recollections associated with his person; and the other an old negro servant in livery, who belonged to the suite of General Washington, are striking figures in the crowd. This group terminates with H. Powers, a young sculptor of the city, of the highest promise. He has given a strikingly faithful bust of the painter, and the latter has signalized his gratitude, and friendship, and respect for his talent by giving the sculptor a conspicuous place in his painting. The circumstance, along with the introduction of Mr. Flint and Rev. Mr. Pierpont, who were not actually present at the landing, may, perhaps, suggest the objection of anachronism, and violation of historical fidelity. The most formidable difficulty of the artist was this cramping limitation to fact. One of the gentlemen, by his recent visit to this city, in which he received such a cordial welcome, had in some sense identified himself with us; and as he is well and generally known in the Atlantic country, where this picture will be seen, it seems to us a fitting compliment to him. We imagine, that any objection in regard to the presence of the other two, will be generally put to the account of hypercriticism. We allow unlimited range to poetry. Surely the sister art may have some indulgence to episode; especially if any connection exists between it and the leading idea.

"But to return to the picture. Among the hundred astonishing incidents that occurred to Lafayette in his journey through our Union, it happened that the same woman mingled with the multitude in this welcome, who gave the nation's guest, as he came out of the prison of Olmutz, a three-franc piece and a cup of milk. Here was the good German woman no longer in Germany, but at the landing in Cincinnati. General Lafayette everywhere showed that such touching remembrances never escaped him. The artist has happily seized upon the circumstance, and has made the eagerness of the good woman conspicuous by presenting her in her German costume.

"The lines are formed by companies of infantry from the city. They were commanded by three Colonels, McFarland, Borden and Ferris. Near them are Daniel Gano and Davis B. Lawler, Esqrs. More to the left of the painting is the marshal of the day, Colonel Carr, and his aid, W. D. Jones. The group in this direction terminates with the fancy figures of which we have spoken, together with a number of young girls running with flowers toward the person who is the center of all thoughts for that day."

The same year two other distinguished citizens visited the city. The first of these was Henry Clay who had been tendered a public banquet by his friends and admirers. At this dinner a couple of hundred of citizens were present. This dinner was made the occasion of an elaborate defense by Clay to the absurd charge of the bargain and sale of his influence in connection with the election of Adams to the presidency. At the dinner there were present besides Mr. Clay, Governors DeWitt Clinton of New York and Brown and Morrow. Mr. L'Hommedieu tells us that, although an apprentice of 19 years of age, he managed to raise the three dollars necessary and attended the dinner. He was very much impressed by the distinguished characters seated at the head table which crossed ends of three or four longer ones and fancied himself in the presence of giants, until after the wine was freely drank, the cloth removed and smoking commenced, accompanied by speeches and story telling; he then came to the conclusion that most great men look smaller the nearer you get to them.

Mr. Mansfield tells us that in those days the popular current in Cincinnati was for Jackson, the next strongest for Adams and Clay came last in public esteem. There were not more than 280 original Clay men in Cincinnati, four times as many for Adams and much more than both for Jackson. Clay had already told Dr. Drake before the election that if the election should be thrown into the House of Representatives and be between Adams and Jackson he should vote for Adams on the grounds of his superior civil qualifications. The matter had been discussed in Cincinnati and therefore Clay's speech at this dinner given at the Cincinnati Hotel of Colonel Mack at the corner of Front and Broadway was one of public interest. The hearers were fairly startled by it as it was most eloquent in fiery utterance and energetic action. It was not entirely on politics but "when he came to defend his vote in the house for Adams, he fired up, his tall person seemed taller, his head and expression assumed a lofty bearing, with his foot advanced and his arm raised, and his eye flashing, he seemed to defy, in his mere presence the whole pack of hounds, who, under the name of Jackson had yelped at his heels, and snarled at his fame." (Mansfield's Memories, p. 211.)

THE MIAMI CANAL.

The reason for Governor Clinton's presence in the city was the beginning of the building of the Miami Canal, an event of the highest importance in the history of the city. Dr. Drake, it will be remembered, had already referred to the desirability of a canal and Governor Brown in his inaugural address of 1819 and in messages that followed had advocated the inauguration of a system of canals in the State. Several acts were passed by the Legislature concerning the matter and finally a commission was appointed to make the necessary examinations, surveys and estimates for a canal from the Maumee River to the Ohio River. Subsequently the examinations and surveys were placed in the hands of two acting commissioners, Micajah T. Williams and Alfred Kelley, and it is to these gentlemen that the State of Ohio owes its canal system.

Williams, a native of North Carolina, came to Cincinnati in 1812 when but 20 years of age, and after a short residence took the most prominent position in the affairs of the town. He was particularly interested in the internal improvements of the State and when elected to the General Assembly in 1820 he devoted himself to these matters. He was subsequently elected for the session of 1822-23 and was Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1824-1825. It was upon his initiative that the Legislature took up the matter of canals. Not only did he personally inspect every part of the line of the projected canal, making entries of his observations with regard to physical difficulties to be overcome, but it was due to his personal efforts that the funds were raised by pledging the faith and credit of the State of Ohio. As a result of his exertions, Ohio credit went to a premium.

The first ground of the Miami route was broken at Middletown in July, 1825. Of course DeWitt Clinton, the father of canals and by many regarded as the greatest living statesman of the time, was invited to come on from New York to add luster to the ceremony. He was escorted by the local military companies, the Hussars, and Cincinnati Guards, to the place selected and the whole affair was made one of great pomp and ceremony. Governor Morrow of course was present and likewise ex-Governor Brown, who had given the first official stimulus to the undertaking. The prominent people of the city including such men as Dr. Drake and Mansfield turned out and attended the dedication ceremonies in a body. Governor Clinton and Governor Morrow together threw the first spadefuls of earth. The presence of Governor Clinton at this point at that time was utilized by certain political interests in bringing him and Mr. Clay together at a banquet tendered them in Lebanon.

The first division of the canal, extending from the head of Main street in Cincinnati to the mouth of the Miami feeder, a distance of 44 miles, was completed in 1827 and on the 28th of November three fine boats crowded with citizens delighted with the novelty and interest of the occasion left the basin six miles north of Cincinnati and proceeded to Middletown with the most perfect success. The boats made about three miles an hour including detention at the locks and other causes of delay. By the following November the division from Cincinnati to Dayton was finished. Subsequently the canal was extended through to the Ohio River but the extreme lower end of it was long ago abandoned and turned into Eggleston avenue sewer.

The completion of the canal and its opening for business was an event of much greater importance than would be supposed from present conditions. Before that time the mud roads and river were the only sources of supply and it frequently happened that in a mild winter season the roads were almost impassable and the river so low as to make transportation impracticable. The opening of the canal removed this objection and assured a reliable and easy means of communication throughout the year. As a result the city took on a new life, business improved, real estate advanced in value and population increased rapidly. Mr. L'Hommedieu tells us that during the 10 years preceding the opening of the canal real estate had receded decidedly in market value. He instances a lot on the south side of Seventh street running west from Central avenue, 740 feet front by 100 feet deep, which was sold at public sale in 1817 for $4,000 and was purchased at private sale in 1827 for $2,100, about $3 a front foot. Just at the time of his address (1874) he regarded it as worth $300 a front foot!

The city was much interested in the temperance agitation of 1826. Mr. Mansfield tells us of one of the meetings held here:

"The meeting was held at three o'clock in the afternoon, and for those days was really large and respectable. Many old citizens were present who were familiar with old whiskey and upon whose cheeks it blossomed forth in purple dyes. To these, and indeed to the great body of people in the West, a temperance speech was a new idea. Dr. Drake was the speaker, and they listened to him with respectful attention, and were by no means opposed to the object. The speech, however, was long. The Doctor had arrayed a formidable column of facts. The day was hot; and after he had spoken about an hour without apparently approaching the end, some one, out of regard for the Doctor's strength, or by force of habit, cried out: 'Let's adjourn a while and take a drink!' The meeting did adjourn, and, McFarland's Tavern being near by, the old soakers refreshed themselves with 'old rye.' The meeting again assembled, the Doctor finished his speech, and all went off well. Soon after the temperance societies began to be formed, and the excitement then begun has continued to this day."

A prominent visitor of 1827 was Dr. Caldwell, a phrenologist, whose lectures caused a sensation and resulted in the formation of a phrenological society. Miss Fanny Wright, the English radical, lectured to crowded houses and received much social attention. The doctrines that she preached excited much opposition, particularly the discussion relating to the impropriety and impolicy of the institution of marriage, as well as her views of religion and female education. She subsequently settled in Cincinnati and lived here until the time of her death in 1852.

In the fall of 1827 for the first time the subject of national politics was brought into local

elections. At this time a full county ticket was nominated by the adherents of Andrew Jackson. This ticket succeeded in carrying the city, There had been much discussion not only upon the propriety of injecting national politics into local affairs but even as to the propriety of having contests for local offices. At the previous spring election the mayor was for the first time elected by the people. Isaac G. Burnet had been mayor by the choice of the Council since the year 1819 at the time of the incorporation of the city. Elisha Hotchkiss, at that time a justice of the peace, aspired to succeed him in 1827 and offered himself as a candidate before the people. This aroused a great deal of discussion. It was claimed that it could not be expected that suitable men would serve the public for the paltry emoluments then attached to the office unless they could be assured of a continuance in office as a result of good service. In addition it was argued that the proper administration of the office of mayor necessarily aroused the opposition of wrong doers and that these and malcontents generally would be arrayed against any man who had done his duty. For this reason it was thought that Mr. Burnet, who had been a very satisfactory mayor and thoroughly understood the duties of the office, should not be annoyed by opposition. He was successful in the spring election of 1827. In the fall election, as already stated, the matter of national politics entering into local elections was discussed with great vigor. The administration party, headed by Charles Hammond and Isaac G. Burnet and others, refused to nominate a county ticket purely on the lines of national politics. The Jackson candidate for Senator, Colonel Mack, was successful in the city, defeating the Adams candidate, Maj. William Oliver, by a vote of 1,318 to 1,031.

In the spring of 1828 the test for councilmen and township trustees was made distinctly on national lines. The newspapers in those days practically controlled political affairs and Charles Hammond, of the *Gazette*, and Moses Dawson, of the *Advertiser*, announced prior to the election that the fight was to be made a test one. The result of the test must have been a surprise, for the Adams party carried four out of the five wards of the city and elected the township trustees. The head of their ticket received 1,387 votes as against 1,069.

An incident of the year 1828 was a most destructive fire which took place on December 11th and swept away one of the most solid business blocks in the city, that on Main street between Third and Fourth. The weather was bitterly cold and but two engines were able to play upon the fire. A line was formed to the river by citizens, including men, women and children, who passed fire-buckets but their efforts were not crowned with success.

In 1829 Washington's Birthday was the occasion of a great ball. A few days later General Jackson passed through the city on his way to take his seat as President. The fleet consisted of three steamers, which were greeted at the landing with cannon firing. They swept past the city for a little distance, then turned and came down to the landing, the President's steamer a little ahead, where an immense concourse of people watched the General and his suite come ashore. He remained but a few hours and then proceeded to Pittsburg.

At the spring election of 1829 Mayor Burnet again had opposition. He, however, was successful, receiving almost as many votes as both his opponents. William Corry, the former mayor of the town, received 264 votes. Col. Andrew Mack, so well known as proprietor of the Cincinnati Hotel and as State Senator, the special representative of the Jackson party, received 789 votes, while Mr. Burnet received 1,042. The aldermen, William Greene, S. F. Hunt and Morgan Neville, had no trouble about their election. This was Mr. Burnet's last term as mayor and at the following election of 1831 he refused to be a candidate and his former antagonist, Elisha Hotchkiss, defeated Samuel W. Davies for the mayoralty.

In the fall election of 1828 the Jackson party was successful, the city going 1,833 for Jackson as against 1,695 for Adams.

An interesting episode was the joint discussion which took place between Alexander Campbell and Robert Owen in April, 1829. Owen attacked religion altogether while Campbell defended it, particularly Christianity. The discussion, which was held in the Methodist Church, lasted for eight days and was attended by the people, who came from all parts of the country.

At its conclusion the audience by a rising vote decided in favor of Campbell. A few years later Campbell took up the cudgels against Catholocism and in January, 1837, another discussion was started between him and Bishop Purcell. In this the whole city took part and the members of the press, including Charles Hammond and James G. Birney, contributed their efforts.

In this same year, the office of the surveyor general of public lands in the Northwest, which had been removed to Chillicothe in 1814 upon the appointment of ex-Governor Tiffin as surveyor general and Josiah Meigs as commissioner of the General Land Office, came back to the city as a result of the appointment of Gen. William Lytle.

The population in 1830 had increased to 24,831 an increase of 260 percent in 10 years. In the decade beginning that year the city was to increase an amount almost equal to the population at the beginning of the period. This is a much smaller percentage, it is true, but the city during this time began to take its place among the great ones of the nation. The Miami Canal was extended this year from the head of Main street across Deer creek by means of a large culvert. This improvement was finished two years later.

In the early days of 1831 a severe fire broke out on Front street in the middle of the night. The building contained powder which exploded and shattered all the glass in the neighborhood. The thermometer was 10° below zero and the suffering of the people who were fighting the fire was intense. E. S. Thomas, the editor of the *Commercial Daily Advertiser,* who lived opposite the place of the fire, assisted by his wife and daughters supplied hot coffee to the multitude throughout the night. To this action on the part of Mr. Thomas, which was recognized by the present of a bag of coffee from the Ohio Insurance Company, is attributed the discontinuance of serving spirits on such occasions. The first macadamized road into the city was built this same year.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE CITY TO THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL—V.

IMPORTANT INCIDENTS FROM 1832 TO 1838.

FLOOD, FIRE, FAMINE AND PESTILENCE—THE FLOOD OF 1832—THE CHOLERA—THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SETTLEMENT—WEBSTER'S VISIT—REVIVAL OF PROSPERITY—THE RAILROADS—THE RACE AND ANTI-ABOLITION RIOTS OF 1836—JAMES G. BIRNEY—SALMON P. CHASE—THE MATILDA CASE—THE EXPLOSION OF THE "MOSELLE"—THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SETTLEMENT.

FLOOD, FIRE, FAMINE AND PESTILENCE.

The year 1832 was one of flood, fire and cholera. The gloom which pervaded the city as a result of the many disasters naturally affected the pleasure of the semi-centennial celebration fixed for this year. It will be remembered that the officers of George Rogers Clark's expedition in 1782 had agreed to meet at the place of their temporary occupation opposite the mouth of the Licking, if there should be any survivors there to renew their recollections of pioneer days. There were still surviving Gen. Simon Kenton, James Galloway of Xenia, John McCaddon of Newark and others who had taken part in the expedition. The celebration was discussed at length in the papers and Simon Kenton delivered an address to the citizens of the Western country in which he called on all those survivors of General Clark's army in accordance with their promise made on the ground on the fourth day of November to join in the celebration at old Fort Washington now Cincinnati. The meeting was to be in Covington on the 3rd; the 4th, the Sabbath, was set apart for divine service and on Monday a final adieu was to be taken on the ground where the old fort stood. Here a corner-stone of a suitable monument was to be laid to mark the site of the old fort. The horrors of disease kept many of the pioneers from attending. A few came however and exchanged greetings and reminiscences and were treated as guests of honor by the city. It was a sad occasion however and the pioneers separated in sorrow, never to meet again.

Some progress Cincinnati made this year both in buildings and population. Three hundred buildings are said to have been erected making the total number 4,016 and the population increased about 2,000 to a total of 28,000. The limits of the city were still practically the Miami Canal, the Ohio River and Western row.

A great fire extending from below Third street up almost to Fourth devastated a large section of the city.

THE FLOOD OF 1832.

This calamity was followed by the first of the great floods. On the 8th of February the river began to rise quite rapidly and increased in volume and height for 10 days until on the 18th it reached the maximum height of 64 feet and three inches. There had been no warning as this was before the day of telegraphs or railroads and but little preparation was made to avoid this calamity. No such experience had come to the city since its settlement and as a result the loss of property was very great and much suffering was entailed upon the people. Two men lost their lives by the giving way of foundation walls. The so-called Bottom for an area of 35 squares, practically the whole business portion

of the city, was inundated. This extended from John street on the west to Deer creek on the east and as far north as Lower Market and Pearl. The region for a mile west of John street was also submerged but fortunately few lived there at that time. The ferry boats landed at the corner of Main and Pearl streets. Many houses were swept away, many more were damaged and thousands of people were driven from their homes. The Mill creek bridge was swept away, and that over Deer creek damaged to such a point as to be dangerous. A town meeting was held in the council chamber, February 15th, to devise measures of relief for the sufferers. A committee of 15, three from each ward, was appointed to solicit funds and another committee of 15, a vigilance committee to which 20 more were afterwards added, was appointed to prevent theft and destruction of property and to remove persons and goods to places of safety. A shelter committee of five took charge of a provision house and all public buildings; school houses and churches were given up for the time being to the refugees. Benefit performances were given at the various houses of amusements, including Mr. Letton's Museum, Mr. Franks' Gallery of Paintings, Mr. Brown's amphitheater and a concert of sacred music given in the Second Presbyterian Church on Fourth street as the contribution of the Beethoven Society. Most of the provision and grocery stores were in a district covered by the water and there had not been time to remove the stock before the flood came upon them. This involved a partial famine. What little stock had been saved and carried to the upper floors of buildings was held at exorbitant prices. This created great indignation and resulted in a denunciation by the papers which had some effect and helped relieve the situation. Two men were killed, who were in the employ of William Tift, losing their lives while trying to keep the water out of his cellar. While at work, the back wall of the building gave way which allowed the water to rush in and they were drowned before they could get out. The water began to fall very slowly on the 18th about noon and it was many weeks before the city below Third street resumed its wonted appearance. The citizens who were prominent in the measures of relief were as follows: George W. Jones was the chairman and Samuel H. Goodwin was the secretary of the meeting in the council chamber. The committee appointed to receive contributions was made up of E. Hulse, N. G. Pendleton, E. C. Smith, J. W. Gazlay, John Wood, G. W. Jones, W. G. Orr, W. Holmes, A. Owen, P. Britt, J. Resor, O. Lovell and G. C. Miller. On the vigilance committee were J. Pierce, William Phillips, Samuel Fosdick, William Stevenson, Charles Fox, Henry Tatem, I. A. Butterfield, James McIntyre, N. M. Whittemore, M. Coffin, James McLean, J. Aumack, J. D. Garrard, A. G. Dodd and Fullum Perry. The committee of shelter was constituted as follows: T. D. Carneal, J. M. Mason, J. C. Avery, Charles Fox and R. Buchanan.

Before the flood began to abate, the large horse ferry boat came up Main street to Second where she discharged her passengers. The still larger steam ferry boat came up Plum to Second, where she discharged her passengers. On Friday, the 17th, the steamboat "Daniel Webster" discharged her cargo at Tatem's foundry on Plum street above the line of Pearl. The largest steamboats could have passed down Second street or down Front street for a distance of a mile or more. This flood came within two or three inches of the point fixed upon by the Indians to show high water mark. On Broadway it reached as far up as the market house and at Cromwell's Cincinnati Hotel the water was 20 inches deep on the bar room floor and at the Broadway Hotel 17 inches. When the water receded, it left a sediment several inches deep all over the streets and in the houses. The weather was extremely unpleasant and as a result this sediment froze hard and it was days before it was possible for business to be resumed. (Thomas' Reminiscences, p. 147.)

THE CHOLERA.

The distress which resulted from the fire and the flood and the famine, which was a consequence of these misfortunes, had not passed away, when an affliction more dreadful than all burst upon the city. This was the pestilence known as the Asiatic cholera which carried more of the population to their graves than have all its visitations since, notwithstanding the then small population of 25,000. This dread disease was supposed to have landed from an immigrant ship at Quebec whence it ascended the St. Lawrence, entered the basin of the lakes and swept through the Upper Mississippi Valley into the valley of the Ohio. It had also proceeded down the Champlain Canal and Hudson River to New York City. From Buffalo it was carried by General Scott's soldiers, on their way to engage in the Black Hawk War, across the lakes to the little town of Chicago on a boat which ar-

rived at that place on July 10th. In the two or three days occupied by the trip, out of 200 men, 52 including an officer died and 80 were left sick at Chicago. From many of the other boats the soldiers terrified by the disease had deserted in large numbers and scattered into the country to die of starvation in the woods or be devoured by the wolves. They were shunned by the terrified inhabitants as the source of mortal pestilence as they struggled blindly on their way and in many cases were left to die in the very sight of assistance which fear of the disease kept from them. The cholera broke out extensively in Cincinnati about September 20th and staid for 13 months. At first an effort was made to deny its presence in the city but on October 10th an official list of deaths from cholera was published. In the month of October 423 persons, 41 in one day, the 21st of the month, perished from the disease. The epidemic lasted almost to the end of the year but broke out again the following season, when in July 176 fell victims. The total mortality during the two years was 813. Cholera came again in 1834 and caused great anxiety among the people and seriously affected business but fortunately the mortality was slight.

"The city, during the prevalence of this dreadful epidemic, presented a mournful aspect. Thousands of citizens were absent in the country; very many were closely confined by personal affliction or the demands of sick friends; hundreds were numbered among the dead; the transient floating population had entirely disappeared; the country people, in terror, stood aloof; business was almost wholly suspended; the tramp of hurrying feet was no longer heard on the streets; the din of the city was hushed, and every day appeared as a Sabbath. Instead, however, of the sound of church-going bells and the footsteps of happy throngs hastening to the house of God, were heard the shrieks of terror-stricken victims of the fell disease, the groans of the dying, and the voices of lamentation. For weeks funeral processions might be seen at any hour, from early morning to late at night. All classes of people were stricken down in this fearful visitation. Doctors, ministers, lawyers, merchants and mechanics, the old and the young, the temperate and the intemperate, the prudent and the imprudent, were alike victims." (Life of Bishop Morris.)

"One of the results of the cholera was a large number of orphans. The ladies of Cincinnati found an occasion for their efforts in caring for the unfortunates. With funds placed in their hands by the Masonic lodges, and others of the city, they founded the Cincinnati Orphan Asylum. The city gave them the use of a building on the ground, now occupied for the beautiful Lincoln Park." (L'Hommedieu's Pioneer Address, Cincinnati Pioneer, No. III.)

THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SETTLEMENT.

In 1833 the 45th anniversary of the landing of the pioneers of Losantiville was celebrated by a large number of citizens. A banquet was given at the Commercial Exchange on the Public Landing which for convenience was determined upon as the site of the first cabin built in Losantiville. Viands of native production only were served and the wine on the table was from the vineyard of Nicholas Longworth. The *piece de resistance* was a roast of two fat raccoons surrounded of course by the traditional sweet potatoes. The presiding officer was Maj. Daniel Gano and the vice-presidents were William R. Morris, Henry E. Spencer and Moses Symmes. The young orator of the occasion was Joseph Longworth and the poets, Peyton S. Symmes and Charles D. Drake, a son of Dr. Drake (afterwards United States Senator from Missouri and chief justice of the Court of Claims). Revs. James B. Finley and William Burke acted as chaplains. On the committee of arrangements were such prominent young men as W. M. Corry, N. M. McLean, J. M. Foote, William R. Morris, George Williamson, L. M. Gwynne, James C. Hall, George W. Burnet and R. S. Whetstone. Among the speakers were James C. Ludlow the son of Col. Israel Ludlow, General Harrison, General Findlay the Congressman, Majors Gano and Symmes, Judge Goodenow, Nicholas Longworth and Samuel J. Browne. It was at this banquet that Dr. Drake made his celebrated speech upon the "Buckeye."

WEBSTER'S VISIT.

Daniel Webster visited Cincinnati in 1833 and on June 19th he was tendered a public dinner at the Exchange Hotel. This dinner was tendered by a committee of citizens of which Morgan Neville was president and Bellamy Storer, secretary. The members of the committee were: Gen. James Findlay, Joseph Pierce, Robert Buchanan, Judge Torrence, Bellamy Storer, Josiah Lawrence, Robert T. Lytle, Morgan Neville, Judge William Miller, Gen. Samuel Borden,

James Goodloe, Jacob Resor, Allison Owen, Peyton S. Symmes, Archibald Irwin, Jacob Burnet, D. T. Disney, William C. Anderson, Judge Goodenow, Daniel Drake, Ebenezer Hulse, Gen. Edward King, Dr. L. Rives, Col. Francis Carr, William Tift, William R. Foster, John H. Groesbeck, D. J. Caswell, E. S. Thomas and John P. Foote.

At the dinner the mayor presided and the toasts were numerous and eloquent. After the usual set speeches, 14 in number, the volunteers took a hand and the city, the guest and the constitution were lauded to the skies by Mr. Webster himself, General Harrison, General Findlay and others.

The return of the cholera in 1834 seemed to cap the climax of the city's misfortunes and for a time the universal depression had a serious effect upon the business of the city and its general atmosphere was one of hopelessness and despair. The town seemed lifeless and inert and property fell to very low prices. The following year however was free from the expected return of the disease and a period of extraordinary activity ensued. Enterprise and business growth rapidly increased. Many public works were projected during this period, including the great Southern Railway route to Charleston, the railroad to St. Louis, the Little Miami, the Cincinnati, Columbus & Cleveland railway, the Mad River & Lake Erie, Covington & Lexington, and the White Water Canal. All of these enterprises though perhaps under different names were finally carried out.

REVIVAL OF PROSPERITY.

The year 1835 was in fact *"annus mirabilis"* just as 1832 had been *"l'annee terrible"* in the history of the city. Mr. Mansfield tells us the enormous speculations of the East were received with slight favor here where speculation was on a small scale just sufficiently large "to give a necessary and healthful excitement to the business community, which had so long been in a dull quiescent state. Certain it is," says he, writing 20 years later, "that Cincinnati now owes half her growth and prosperity to plans of public work and usefulness then formed and undertaken." (Mansfield's Drake, p. 267.)

The Young Men's Mercantile Library Association was organized at a meeting held April 18, 1835, in the second story of the engine house on the north side of Fourth street east of Main. It obtained a charter on January 5, 1836. It was first located in the second story of a building belonging to Daniel Ames on the west side of Main below Pearl. It was removed in the fall of 1835 to the second story of a building belonging to Ross and Geyer on the north side of Fourth east of Main. By the end of 1835 the library contained 750 volumes and had on its files many leading newspapers. In the winter of 1836, B. F. Doolittle was elected librarian. Its first president was Moses Ranney.

The 47th anniversary of the settlement of Ohio was celebrated at the First Presbyterian Church where William M. Corry delivered an oration from which several quotations have been taken. The dinner was at the Commercial Exchange. A number of warehouses were put up as well as St. Paul's Church, two banking houses and about a dozen commodious school buildings. This too was the year of the founding of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society with headquarters at Cincinnati.

THE RAILROADS.

Mr. Thomas in his reminiscences tells us that upon the occasion of a visit to Cincinnati in 1827 the idea first struck him of a railroad from this city to Charleston. He subsequently called at Joseph Walker's on Sycamore street where he argued at length upon the subject of this proposed road. Two years later he broached the subject to Morgan Neville and others. In 1830 interest was again aroused by the discussion about the Lexington & Ohio Railroad Company and Mr. Thomas attempted to get that road brought to the river at Covington. For this purpose he succeeded in obtaining a town meeting which took place in the council chamber December 7, 1830. Joseph Gest presided and Maj. William C. Anderson acted as secretary. Mr. Thomas explained the purpose of the meeting and a committee of 15 consisting of Robert Buchanan, Joseph Lawrence, William Neff, Joseph Gest, George Graham, William Greene, William C. Anderson, Alex. McGrew, Wright Smith, E. S. Thomas, William Tift, Major Gwynne, William Hartshorne, John H. Groesbeck and David Griffin were appointed to take the matter in charge. Messrs. Thomas, Greene and Anderson were appointed a committee to go to Lexington and confer with the railroad people. Unfortunately nothing of any consequence resulted from this movement.

The opening up of the railroads in Hamilton County begins a new chapter of Cincinnati history. The first effective step in the State was

made on February 23, 1830, when Representative William B. Hubbard, of Columbus, submitted to the General Assembly an act to incorporate the Ohio Canal and the Steubenville Railway Company. This was but the first of many acts granting charters to roads in various parts of the State but until 1836 little was done except on paper. During this year a movement was started involving the construction of a railroad from Cincinnati. The building of the Liverpool & Manchester road in England and the beginning of the Baltimore & Ohio road in 1828 and the New York & Erie in 1835 stimulated the public interest in the subject. As usual Dr. Drake was most prominent in this as in other matters of public interest. He succeeded in interesting a number of others, among them E. D. Mansfield, in the matter and the latter wrote an article which was published in August, 1836, in Judge Hall's *Western Monthly Magazine*. This advocated a route to the South taking in Knoxville and running thence to Mobile. Long before this article was published, however, public meetings were held in which the same matter was taken up. A meeting had already been held at Paris, Kentucky, to take steps towards the construction of a railroad from Newport or Covington to that point. This was not sufficient to satisfy Dr. Drake and he succeeded in having a public meeting called at the Commercial Exchange on the Public Landing which was held on Monday, August 10, 1835. He offered resolutions providing for the appointment of a committee of three to consider the practicability and advantages of an extension of the proposed railroad from Paris into the State of South Carolina. This resolution was adopted and Dr. Drake, James W. Bakewell and John S. Williams were appointed on the committee. The meeting adjourned to Saturday, August 15th, at which time it reassembled at the same place. The special matter of the road to Paris was presented by Mr. Williams. Dr. Drake however read an elaborate and exhaustive report discussing the extension of the road through to the sea. He discussed the questions of practicability, commerce, profit and social advantages. After noticing the connections which would be made from Richmond and Knoxville through the valley and with Nashville and Augusta, Georgia, he proceeded to point out that the Miami Canal running to Lake Erie, the Ohio Canal from Portsmouth and the Mad River & Sandusky Railroad from Dayton to the lake would connect the proposed road with the entire chain of Northern lakes from the Falls of Niagara to the Straits of Mackinac, including the west shore of Lake Michigan, Wisconsin Territory, Northern Illinois and Indiana, Michigan Territory and Upper Canada. The Wabash and Erie Canal and the railroad from Lawrenceburg at the mouth of the Great Miami already begun to Indianapolis would connect with Indiana, while the Ohio River would bring in the Mississippi and Missouri valleys. "Thus the proposed main trunk from Cincinnati to Charleston would resemble an immense horizontal tree extending its routes through and into ten States and a vast expanse of uninhabited territory in the Northern interior of the Union, while its branches would wind through half as many populous States on the Southern seaboard."

The route proposed was to the Cumberland Gap through the valley of the French Broad to Greenville, South Carolina, thence by branches to Augusta and Charleston with lateral roads in North Carolina. A railroad had already been completed from Charleston to a point opposite Augusta and the one to Paris was under way leaving but 475 miles to complete this new and most important communication between the interior and the seaboard of the South. It was thought that the cost of building this road at the high price of $12,500 a mile would not exceed six millions of dollars which money could easily be raised from capitalists throughout the country and in Europe. The immense pecuniary and social benefits could not be overestimated. Another speaker at the meeting was E. D. Mansfield, who subsequently published a report of the proceedings together with a map of the region through which the road was to pass. The report on motion of J. D. Garrard seconded by James Taylor was unanimously adopted and a standing committee of inquiry and correspondence was appointed, consisting of Gen. William Henry Harrison, Judge James Hall, Dr. Daniel Drake, Edward D. Mansfield, Gen. James Taylor of Newport, Dr. John W. King of Covington and George A. Dunn of Lawrenceburg. Drake and Mansfield were appointed as a sub-committee to prepare an address and a map to be distributed to the people of the States concerned. Dr. Drake wrote the report and Mansfield made the map which was subsequently printed later in August of the same year. (Railroad from the Banks of the Ohio River to The Tide Waters of the Carolinas and Georgia; Mansfield's Drake, p. 252-258; Memories, p. 296; Hinkle's Cincin-

nati Southern Railway, [1901]; Hollander's Southern Railway.)

This committee succeeded in arousing general interest throughout the South in the plan of connecting the Ohio with the seaboard. In February, 1836, the right of way was granted by the Kentucky Legislature which resulted in a grand illumination. This occurred on February 25th. The impromptu affair of the night of the 23rd had suggested a general illumination to be participated in by Cincinnati, Covington and Newport. These cities were splendidly illuminated from seven to ten in honor of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Charleston Railroad. A transparency was displayed in front of the Exchange Hotel on the Public Landing which represented two trains of cars meeting on a railway over which two female figures representing the South and West were hastening to embrace each other. At Platt Evens' store on Main street, the principal store in the town, was "a view of Covington and the mouth of the Licking with a splendid temple on the river bank representing we suppose the future capital of the United States; also a railroad with a southern and western bound train of cars, one of the former filled with carcasses of whole hogs." Another transparency contained the motto "Cincinnati and Charleston, Railroad Office; seats may be taken within; through in forty-eight hours." There were also portraits of Washington and Lafayette and representations of railroads innumerable. The illumination was quite general and all the principal streets were brilliantly lighted while bonfires were placed on the landings and at street crossings. The city bells rang and cannon poured forth volleys of thunder. The illumination was heightened in its effect by the fact that it took place in a heavy snow-storm which however did not interfere with the crowding of the streets with men, women and boys many of whom carried blazing torches. The very best people of the city took part in this celebration and the whole affair was a great success and was accompanied by no unpleasantness or disturbance. The orderly habit of the citizens of those days is perhaps explained by the statement that "by eleven o'clock our city was as quiet as a tomb." (Cincinnati Southern Railway by T. M. Hinkle.)

But a short time after this a Southwestern convention was held at Knoxville where nine States, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama were represented. The delegates from Cincinnati were Governor Vance, Dr. Drake, Mr. Mansfield, Crafts J. Wright and Alexander McGrew. Dr. Drake took a very conspicuous part in the proceedings of the convention which was much split up on the question of the termini of the proposed road. It is not hard to understand the feeling of the citizens of Cincinnati, who were trying by every means to cultivate friendly feelings and social relations with the South, towards abolitionists whom they regarded as mischief-makers at this critical time. In considering the anti-Birney riots it must be remembered that this delegation of citizens was then at Knoxville. In 1837 the Legislature authorized the city to borrow $600,000 and to use it in equal parts in subscribing for stock of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Charleston Railroad Company or of any company by whatever name called for the purpose of constructing a road from Charleston to Cincinnati and for stock in the Little Miami Railroad Company and the White Water Canal. Four years later the Council passed an ordinance reciting that the expenditure of money for the purpose of this railroad was unnecessary and devoted the money authorized to the White Water Canal. The movement begun so auspiciously failed at the time by reason of the conditions imposed by the State of Kentucky. Subsequently however the idea of a Southern Railway was taken up again and has since been carried to successful completion.

Other railroad schemes at about the same time were the Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway via Lawrenceburg which had been chartered by the Ohio Legislature in 1832; the Cincinnati, Columbus & Cleveland Railroad, chartered in 1836; the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad; Covington & Lexington Railroad; and particularly the Little Miami Railroad which was the first to make any definite progress. This railroad received its charter March 11, 1836. It was part of the general scheme of improvements (including those already mentioned as well as the White Water Canal) contemplated by a committee of internal improvements which had been appointed at a public meeting of citizens. This committee included among others Micajah T. Williams, John T. Williams, Dr. Daniel Drake, E. D. Mansfield, George Graham, John C. Wright, Robert Buchanan and Alexander McGrew. The proposed route lay along the valley of the Little Miami River, beginning at the eastern end of the city, passing above the main street of Fulton to Columbia and up the valley to Xenia 66 miles and finally to Springfield 85 miles away, where it was expected to meet the Mad River & Lake Erie

Railroad which would give a continuous line to Sandusky. At the same place it intersected the National road. The work of survey was put into the hands of Ormsby M. Mitchel, whose name stands among the first of Cincinnati's distinguished citizens. He is best known of course as an astronomer, the founder of the Cincinnati Observatory, and as a patriotic general and army commander in the Civil War. He had been known at West Point for his quickness and ingenuity and was regarded by his partner in the law business, E. D. Mansfield, as a man of genius, a characterization that is now universally accepted as just. Neither Mitchel nor Mansfield were over enthusiastic about the practice of the law and Mansfield gives a picture of the two sitting in their office: the one, Mitchel, reading Quintilian's work on "Oratory" (he expected to be a public teacher); and the other, Mansfield, writing his book on politics. Mitchel had been appointed in 1834 professor of mathematics, natural philosophy and astronomy in the Cincinnati College. When the Little Miami Railroad scheme was taken up, Mitchel threw himself into it with great energy and in conjunction with George W. Neff he forced it upon the attention of the public and particularly of the Council, securing from it a large loan of $200,000. He also went East and although it was a period of depression he enlisted much pecuniary aid there. He with others was also successful in obtaining the passage of the act of March 24, 1837, which pledged the State credit in behalf of the enterprise to the extent of $115,000. He also devoted himself to the actual work of surveying which was no light task in view of the difficulties, financial and otherwise, with which he was met. "The struggle of the officers of the Little Miami Company to carry on their work, the then young civil engineers can best record. They could tell how often, when pay-day came, how many cattle were butchered and distributed to the laborers—cattle which had been received in payment of the farmers' subscriptions to capital stock. They could also tell how the men of the 'shovel and the pick' surrounded the house of honest William Lewis, the treasurer, demanding money from an empty treasury, calling him every kind of hard name, until he was forced in search of his president, in order to resign, saying, 'These men, when I tell them I have no money, call me liar and scoundrel so often and so earnestly that I begin to think that I am what they call me, and I must resign.'" (L'Hommedieu's Pioneer Address, Cincinnati Pioneer, No. III, p. 17.)

In spite of discouragements, however, the projectors of this mighty enterprise persevered and by 1843 30 miles of road were opened to traffic and in 1846 the road was completed to Springfield.

THE RACE AND ANTI-ABOLITION RIOTS OF 1836.

The year 1836 was marked by a number of outbreaks growing out of the anti-slavery agitation which was becoming more and more fierce. This was a question of intense interest in Cincinnati because of the city's peculiar location, being as it were the outpost of freedom thrust into the heart of the slave land and the first station of the "Underground Railway." In 1830, of the 7,500 negroes in Ohio, 2,200 were in Cincinnati. Most of the negroes who had reached maturity had been born in slavery and had bought their freedom for the purpose of crossing into the free land where they could raise their children without their having fastened upon them a lifelong bondage. They were not welcomed generally in the Buckeye State although Cincinnati as was true of other Southern communities at that time needed their services as laborers. The expression "other Southern communities" is not used unadvisedly for in those days this section was regarded as being more Southern than Northern in its sympathies as well as climate.

The law of Ohio required free negroes to be registered and to give bond that they would not become public charges and any person who harbored an unregistered free negro was liable to be fined. Negroes of course were excluded from voting, their testimony could not be received against white persons even to support the testimony of white witnesses and they were not entitled to education at the public expense although they paid part of the school taxes. In addition to this, very few of them were able to obtain any employment except as common laborers as they were not permitted by public sentiment to follow a trade. (The same is true to-day to a large extent.) The state of armed hostility which existed between the two sections of the country made each of them particularly careful about affronting the other and every effort was made to keep the colored people from changing their residence from one State to another or from one part of the State to another.

The negroes themselves, however, were keenly alive to their debased situation and also to the public feeling against them. Many of those who had escaped were paying for their freedom

in installments although beyond their masters' control, realizing that at any time the hand of the law might take them into its grasp and return them to bondage. One instance is given of a Southern student of theology who paid for his education with the money received from an escaped slave for his own freedom. He charged on the deferred payments 12 percent interest. Another story is told of a negro child at a charitable school in the North who explained her absence from school by saying that she had been staying at home to work for the purpose of helping to buy her father.

The Directory of 1829 contains the statement of the population of the colored people as 2,258. In this year an effort was made in the city to enforce the registration law of 1807 and as a result the colored people driven to desperation sent a committee to see whether homes could be arranged for in Canada. The feeling was so intense that a mob was formed which assailed negroes wherever they were found. In the street fights which followed some of the assailants were killed and as a result of the intense feeling which was aroused more than half of the colored people left the city, many of them to go to Canada.

The Directory of 1834, five years later, gives the number of negroes in Cincinnati as 740, about one-third of what it had been five years before. Those who remained were usually of the very poorest class such as were unable under any conditions to escape the prejudices which were as strong in Ohio as below the river. On the other hand there were many of the inhabitants white as well as black whose sympathies were with the down-trodden race and the "Underground Railway," although then not known by that name, had been in operation since the passage of the Ordinance of 1787 which provided against slavery within the Territory. Strangely enough by virtue of the fact that the prohibitive clause did not apply to slaves already in the Territory there were slaves listed in the census of Ohio as late as 1840. The agitation against slavery however had been carried on in a small way in the State for a great many years. Benjamin Lundy became an abolitionist about 1810 and founded the Union Humane Society at St. Clairsville in 1815. His "Genius of Universal Emancipation" appeared in 1821. Three years later the Ohio Legislature passed resolutions in favor of emancipation. Garrison had made speeches in Ohio but his influence was not so strong here as elsewhere. In fact as is well known the Ohio contribution to the cause of anti-slavery was on entirely different lines from that of Garrison. Chase was a practical politician and believed in the great advantages of political organization. Garrison relied on moral suasion and the certain truth of his cause. It was the Ohio idea that finally won the victory. The center of the agitation or rather the two centers of the agitation were the Connecticut Western Reserve in Northern Ohio and Cincinnati and its neighborhood. In the latter city were many of the most powerful enemies that slavery ever had to contend with, some of them sons of Southern slaveholders and others former slaveholders themselves.

Lane Seminary on Walnut Hills had been formed in 1829 for the purpose of training young men for the Presbyterian ministry. Its students were divided in sympathies so that of the 100 attendants more than one-half were Southerners. Dr. Lyman Beecher had been appointed its president in 1830 and took charge of the institution two years later. Associated with him in the faculty was the husband of his daughter Harriet Beecher, Rev. Calvin E. Stowe, and at a little later time among the students was his son Henry Ward Beecher who in 1836 conducted for a year the *Cincinnati Journal*.

Another member of the faculty was Theodore D. Weld, an enthusiastic follower of Garrison. About 1833 after the Seminary had become well established, slavery became a constant topic of discussion by reason of the different antecedents of the students. This agitation become so pronounced that in 1834 a joint debate was instituted in the chapel which lasted for 18 consecutive nights. A former slave was brought in and gave testimony as to his experiences and those of his race and as a result a number of students from the South became converted to the cause of anti-slavery. This was followed by the institution of Sunday schools and day schools for the education of negro children and an organized effort to interest religious bodies generally in the agitation. Intense opposition to this movement emanating as it did from an institution of learning and religion was manifested throughout the city and a mob threatened the institution itself. In August, 1834, the trustees in the absence of Beecher and Stowe voted that there should henceforth be no discussion of slavery in any public room of the Seminary on the ground that it was a political subject. John Morgan, the principal of the preparatory department, an anti-slavery man, was dropped

from the faculty. This action resulted in the resignation of one of the trustees, Asa Mahan. The students however did not accept the situation and 51 of them left the Seminary in a body for the purpose of seeking an institution where free discussion would be tolerated.

"The venerable president of the institution, Dr. Lyman Beecher, whose family have, by their genius and writings, given to the anti-slavery sentiment of the nation and the world an extraordinary extension and power, said to the students: 'Boys, you are right in your views, but most impracticable in your measures. Mining and quiet strategy are ordinarily better as well as safer methods of taking a city, than to do it by storm. It is not always wise to take a bull by the horns. You are right; but in your way you can't succeed. If you should succeed, I will be with you, and swing my hat and shout huzza!' Leading literary magazines and newspapers of Cincinnati combined to disband this Anti-Slavery Society of Lane Seminary, declaring it 'discreditable to the institution, and calculated to inflict a deep wound on the great interests of education; and the indignation of the public will put it down.'" (Life of Thomas Morris.)

James C. Ludlow (the son of Israel Ludlow), whose daughter married Salmon P. Chase in 1846, thereupon proffered the use of a building near the city where for five months the students taught themselves with the assistance of some lectures by Dr. Gamaliel Bailey. One of these students, Amos Dresser, was found in Kentucky in the following year with abolition documents in his possession and was brutally whipped by a mob. About this time Oberlin College, which had been founded in 1833 on a very broad and liberal platform, including among its purposes "the elevation of female character by bringing within the reach of the misjudged and neglected sex all the instructive privileges which hitherto unreasonably distinguished the leading sex over theirs," concluded that colored people were even more misjudged and neglected than the unfortunate females. It was decided to engage as instructors Mahan and Morgan who had left Lane Seminary. They consented to go to Oberlin on condition that the students should be admitted irrespective of color. Mahan accepted the presidency and Morgan a professorship and with them went 30 of the Lane seceding students, including Amos Dresser, while others went to the Western Reserve College at Hudson where Elizur Wright and Beriah Green as professors had won for that institution the name of the "Western Yale." In 1835 was formed as a result of the work of the Lane and Oberlin movements "The Ohio Anti-Slavery Society." The feeling against the negroes and their friends became more and more intensified as these movements began to take form. The anti-slavery propagandists were in thorough earnest and carried their teachings throughout the State. (Hart's Chase, Chap. 3.)

A curious incident of the year 1835 is narrated by Rev. J. Hoby, a Baptist minister who took a trip through the United States in that year. He spent Independence Day in Cincinnati, the guest of Mr. Lynd, pastor of the Sixth Street Baptist Church. He comments upon the fact that "there was nothing worthy of the name of a celebration on the 4th of July, at Cincinnati. The only attempt was the tricking out of the cartmen and their horses with a few ribbons, and the ascent of a balloon." Later in the day he attended a temperance commemoration and was drawn into a controversy on the subject of emancipation which seemed to be the principal topic of discussion at the time. Two days later however he observed a demonstration of unusual character.

"If I was surprised at the absence of the customary procession and show on the 4th, I was still more so by a demonstration witnessed on the 6th. I had been prevented by increased indisposition from leaving the city, and was writing, when the sound of a drum, beaten to keep the regularity of march, caught my ear. I was struck with the very genteel and uniform dress of a large body of fine-looking men, who wore blue coats and white trowsers, before I noticed the contrast of coal-black countenances of many of them with their snow-white linen. I soon saw they were all coloured people! This fact filled me with surprise, but how was it increased when the banners they carried were fairly in view? On one was inscribed—'We by steamboats live, and our families maintain.' Another was a ship, intended to represent the first slaver which sailed to the American shores! A third displayed a kneeling negro; his chains were broken off, and lo! the genius of liberty hovered over the humble form, and was just about to place on his brows a chaplet of laurel! I could scarcely credit the evidence of my own senses; but from my heart did I bless God, that my eyes had beheld that sight. I learned that many were offended, and scandalized, at such a procession; but the parties were so truly respectable, and

THE PUBLIC LANDING IN THE "THIRTIES."

those who employed some of them so influential and determined, that it was deemed expedient to let all pass. This was truly the right side of the Ohio; and surely these cheerful notes of freedom will not always be responded to across the silver stream, with nought but groans from the slave, while he sighs, 'Am I not also a man and a brother?'" (The Baptists in America, p. 303.)

What seemed strange to the English visitor was a very serious matter to the Cincinnati populace. Their relations with the South were very close, both from a business and social standpoint, and they felt that such agitation could not but arouse their Southern brethren and break the apparent peace which thinly covered the smoldering volcano of unrest and dissatisfaction on this subject. This feeling of opposition broke forth in a pro-slavery riot on April 11, 1836, and for several days the streets of Cincinnati were the scene of a race war. The cause which started this outburst was trifling as is usually the case on occasions of this sort. Two boys one of whom was black and the other white got into a quarrel about some small matter and unfortunately for the colored people the black boy whipped the white one. Immediately a cry of "Down with the nigger" was raised and the white boy's champions collected a mob. The violence started in the locality known as the "Swamp" just below Western row now Central avenue where was the foot of West Sixth street at that time. The houses of many negroes were burned to the ground and their occupants were shot down like dogs. The police were called upon and did make an effort to stop the riots but were entirely helpless. They were so overwhelmed by the mob that they were obliged to stand by and see negroes who had given no offense whatsoever shot to death. At last the Governor of the State, Robert Lucas, was obliged to declare the city under martial law and fix his headquarters at this point. He was able by adopting stringent measures to quell the mob and restore quiet.

The peace was but for a short time and in July another serious affair occurred. The city at that time was filled with Southern visitors who came here for the purpose of trade. As has already been said: "In many respects Cincinnati was a Southern city on free soil; the Southern buyer gladdened the heart of the merchant; the Southern traveler and his family took the best rooms in the hotels; and in times of crises Southern sympathy for slavery was visible in the newspapers. New Englanders were numerous and contended for their familiar standards of education and intellectual life; but they were not here as in Northern Ohio the dominant element." (Hart's Chase, p. 14.)

JAMES G. BIRNEY.

The formation of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society had resulted in the publication of a newspaper. No Cincinnati paper sympathized with the movement and it was felt then as now that any political contest must be aided by its representative organ. The man for such a paper was present in the person of James G. Birney. Birney was a Kentuckian by birth, of North Irish descent. He was a graduate of Transylvania University and of Princeton. He subsequently studied law in Philadelphia and returned to his native State where he married a daughter of William McDowell, judge of the United States Court, a member of what was at that time the most influential family in Kentucky. In 1816 he was elected a member of the Kentucky Legislature, where he succeeded in defeating a proposition to demand of the States of Ohio and Indiana the enactment of fugitive slave laws. He moved in 1818 to Alabama and became a member of the first Legislature of that State in the following year. He found his cotton plantation unprofitable because he would not permit the use of the lash upon the slaves and in 1823 he resumed the practice of the law. A few years later he became interested in the American Colonization Society. He had from the start favored various measures looking to the final emancipation of the slaves. In the presidential election of 1828 he was an elector on the Adams ticket: He was repeatedly elected mayor of Huntsville and was regarded as a leader in educational matters. In 1830 he visited Henry Clay for the purpose of urging him to place himself at the head of the gradual emancipation movement in Kentucky. He failed in this and subsequently antagonized Clay. He had been for several years counsel of the Cherokee Nation, which experience also led him to feel in sympathy with men deprived of rights because of their race. In 1831 he determined to move his family to a Free State and was about to settle in Illinois when he was appointed by the American Colonization Society its agent in the Southwest. Feeling urged by his sense of duty, he devoted a year to that work which resulted unfortunately in his losing faith in the ultimate success of the movement. His travels through the South-

west convinced him of the danger of permanent slavery and Southern control of the Senate with possibly civil war and disunion. He thereupon moved to Kentucky, hoping to bring about the separation of that State as well as Virginia and Tennessee from the Slave States. He found that during his absence slavery sentiment had been strengthened and that the opposition to emancipation was much greater than before. In 1834 he freed his own slaves and severed his connection with the American Colonization Society whose work he concluded simply tended to postpone indefinitely the emancipation of the slaves. He formed an anti-slavery society in Kentucky in March, 1835, and was prominent at a meeting of the same character in New York in May of that year. In June, 1835, he issued a prospectus for the publication of an anti-slavery paper to begin in August at Danville, Kentucky. The feeling of opposition to anti-slavery agitation was becoming so strong that he found it impossible to obtain a publisher or printer at his own home in Kentucky. The Postmaster General had excluded anti-slavery papers from the mails and a little later President Jackson recommended in his message not only the refusal of the use of the mails to the so-called incendiary publications (anti-slavery) but action on the part of the States themselves to suppress them. Birney therefore crossed the river to Ohio and started his paper at New Richmond. There he was repeatedly threatened but never mobbed and in the spring of 1836 he removed the *Philanthropist* to Cincinnati upon the encouragement of the anti-slavery element here. The paper had been published for several months to the profound disgust of the Southern sympathizers. Finally a public meeting was called to protest against the *Philanthropist*. The mayor of the city, Samuel W. Davies, presided and many prominent citizens acted as vice-presidents. Resolutions were passed "that no abolition paper should be published or distributed in the town." It took more than resolutions however to frighten Birney and the *Philanthropist* continued to appear with regularity despite the protest of this meeting, including some of the most prominent citizens of the community. To give emphasis to their protest, a mob gathered on the 14th of July and entered the printing office of Achilles Pugh, the printer, and defaced and partially destroyed his press and materials. The pied type were distributed, the articles were set up again and the paper went on. The mayor issued a proclamation against the rioters but included in it also a warning to the persistent abolitionists. As Birney continued in his obduracy, a great meeting of citizens was held on July 23rd at Lower Market "to decide whether they will permit a publication or distribution of abolition papers in this city."

A committee was appointed to advise Birney and the executive committee of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society to cease the publication of their paper. Such men as Judge Burnet and President Lawrence of the Lafayette Bank accepted membership on this committee. The committee waited upon the conductors of the paper and a correspondence ensued. The point of the protest was that the paper was damaging the city. The anti-slavery committee refused to accede to the request and as a result the committee of citizens published the correspondence to which they added a resolution, part of which read as follows: "That in discharging their duties they have used all the measures of persuasion and conciliation in their power. That their exertions have not been successful the above correspondence will show. It only remains, then, in pursuance of their instructions to publish every proceeding and adjourn without day. But ere they do this they owe it to themselves and those whom they represent, to express their utmost abhorrence of every thing like violence and earnestly to implore their fellow citizens to abstain therefrom."

As is usually the case the warning against violence produced violence. On Saturday night the 30th of July a concourse of citizens, composed in the main of young men of the better class, collected at the corner of Seventh and Main streets. After a consultation they marched to the office of Mr. Pugh the printer a few squares distant (No. 106 Main street). Here they forced an entrance and again seized the press and the types upon which the hated abolition paper was printed. After scattering the types in the street and dismantling the office completely, they smashed the press and carried part of it down Main street and threw it into the river. From this point this crowd of respectable and gallant young men rushed to Mr. Pugh's residence on Walnut street between Sixth and Seventh streets, hoping to find other material there. Nothing was found there however and no violence was offered. A journey of another square took them to the residence of the Donaldsons on Eighth beyond Vine who were fellow criminals (in the mind of the crowd) with Mr. Birney. No one but ladies were found there and

the place was left in peace. Birney's own house on Race between Eighth and Ninth naturally came next. Here a boy was found at home and this brave assemblage felt that he was beneath their dignity. He too was left undisturbed. The next proposed victim of their anger was Dr. Isaac Colby, the brother-in-law of Chase, who lived on the east side of Broadway between Fourth and Fifth streets. He too sympathized with the cause of freedom and thereby had offended the Southern business men. Fortunately the distance was a little too great for so sportive an assemblage and the gathering returned to the printing office. Here it was proposed to pile the contents of the office in the street, making a bonfire of them. Before the light was applied however one man more prudent that the rest climbed the pile and advised against burning it for fear the houses in the neighborhood might be set on fire. This seemed to appeal to the mob and they contented themselves with breaking up everything in sight and carrying much of the debris to the river. So much effort required a rest and recuperation. The valiant warriors filed into the Cincinnati Exchange Hotel kept by J. W. Garrison on Front between Sycamore and Broadway and partook of refreshments. Feeling renewed life from the supplies there taken, the desire to reform the community generally (with the exception of themselves) came upon them. The first person whose name was suggested as a proper victim was the distinguished editor of the *Gazette*, Charles Hammond. The office of the paper was on the east side of Main between Fourth and Fifth streets and Hammond's law office was opposite to it. The suggestion was that these offices should be destroyed and the mob halted in front of the *Gazette* office for some time. Some darky residences in Church alley near at hand however seemed a safer point of attack and the mob surged down the alley expecting an easy victory. Two shots from the proposed victims changed the face of affairs and a retreat more hasty than dignified was effected with no apparent loss. It was claimed that one man was hit but as the pistols were fired in the air and the man was never discovered it is probable that this claim was without foundation and was made to inflame the mob. It took some time to encourage this self-elected vigilance committee to recover and many of its members protested that they had no idea of their bringing any danger upon their own heads and merely intended to endanger others. After a sufficient time had passed to permit the victorious besieged to retire with honor, the mob regained courage and a second attack was made. As the negroes had departed they found no difficulty in entering the houses and destroying the contents. After this, finding no more worlds to conquer, this respectable assemblage retired to their homes.

A day or so after this, E. D. Mansfield who had been in the South with Dr. Drake, Crafts J. Wright and others attending the railroad convention at Knoxville for the purpose of considering a railroad from Cincinnati to the South, returned. The outrage of Saturday night and Sunday morning seemed to him one which should not pass without notice and in company with Mr. Hammond, Chase and others he determined that a public meeting should be held to vindicate the right of free speech. They therefore called an afternoon meeting at the Court House to consider the outrage. According to Mr. Mansfield's account, the affair was a curious one. "We did not expect to announce opinions for the whole city but to give our own view of the subject. We did not therefore expect any interruption or opposition. What therefore was our surprise to find the Court House crowded and among the crowd the leading men of the city. We saw at once that we were checkmated and that like the market house meeting the result would be a neutral compound. A large committee was appointed to propose resolutions. I was upon that committee and as I was almost alone in my views, I agreed to bring in a single resolution condemning mobs in general terms and the meeting passed off in an amiable mood. Since then I have thought that I wanted moral courage in that meeting. After the experience of forty years, I think the true plan would have been to have made a minority report, expressing fully my opposition to the pro-slavery movements of the day. This would have raised a storm, but it would have made discussion and brought people to a full consideration of the subject." (Personal Memories, p. 304.)

The meeting also adopted a resolution approving the course of the American Colonization Society as being the only method of getting clear of slavery.

Ex-Governor Charles Anderson, writing many years afterwards a tribute to the memory of William M. Corry, is perhaps a little forgetful of the work of others but does not speak in too high terms of Corry's position at the time:

"All Cincinnati was aroused in 1830 into a wild ferocity towards the great Abolitionist,

James G. Birney, Esq. He was a scholar, orator, gentleman, Christian, and philanthropist, if ever these sentiments did centre in any one man. But his paper, published from the corner of Main and Fifth streets, was universally esteemed and denounced as a most pestilent nuisance to the city, the State, and the Nation. And doubtless, in the morbid and reckless state of the public feeling in the Southern States, such an issue from Cincinnati did operate injuriously against the business and property of the citizens, which was based mainly upon their Southern trade. A public meeting was therefore held in the Court House for the denunciation, warning, and, if necessary, the expulsion of so great a culprit. Every man of influence or property in Cincinnati, save one alone, was directly or indirectly a party to this outrage upon free thought, free speech and free press. That single man was William M. Corry. He alone, amidst the general obloquy and indignation, bared his brave breast to this popular tempest of the combined plutocracy and mobocracy of the whole city, and ably defended Mr. Birney's rights. It was in vain. His office was publicly pillaged. His press was smashed into splinters. His types were sown broadcast from the market place through Main street and into the Ohio River. He was driven into exile to Buffalo."

SALMON P. CHASE.

This outrage, however, as in other outrages of the same character throughout the country, had its good results in arousing the attention of noble minded men not only to the horrors of slavery but to the danger of a slave power to the cause of freedom among white people. Not the least important of these results is indicated in the autobiography found many years afterwards among the papers of a young man who had come to the city a few years before and who from that time became identified with Ohio as one of her greatest sons,—Salmon P. Chase.

Chase was born of an American line, which traced its history back to 1660 when Aquila Chase came to "Old Newbury." Salmon P. Chase's mother was of Scotch ancestry and he came into the world in "hill-ridden New Hampshire," January 13, 1808. He attended a dame school, a district school in Keene, a school in Windsor, Vermont, and studied under a tutor until 1820. Then another celebrated man in the history of the West, his uncle Philander, at that time Episcopal Bishop of Ohio, appeared upon the scene. There were 10 fatherless children to be supported by a widow with slender property (Chase's father had died in 1817) and Bishop Chase although so poor that he envied a friend his "good fat living of a thousand dollars a year as clerk in the navy department" took the boy Salmon to the West with him. He did farm work and studied Greek at the Bishop's school at Worthington near Columbus. In 1822 when Bishop Chase was appointed president of the Cincinnati College, he entered that institution as a sophomore, although but 15 years of age. The Bishop resigned at the end of the year and Salmon returned to New England to begin to support himself. In 1824 he entered Dartmouth College as a junior, teaching school during vacations, and graduated in 1826. Again his uncle Philander appeared on the scene and gave him letters of introduction to Washington where his uncle Dudley was at that time United States Senator. He started a "select classical school" and one pupil entered the school. A request for government employment addressed to his uncle, the Senator, resulted in a warning never to enter the services of the government and the offer of 50 cents to buy a spade. The Bishop, however, once more came to the front and Chase became the head of a boys' school and for three years was a schoolmaster. He mingled much in Washington society and met many notables, among others Daniel Webster whom he saw toss off a full glass of whiskey supposing it to be wine. (At least that is what Webster said.) He began the study of the law in 1827 but was more interested in attending concerts or conversing with artists and inhaling the general atmosphere than in study and when he presented himself for admission to the bar, his friend Justice Cranch objected at first but finally admitted him on December 14, 1829. Not the least of Judge Burnet's services to Cincinnati was the advice given by him in February, 1830, while Senator from Ohio in Washington, to Chase to come to Cincinnati on the ground that "on the whole it offers to you stronger inducements than any other place in the West." This idea had been in his mind for some time as four years before a friend in Cincinnati felt called upon to advise him against the place where there were "about sixty lawyers, about thirty ministers and doctors without number" and it was this determination to go West which induced Justice Cranch to feel that he was sufficiently prepared to be admitted to the bar. He arrived in Cincinnati on March 30th just at the time described with so much severity by Mrs.

Trollope. His letters to the Burnets, Longworths and others of the social leaders of the city gave him an entrance into a delightful society, particularly agreeable to a young man who had devoted so much time to the social life of the capital. For a couple of years progress at the bar was slow. His first client paid him half a dollar for drawing a deed and the second client borrowed the half dollar and cleared out. His office was in the well known building on the north side of Third between Main and Sycamore and he lived at boarding houses, at one time at the corner of Symmes and Lawrence and at another at the northeast corner of Fourth and Broadway. He at once took a large part in the intellectual life of the city and was prominent in the founding of the Cincinnati Lyceum, in the fall of 1830. His name appears in the Directory of 1834 as one of the two managers of this institution, Elwood Fisher being the other. He himself delivered four of the lectures for the Cincinnati Lyceum. In 1832 he formed the project of publishing a collection of the laws of Ohio with notes and references, to which he prefixed a brief historical sketch of the State. This work which became the standard collection of laws at the time and which so far as its historical part is concerned is still one of the best ever written on the subject added much to his reputation but nothing immediately to his pocketbook. As already stated, Chase boarded for a time on the northeast corner of Fourth and Broadway at the residence of John P. Garniss which gave him plenty of opportunity for courting Catherine Jane Garniss to whom he was married on March 4, 1834. His wife died in December of the following year, leaving him a little daughter who lived but four years longer. He had formed a partnership with Gen. Edward King and Timothy Walker in 1830 but a few months later entered into a partnership with D. J. Caswell, at that time solicitor for the United States Bank. In 1834 he had separated from Caswell, retaining however the bank business. He had also been made solicitor of the Lafayette Bank, whose president had been so prominent in the anti-abolition meeting. It was apparent from this that Chase had already become a prominent figure in the life of Cincinnati with every motive to be conservative and to not ally himself too strongly with an unpopular agitation. Despite claims made by many biographers it is apparent that up to this time Chase had taken no violent partisan view of slavery. It was an academic question to him and not one that called for any special action on his own part. The conduct of the mob which destroyed Birney's property was probably the one thing needed to bring clearly before his mind not only the wrongs of the slaves but the danger to free white men and it is to this instance therefore that the cause of freedom is indebted for Chase. The autobiographical fragment referred to is as follows:

"At this time I had come to regard the Slavery question as among the most important questions of the day; and I was not long in discovering it to be the most important. I heard with disgust and horror the mob violence directed against the Anti-Slavery Press and Anti-Slavery men of Cincinnati in 1836. My own sister was the wife of one of the most worthy and respectable of these Anti-Slavery men, Dr. Isaac Colby. Through them I had become personally acquainted with most of them, though I did not at this time know Mr. Birney, the Editor of the Paper. I knew them to be as pure, upright, and worthy citizens as Cincinnati contained. Yet against these men and their families the fury of a mob, stirred up by politicians and by emissaries from Slave States, was directed. My own sister left her house and took refuge in mine. I was opposed at this time to the views of the abolitionists, but I now recognized the Slave Power as the great enemy of freedom of speech, freedom of the press and freedom of the person. I took an open part against the mob. Of the prominent citizens very few stood decidedly on that side. Charles Hammond, a man who had some faults and many virtues, among which last were true greatness of soul and intense horror of cowardice and meanness, was chief among these few. I drafted and he with others signed a call for a meeting of those opposed to mobs. He and I drafted the resolutions intended to be presented in the meeting: but when the hour came and we repaired to the Court House we found the mob there and a meeting organized. A committee was appointed and I was named upon it. In the committee I read the resolutions we had prepared, but they were voted down, and others reported in their place which, under the circumstances, were justly regarded as approving rather than censuring the mob. Shortly after the meeting adjourned, I was for a time in a good deal of personal danger in consequence of a declaration that I would sooner give ten thousand dollars than see the press destroyed by a mob. But my assailants contented themselves with denunciation, without proceeding to a per-

sonal attack. On the night of one of these days, a mob gathered around the door of the Franklin House, determined to enter and make search for Mr. Birney. I stood in the doorway, and told them, calmly but resolutely, no one could pass. They paused. One of them asked who I was. I gave my name. One, who seemed a ringleader, said I should answer for this. I told him I could be found at any time. The mob did not choose to attack me in my position, and after a while, to my great relief, the Mayor, who had been in the House, came out and declared to the mob that Mr. Birney was not there, upon which they drew off.

"From this time on, although not technically an abolitionist, I became a decided opponent of Slavery and the Slave Power: and if any chose to call me an abolitionist on that account, I was at no trouble to disclaim the name. I differed from Mr. Garrison and others as to the means by which the Slave Power could be best overthrown and Slavery most safely and fitly abolished under our American Constitution; not in the conviction that these objects were of paramount importance.

"In 1837 I first publicly declared my views in respect to Legislation under the Constitution for the Extradition of Fugitives from Service." (Hart's Chase, p. 48.)

From this time until the time of the war Chase's history is the history of Cincinnati, of Ohio and of the country. His prominence was never merely local. He was the leader of the abolitionist party of Ohio from 1841 to 1849; Senator from 1849 to 1855; Governor from 1856 to 1860 at a time when he came perilously near lining Ohio up against the national administration. He was the second most prominent opponent against Lincoln for the presidential nomination in 1860; Secretary of the Treasury from 1861 to 1864 and Chief Justice of the United States from that time until the time of his death in 1873.

Chase was married on September 26, 1839, to Eliza Ann Smith of Cincinnati, who died September 29, 1845. Their daughter Kate (Kate Chase Sprague) alone of three children survived. On November 6, 1846, Chase married Sara Bella Dunlop Ludlow, the granddaughter of Israel Ludlow and the niece of the wife of Justice John McLean of the United States Supreme Court. But one of their children, Jeanette (later Mrs. W. S. Hoyt), lived to maturity. On June 13, 1852, Mr. Chase's third wife died so that in 17 years he buried three wives and five children. He remained a widower from that time until his death more than 20 years later.

Among the minor events of the year 1836 worthy of mention were the debate between Alexander Campbell and Archbishop Purcell already referred to, the visit of General Jackson to the city and the departure of a volunteer company headed by Capt. James Allen the editor of the *Republican* to join in the struggle for Texan independence.

The "panic" year of 1837 was naturally one of great depression throughout the country. The reckless speculative tendencies of the time, the unreasonable extension of credit, the vast sales of public lands paid for by the notes of local banks throughout the country followed by the demand of the government for payments in specie of all amounts due on account of the sales of lands drove the banks and the people to the wall. This necessarily reduced the values of lands which accompanied by the failure of the wheat crop made matters very serious. Cincinnati had her share of the general suffering, but her progress was not seriously impeded. Three hundred and five new buildings this year brought the total to 5,981 in the city. In 1838 there was a slight business revival to be followed by still greater depression the next year which was to continue until 1843.

THE MATILDA CASE.

In March, 1837, occurred the first of many celebrated causes connected with slavery in which Chase acted as counsel. Matilda, the daughter and slave of a Missouri planter named Lawrence, while traveling down the Ohio River on a steamer in May of the preceding year left the boat when it touched at Cincinnati. She was so light in color that she passed generally as a white girl and had been treated by her owner as a personal attendant or companion. She obtained employment as a servant in the house of the Birneys. It was said that she was regarded by them as a white girl, although this hardly seems probable. In March, 1837, a man Riley, an agent

of Lawrence, seized her and took her before a magistrate for action under the Fugitive Slave Law. Birney employed Chase with whom he had become intimate to apply for a writ of habeas corpus before a State court on the ground that she was a free person because her master had brought her voluntarily to the Free State of Ohio. The court held against the claim and the magistrate finally remanded her back into slavery and she was carried across the Ohio and sold down the river. This seemed the opportunity for the slavery sympathizers in Cincinnati to show the abolitionists the danger of harboring a slave and Birney was indicted. Chase defended him but the court and jury decided against him and the case was taken to the Supreme Court of the State where Birney was freed on a technicality. The main question was dodged.

In October, 1836, a monument was erected in memory of William McMillan by the lodge which he had founded, Nova Caesarea Harmony Lodge, No. 2. This was placed on the farm of William M. Corry in what is now Avondale. A eulogy was pronounced by Mr. Corry. The monument was afterwards removed to Spring Grove Cemetery. One of the distinguished visitors of this year, Prof. Frederick Hall, likened the city in its appearance to Genoa.

THE EXPLOSION OF THE "MOSELLE."

A remarkable incident in the history of Cincinnati was the explosion of the new and elaborate steamboat, the "Moselle," which took place on April 26, 1838.

"The Moselle was regarded as the very paragon of Western steamboats; she was perfect in form and construction, elegant and superb in all her equipments, and enjoyed a reputation for speed which admitted of no rivalship. * * * Her last trip from St. Louis to Cincinnati, seven hundred and fifty miles, was performed in two days and sixteen hours; the quickest trip, by several hours, that had ever been made between the two places.

"On the afternoon of April 25, 1838, between four and five o'clock, the Moselle left the landing at Cincinnati, bound for St. Louis, with an unusually large number of passengers, supposed to be not less than two hundred and eighty, or, according to some accounts, three hundred. It was a pleasant afternoon, and all on board probably anticipated a delightful voyage. * * * The Moselle proceeded about a mile up the river to take on some German emigrants. At this time it was observed by an experienced engineer on board, that the steam had been raised to an unusual height; and when the boat stopped for the purpose just mentioned, it was reported that one man who was apprehensive of danger went ashore, after protesting against the injudicious management of the steam apparatus. When the object for which the Moselle had landed was nearly accomplished, the bow of the boat was shoved from the shore, and at that instant the explosion took place. The whole of the vessel forward of the wheels was blown to splinters; every timber (as an eye-witness declares) 'appeared to be twisted, as trees sometimes are, when struck by lightning.' As soon as the accident occurred, the boat floated down the stream for about one hundred yards, where she sunk, leaving the upper part of the cabin out of water and the baggage, together with many struggling human beings, floating on the surface of the river.

"It was remarked that the explosion was unprecedented in the history of steam; its effect was like that of a mine of gunpowder. All the boilers, four in number, burst simultaneously; the deck was blown into the air, and the human beings who crowded it were doomed to instant destruction. It was asserted that a man, believed to be a pilot, was carried, together with the pilot-house, to the Kentucky shore, a distance of a quarter of a mile. A fragment of a boiler was carried by the explosion high into the air, and descending perpendicularly about fifty yards from the boat, it crushed through a strong roof and through the second floor of a building, lodging finally on the ground floor.

"Captain Perrin, master of the Moselle, at the time of the accident was standing on the deck, above the boiler, in conversation with another person. He was thrown to a considerable height on the steep embankment of the river and killed, while his companion was merely prostrated on the deck, and escaped without injury. Another person was blown a great distance into the air, and on descending he fell on a roof with such force that he partially broke through it, and his body lodged there. Some of the passengers who

were in the after-part of the boat, and who were uninjured by the explosion, jumped overboard. An eye-witness says that he saw sixty or seventy in the water at one time, of whom comparatively few reached the shore. There were afterward the mutilated remains of nineteen persons buried in one grave.

"It happened, unfortunately, that the larger number of the passengers were collected on the upper deck, to which the balmy air and delicious weather seemed to invite them, in order to expose them to more certain destruction. It was understood, too, that the captain of the ill-fated steamer had expressed his determination to outstrip an opposition boat which had just started; the people on shore were cheering the Moselle, in anticipation of her success in the race, and the passengers and crew on the upper deck responded to these acclamations, which were soon changed to sounds of mourning and distress.

"Intelligence of the awful calamity spread rapidly through the city; thousands rushed to the spot, and the most benevolent aid was promptly extended to the sufferers, or rather to those within the reach of human assistance, for the majority had perished. The scene here was so sad and distressing that no language can depict it with fidelity. Here lay twenty or thirty mangled and still bleeding corpses, while many persons were engaged in dragging others of the dead and wounded from the wreck or the water. 'But,' says an eye-witness, 'the survivors presented the most touching objects of distress, as their mental anguish seemed more insupportable than the most intense bodily suffering.'

"Death had torn asunder the most tender ties; but the rupture had been so sudden and violent that none knew certainly who had been taken or who had been spared. Fathers were distractedly inquiring for children, children for parents, husbands and wives for each other. One man had saved a son, but lost a wife and five children. A father, partially demented by grief, lay with a wounded child on one side, his dead daughter on the other, and his expiring wife at his feet. One gentleman sought his wife and children, who were as eagerly seeking him in the same crowd. They met and were reunited.

"A female deck passenger who had been saved seemed inconsolable for the loss of her relatives. Her constant exclamations were, 'Oh! my father! my mother! my sisters!' A little boy about five years old, whose head was much bruised, appeared to be regardless of his wounds, and cried continually for a lost father, while another lad, a little older, was weeping for a whole family. One venerable man wept for the loss of his wife and five children. Another was bereft of his whole family, consisting of nine persons. A touching display of maternal affection was evinced by a woman, who, on being brought to the shore, clasped her hands and exclaimed, 'Thank God, I am safe!' but instantly recollecting herself, she ejaculated in a voice of piercing agony, 'Where is my child?' The infant, which had been saved, was brought to her, and she fainted at the sight of it.

"Many of the passengers who entered the boat at Cincinnati had not registered their names, but the lowest estimated number of persons on board was two hundred and eighty. Of these eighty-one were known to be killed, fifty-five were missing and thirteen badly wounded.

"On the day after the accident a public meeting was called at Cincinnati, at which the mayor presided, when the facts of this melancholy occurrence were discussed, and among other resolutions passed was one deprecating the great and increasing carelessness in the navigation of steam vessels and urging this subject upon the consideration of Congress.

"The Moselle was built at Cincinnati, and she reflected great credit on the mechanical genius of that city, as she was truly a superior boat, and under more favorable auspices might have been the pride of the waters for several years. She was new, having been begun the previous December and finished in March, only a month before the time of her destruction." (Western Annals, p. 971.)

At a meeting of citizens called by a proclamation of the mayor, Samuel W. Davies, the mayor himself presided and the well known journalist Edward D. Mansfield acted as secretary. Judge Fox offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five to inquire into the causes of the disaster and to make a report. In accordance with this a committee, composed of Charles Fox, Jacob Strader, Thomas J. Matthews, Joseph Pierce and Dr. John Locke, was appointed and prepared an elaborate report of some seventy odd pages which was transmitted

by the mayor to the Council. Strangely enough some of its recommendations aroused a spirit of opposition on the part of citizens interested in steamboat traffic and the members of the Council took it upon themselves to criticise the report. Thereupon the report was withdrawn by the committee and Dr. Locke addressed a communication to the citizens of Cincinnati calling attention to the fact that a report had been made and that the committee had discharged its duty. This resulted in a letter addressed to Dr. Locke, signed by the mayor and prominent citizens, over 200 in number, requesting a copy of the report for publication. The list of names signed to this petition seems to include almost every person of prominence in the community at the time. The second name is that of Jacob Burnet, followed closely by Morgan Neville, R. R. Springer, E. D. Mansfield, P. S. Symmes, Joseph Ray, Robert Punshon, Josiah Lawrence, Timothy Walker, Dr. John Moorehead, Dr. Lawler, E. S. Haines, A. L. Voorhees, Benjamin Drake, Micajah T. Williams, David T. Disney, Joseph Graham, W. H. McGuffey, Robert T. Lytle, William Criswell, Elam P. Langdon, George Graham, Nathan Guilford, James Hall, Bellamy Storer, J. W. Piatt, James F. Conover, Crafts J. Wright, Alexander H. McGuffey, William Burke, Joseph Longworth, J. H. Beard, Larz Anderson, Nicholas Longworth, Salmon P. Chase, Edmund Dexter, Daniel Drake, Samuel Wiggins and many others.

Dr. Locke complied with the request and the report was published. In his letter presenting the report, he disclaims any intention to injure the feelings of those immediately concerned in steam navigation but insists that the facts and conclusions contained in the report were justified. The report is prefaced by a narrative of the event from the pen of Judge Hall, from which much of the sketch given above seems to be taken. The main body of the rest of the report was prepared by Dr. Locke himself and was quite detailed with regard to the causes of the explosion. The report concludes with a recommendation by the committee pointing out the inadequacy of the act of Congress relating to steam vessels and suggesting proper legislation which should provide for adequate inspection and the proper training of engineers.

Among the events of the year 1838 were the mechanics' and citizens' ball given in February at the National Theatre and the fair held in the last days of May at the Bazaar in the interest of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute.

THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SETTLEMENT.

On December 26, 1838, was celebrated the 50th anniversary of the first settlement of Cincinnati. This date was chosen by reason of the impression prevailing at that time that the pioneers landed on the 26th of December, 1788, instead of two days later as seems now to be the generally accepted view. This celebration closing as it did a half century of civic life with but few parallels in the history of the world naturally is regarded as a very important event in the history of our city and an account of it seems appropriate to close the chapter on the period ending at that time.

At sunrise the Cincinnati Independent Artillery's Invincibles fired a salute of 13 guns in honor of the original States and at noon one of 50 guns, one for each year of the city's life and at sunset one of 26 for the number of States in the Union at that time. At ten o'clock in the morning a committee of arrangements, the mayor and City Council met at the council chamber and proceeded to the Pearl Street House accompanied by the Cincinnati Greys, the Citizens Guards and a large number of citizens. Here they were joined by the invited guests,—the pioneers who had come to this region before 1801, a list of whom is printed in an earlier chapter. A procession was then formed and under the charge of the marshals of the day, George Graham, Jr., and James Saffin, marched down Walnut to Front and then over to Main and up Main to the First Presbyterian Church. Here an opening prayer was offered by Rev. Joshua L. Wilson, followed by music by Professor Mason's Eclectic Choir and the Buckeye Band, a discourse on the early history of the city by Dr. Daniel Drake and a closing prayer by Rev. William Burke. Dr. Drake's oration was most exhaustive and although it occupied three hours and 20 minutes in its delivery it was received with enthusiasm. At the conclusion of the exercises in the church, the committee of arrangements, the invited guests, the Council and a large number of citizens dined together at the

Pearl Street House. Nathan Guilford presided and was assisted by Griffin Yeatman, Maj. Daniel Gano and Gen. Robert T. Lytle as vice-presidents. There were 13 regular toasts including: The day we celebrate, the country, the West, the State, the pioneer fathers, the pioneer mothers, the city, the orator of the day, Kentucky, the schools, the manufacturers and mechanics, the railroads and the military. In responding to the toast to the orator of the day, Dr. Drake after a few remarks contrasting the city of that time with the town in 1800 offered the toast of the people of Cincinnati. The conclusion of the regular toasts, however, was but the beginning of the festivities. The volunteer toasts must have been fifty in number and many letters were read and reminiscences recited. Among those especially toasted were the Shawanee chief, Logan; Capt. John Bartle who 92 years of age sat at the right hand of the presiding officer and who is mentioned as the second merchant of the town; General Harrison, the memory of General Lytle, Colonel McFarland, Simon Kenton, Judge Burnet, Judge Symmes, Miss Ross the first Cincinnati belle, Dr. Allison, William Goforth, William McMillan, William Wells, Gen. Josiah Harmar, Col. Israel Ludlow, Gen. John S. Gano, John Filson, Benjamin Van Cleve, Joel Williams, Benjamin Stites, Colonel Kingsbury the heroic defender of Colerain, Col. John S. Wallace, Col. David Strong and Capt. Ephraim Kibby. The hilarities of the occasion were heightened by several songs and by fine music by the Buckeye Band and it is not strange that the company which sat down in the afternoon dispersed at an early hour as stated by the report signed by Griffin Yeatman as chairman and P. S. Symmes and William M. Corry, secretaries of the general committee.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

THE CITY TO THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL—VI.

THE EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS INFLUENCES.

CINCINNATI COLLEGE—MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO—CINCINNATI LAW SCHOOL—THE HIGH SCHOOLS, OLD WOODWARD AND HUGHES—PRIVATE SCHOOLS—THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—LANE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY—THE CATHOLIC SCHOOL—THE CHURCHES.

CINCINNATI COLLEGE—MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO CINCINNATI LAW SCHOOL.

In no department of the city's life was greater progress made during the two decades concluding the first half century than in that of education. At the outset of this period as has already been stated charters were obtained for the Cincinnati College and for the Medical College of Ohio. Large amounts were subscribed by Gen. William Lytle, Oliver M. Spencer, John H. Piatt, Ethan Stone, William Corry, Gen. James Findlay, David E. Wade and Andrew Mack as well as many others whose avowed purpose was to elevate Lancaster Seminary into a respectable college. The edifice itself called by one writer "the building that most deserved the attention of strangers" has been described several times.

The high hopes of the public are shown by the notices in the first directory in which we are told that the officers are to consist of president, vice-president, professor of languages and tutors who were to be appointed by the approaching winter season. Dr. Elijah Slack had already been elected president. The government of the college was vested in the hands of 20 trustees to be chosen annually from among the stockholders. For the first year the trustees elected were Jacob Burnet, Joshua L. Wilson, Oliver M. Spencer, William Corry, Levi James, Daniel Drake, Samuel W. Davies, Samuel Johnston, Martin Baum, William Lytle, William Steele, David E. Wade, Jesse Hunt, John Thompson, Zaccheus Biggs, Francis Dunlevy, Joseph H. Crane, William H. Harrison, John Galloway, Jr., and Samuel McCord, surely a most imposing list. The college was to have two sessions, those of the winter and the summer, and the annual commencement was to be held on the last Wednesday in September. The months of April and October were the vacation months allotted to students in those days. The requirements for admission to the freshman class included the knowledge of at least two books of the "Æneid," prosody and the introductory authors usually read; the Greek grammar and one or two of the evangelists, the accurate construction of Latin and arithmetic through the "rule of three." For entrance to the sophomore class was required a knowledge of Virgil, Horace's "Odes," Lucian, the first book of Xenophon and arithemetic through fractions. The junior class studied geometry, algebra, surveying, navigation, conic sections, spheries, natural philosophy, composition and occasionally the languages, while the senior class devoted itself to natural philosophy, astronomy, belles lettres, moral phil-

osophy, logic, chemistry, composition, speaking and the languages.

The funds of the institution at that time already amounted to $50,000 and students were entitled to the use of the Cincinnati Library containing more than 2,000 volumes and the cabinet of the Western Museum Society both of which had been placed in the College Building.

The college was organized in 1820 with Dr. Slack as president and with a professor in every department of science. It seems to have been moderately successful for a time and in 1821 held its first commencement on September 26th, at which time the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon William Henry Harrison, Rev. Joshua L. Wilson and Rev. James Kemper. In 1825 we are told that the institution, exclusive of the Lancasterian department in which 400 pupils were regularly taught, "was conducted by three professors and one tutor, four officers in the whole and the income of the house defrayed the expenses of the establishment." The average number of pupils was 60. The institution was improving and bade fair to become a permanent and useful seminary in which would be taught all the branches prosecuted in the Eastern colleges. Proper instruments were owned for experiments in mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, astronomy and mineralogy of which nearly 5,000 were performed in a year. There was a collection of minerals, a philosophical apparatus and a library. In addition to natural science and mathematics, languages, moral philosophy and such studies were particularly attended to. The fourth commencement had just been held. The college had contributed to the education of more than 100 pupils since the obtaining of the charter and "of this number not a profligate was to be found." Two literary societies had been founded by the students,—Philomath and Erophoebic. A grammar school was connected with the college in which pupils were prepared for the collegiate department. (Directory of 1825, p. 122.)

Unfortunately the funds of the college were finally exhausted and instruction was supended during the next year. The rooms of the college were leased and from the proceeds the interest on the debts was paid. All the rooms of the edifice were occupied by schools except the one permanently appropriated to the Lancasterian department, whose exercises though recently suspended it was thought would soon be reopened under the superintendency of a competent teacher. (Cincinnati in 1826, p. 41.)

We are told that during the operation of the college several young ladies were included in the graduating classes. Their presence however does not seem to have affected the manners of the students as much as might be desired, for a visitor to the college in 1823 predicted that it would not be well attended until better regulations were established. He attended a lecture and was much shocked at the want of decorum exhibited by the students who sat down in their plaids and coats and were constantly spitting tobacco juice about the room.

Among the trustees of the year 1824 were some new names of prominence,—Rev. William Burke, G. P. Torrence, D. K. Este, J. S. Lytle, P. S. Symmes, Daniel Gano, William Greene, Joseph Benham, T. Graham, Charles Hammond, Nathan Guilford, E. S. Haines and A. Mack. At the fourth commencement held this year orations were delivered by H. E. Spencer, T. H. Burrows, George W. Burnet, J. W. Piatt, E. Woodruff and John Scott Harrison. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on John H. James, Frederick A. Kemper and William H. Harrison, Jr.

After the closing of the collegiate department, the charter was kept alive by a primary school. In the *Cincinnati Mirror* of June 7, 1832, a call was issued by Morgan Neville, president of the board of trustees, and Peyton S. Symmes, secretary, soliciting public interest in behalf of the college and expressing the hope that the Mechanics' Institute, the Lyceum and the Public Library would be induced to connect their institutions with the college. Dr. William H. McGuffey became president in 1833 and in the following year Ormsby M. Mitchel began a course of popular lectures in the College Building on astronomy, which resulted in his appointment, upon the attempted reorganization of the college in 1836, to the professorship of mathematics and astronomy. To understand this it is necessary to go back a bit.

The Medical College of Ohio had received its charter at about the time of the organization of the Cincinnati College. Principally instrumental in its organization as in the case of the college was Dr. Daniel Drake. There was some delay about the organization of the Medical College, due it was thought to the jealousy of several leading medical men, but the college was organized in January, 1820, with a faculty consisting of Dr. Drake, Dr. Jesse Smith and Dr. Benjamin Bohrer. The original organization had contemplated as members of the faculty Dr. Samuel

Brown and Dr. Coleman Rogers, the latter of whom had been a partner of Dr. Drake; but the jealousies of the profession had estranged these two from Dr. Drake and neither of them served. To take their places the two professors, Bohrer and Smith, were imported from the Atlantic States, "a process," says Mansfield, "which though sometimes successful is oftener attended with disappointment." In the first announcement of the college, President Elijah Slack of the Cincinnati College and Robert Best, curator of the Western Museum, were assigned to the charge of chemistry. Drake was the president of the faculty and professor of the theory and practice of medicine.

The government of the institution, by a great defect in the charter, made the professors also the trustees so that in fact the majority of the faculty could turn out the others and elect whom they pleased. Bohrer was charged with being an intriguer who immediately began a cabal to supplant Dr. Drake. He soon left of his own accord, after alienating the other professors from their president, which resulted in a very solemn and ludicrous ceremony.

"At eight o'clock we met," says Dr. Drake, "according to a previous adjournment, and transacted some financial business. A profound silence ensued; our dim taper shed a faint light over the faces of the plotters; and everything seemed ominous of an approaching revolution. On trying occasions, Dr. Smith is said to be subject to a disease not unlike St. Vitus' dance; and on this he did not wholly escape. Wan and trembling, he raised himself, with the exception of his eyes, and in lugubrious accents said: 'Mr. President, in the resolution I am about to offer, I am influenced by no private feelings, but solely by a reference to the public good.' He then read as follows: 'Voted, that Daniel Drake, M. D., be dismissed from the Medical College of Ohio.' The portentous stillness recurred, and was not interrupted until I reminded the gentlemen of their designs. Mr. Slack, who is blessed with stronger nerves, then rose, and adjusting himself to a firmer balance, put on a proper sanctimony, and ejaculated: 'I second the motion.' The crisis had now manifestly come; and learning that the gentlemen were ready to meet it, I put the question, which carried, in the classical language of Dr. Smith, '*Nemo contradicente*.' I could not do more than tender them a vote of thanks, nor less than withdraw; and performing both, the Doctor politely lit me down stairs." (Mansfield's Memorics, p. 170.)

There seems to be no question that this action was a great shock to the public mind as well it might have been and this particularly brought about the end of the institution for a time. There had been in attendance 30 pupils during the first year and during the following year, when Dr. Jesse Smith and another colleague attempted to carry on a course of lectures there was but a handful of pupils. The Legislature at the session of 1822-23 thereupon amended the charter and appointed a new board of trustees with General Harrison at its head, and to this board was given the power of electing and dismissing members of the faculty. The college was revived the next year with an attendance of 15, which increased the following year to 30, and then to 80, and a few years later was as large as 131, making 1,019 pupils in the 16 years from 1819 to 1834. The medical war, however, filled the town and divided it into parties and the bitterness on this subject lasted for many years. An attempt to found a "Medical Department of Miami University" was made in 1831 by Dr. Drake and others, but the old school took in four of the professors, including Drake, and thus broke up the scheme.

In 1834-35 there was sent to the Legislature a petition for a reform of the institution; this was signed by a number of prominent physicians of Cincinnati and the neighborhood. A new board was provided for by the Legislature and this board sent out a circular asking physicians their views as to the inefficiency of the college. The replies caused the report to be made by the board that the depressed condition of the institution was due to "the dissensions of individuals composing the faculty at different times and the want of scientific reputation in the teachers." Thereupon an attempt was made to reorganize the faculty and Dr. Drake and several of his friends were offered chairs, but as several of the old professors were to be kept, and these were the ones against whom was the greatest complaint, this scheme fell through. As a result of this attempt came about the revival of the Cincinnati College. In May, 1835, a resolution, offered by Dr. Joshua Martin, was passed by the board of trustees of that institution, reciting the unsuccessful attempt to improve the condition of the Medical College of Ohio and resolving to establish a medical department of the Cincinnati College. As a result of this a faculty including Drs. J. W. McDowell, Samuel D. Gross,

Horatio G. Jameson, Landon C. Rives, James B. Rogers, John P. Harrison, Daniel Drake and John L. Riddell was selected. As Dr. Jameson did not take his place, the chair, that of surgery, was filled by Dr. Willard Parker. The projectors of this movement were Drs. Drake, Rives, McDowell and Gross.

In connection with the medical department, Dr. Drake and his associates contemplated an entire reorganization of the college in which should be included a law department and a faculty of arts. The Cincinnati Law School had been founded in 1833 by John C. Wright, Timothy Walker and Edward King, a most able body of instructors. King and Walker were then partners. Both had been educated in the East, the latter at the Harvard Law School. The first term of this, the first law school west of the Alleghanies, began October 8, 1833, with 17 students, one of whom was the son of Dr. Drake, —Charles D. Drake, afterwards Senator from Missouri, chief justice of the Court of Claims and author of "Drake on Attachment." General King had subsequently died and upon the revival of the college, this school was made a department of that institution as the Law School of the Cincinnati College. The faculty were John C. Wright, Joseph S. Benham and Timothy Walker. This institution is the only department of the old college that has survived and to-day, as a result of the union of May, 1897, it forms a department of the present University of Cincinnati.

The literary department of the college survived but a few years. The faculty as finally constituted was composed of a most interesting and able set of instructors. At its head as president and professor of moral and intellectual philosophy was Rev. William H. McGuffey, a man of experience as an educator and of great energy and zeal in the cause of education. Ormsby M. Mitchel became professor of mathematics and astronomy. His reputation as an educator, astronomer and soldier has become national. Asa Drury was professor of ancient languages, a man of great tact as a teacher, who subsequently became a professor of the Baptist Theological Seminary in Covington and later the head of a private school in that city. Charles L. Telford was professor of rhetoric and belles lettres. He was "in no way a common person; he had uncommon talents, both of nature and self culture. Tall, erect, with dark hair and clear dark eyes his carriage was manly, dignified and commanding. In this respect he was one of a few whom nature has formed not to be reduced to the ordinary level by the want of gravity and dignity. * * * He was a fine writer and with a clear voice and good address he was also a graceful orator. * * * He was a pure character; he was upright; he was conscientious. In all these respects he was without fear and without reproach. He was entirely reliable; and in integrity and fidelity, was a model in these days of laxity and irreligion." (Mansfield's Drake, p. 291.)

Telford was subsequently, in 1847, appointed one of the professors of the Cincinnati Law School. He died, while yet young, of consumption. He seems to have been one of those young men who make a most marked impression upon their contemporaries both for ability and character and whose early death make all who know them feel that great opportunities for usefulness have been cut off. Telford's name is always mentioned by writers of his times with the greatest respect, admiration and affection.

Edward D. Mansfield, the journalist and historian, was the professor of constitutional history. Lyman Harding was principal of the preparatory department and Joseph Herron of the primary department. With such a faculty Mansfield thought, as Dr. Gross did of the medical department, that they should have succeeded. For a time they did and the college contained at one time as many as 160 pupils, but being without endowment of any kind and without revenue except such as had been received from tuition the institution was unable to carry the burden. "After lingering a few years its light went out; the professors separated; and the college name attached to its walls only attests that such an institution once existed."

The lease from the First Presbyterian Church had stipulated for certain gratuitous annual instruction and as the institution had been unable to give this instruction for some years, the church trustees attempted to obtain a surrender of the lease. This resulted in litigation which was compromised in 1840. By the terms of the compromise the college released to the church the southern part of the lot. It received a deed for its north 140 feet,—the lot on which stood for so many years the College Building now replaced by the new Emery sky-scraper. The old building was destroyed by fire January 19, 1845, and all that survives through many years of the institution is the Cincinnati Law School, now incorporated with the Law Department of the University of Cincinnati.

THE HIGH SCHOOLS,—OLD WOODWARD AND HUGHES.

A most important part of the educational system of Cincinnati is contributed by the high schools, Woodward and Hughes, named for their founders, and that child of recent birth the Walnut Hills High School.

Among the earliest of the pioneers who came to Cincinnati were Levi and William Woodward, two sons of Elias Woodward of Connecticut and of a mother Lydia Cliff, a sister of the mother of Lorenzo Dow. Levi's name is among the list of those who purchased land here in 1789 and 1790; William came here in the fall of 1791. He took part in one of the expeditions against the Indians. In the year 1792 he purchased from his brother a farm in the northeastern part of the city which extended from where is now Hunt street to Liberty and from Main to Broadway. He built here on Webster street between Main and Sycamore the house which stood as a landmark for more than half a century, using in its construction the timber from old flat-boats and wooden pins in lieu of nails. During this same year he married Jane McGowan, who died within the twelvemonth. Some six years later he took a trip to his old home in Connecticut, a perilous and laborious journey in those days.

Among the early victims of the marauding Indians was James Cutter, who was killed while at work on his farm near the present site of the Cincinnati Hospital. In 1801 William Woodward became the guardian for Cutter's daughter Abigail, a young girl of about 15 years, who was quite an heiress for those times. She owned land on the north side of Fifth street between Main and Walnut, also the southeast corner of Fifth and Main streets and a number of out-lots northwest of the city and other strips on Sycamore street. She also had $2,000 in money and at a later time more money came to her from her father's people in the East. Mr. Woodward took excellent charge of Miss Cutter's estate and also of his ward, and two years later, in 1803, he made her his wife. Abigail street took its name from this young woman, as Cutter street did from her father. The old house was not considered pretentious enough for people of such consequence and in 1816 a commodious brick house, one of the handsomest houses of that time, was built which is still standing in part at the northeast corner of Main and Webster streets. Several children were born to them but all died young. With the property already acquired by Mr. Woodward and that brought by his wife as a foundation he succeeeded in accumulating a large fortune. He engaged in farming and also carried on the occupation of tanning on the northern outskirts of the town on the south side of Liberty street east of Sycamore. He engaged in trading ventures down the Ohio and made many investments in real estate. He was a large contributor to public enterprises and especially to the First Presbyterian Church of which he was a member and to the Lane Seminary fund. At the time of his death in his 66th year, his real estate was valued at $230,000 and his personalty at more than $28,000. As early as the year 1819 Woodward gave some attention to the matter of schools for poor children, but it was not until 1826 that he made any actual move in this direction. In this as in all other matters he consulted his friend Samuel Lewis and as a result in that year he transferred to two trustees, Samuel Lewis and his nephew Osmond Cogswell, some seven acres of land on Sycamore street north of the present site of Hunt street. A little later he gave more than an acre in addition for a school house and on this land was erected the old Woodward College building and its successor, the present Woodward High School building. By the terms of the gift its purpose was to maintain a free school for the education of the poor children of the city of Cincinnati in reading, writing, arithmetic and English grammar. This apparent discrimination in favor of the poor for a time seemed a drawback but the terms of the gift were afterwards altered in this particular. On January 24, 1827, an act was passed by the Legislature providing that Samuel Lewis, Osmond Cogswell and Jonathan Pancoast be trustees of the land under the name of the "Trustees of the Woodward Free Grammar School." They and their successors were authorized to hold and use other property which might be granted to them for similar purposes. The act provided for the admission of children between the age of five and sixteen years who had no parents able to provide for their instruction or whose parents or relatives refused to do so. Other children, however, could be admitted upon payment of reasonable compensation. On March 24, 1828, Lewis and Cogswell as trustees accepted the deed of confirmation from Woodward carrying into effect the previous deed and the last mentioned act. In May, 1828, Lewis Howell was formally elected by the City Council as trustee to act with Lewis and Cogswell. Two years later, May 25, 1830, Woodward modified

the trust so as to allow the trustees to establish a high school and on December 16th of the same year he conveyed the land for the building, adding to the three trustees already mentioned Oliver Lovell and J. P. Foote. To Lewis and Cogswell, the life trustees, was given the privilege of each educating two pupils in the high school free of expense.

The first load of earth excavated for the cellar of the new building was drawn away by Mr. Woodward himself and he had the pleasure of living to see the opening exercises on October 24, 1831. He died January 23, 1833, and was buried in the cemetery on 12th street now Washington Park. Subsequently his remains with those of his wife were removed to the stone vault in front of the Woodward High School building over which was erected the bronze statue of William Woodward which was unveiled October 24, 1878, by Mrs. Samuel Lewis the widow of his dearest friend.

The first teacher selected was T. J. Wheelock, who accepted the position of professor of mathematics with a salary not exceeding $1,500 on June 6, 1831.

The school opened on October 24, 1831, with the faculty composed of Wheelock, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy; Claudius Bradford, professor of languages; and H. L. Rucker, professor of the academic department. The tuition fee varied from five to nine dollars a quarter and the majority of the early students paid tuition. No one but those who had charge of the admission knew who were pay students and who were charity students. Dr. Joseph Ray, subsequently so well known as the author of Ray's "Mathematical Series," was added as a teacher in the preparatory department. The charter was amended January 7, 1836, so as to provide for a collegiate department.

In September, 1832, Thomas Johnson Matthews was elected the first president of Woodward. This head of one of Cincinnati's most distingnished families was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, January 26, 1788, of Quaker parents. He came from Philadelphia to Cincinnati in 1818. He devoted himself to teaching and was associated at times with John L. Talbott and Milo G. Williams. In 1823 he was elected to a professorship in Transylvania University and resided there until his election to the presidency of Woodward High School. During his residence in Lexington he surveyed the line between Kentucky and Tennessee and the Cumberland Gap and Tennessee River and also laid ont a railroad from Lexington to Frankfort. After serving as president of Woodward for three years, he resigned to become an officer with the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company. In 1845 he became professor of mathematics and astronomy in the Miami University and retained this position until his resignation on account of ill health in June, 1852. He died in Cincinnati November 10, 1852.

Among his children were Justice Stanley Matthews, Judge Samuel R. Matthews, C. Bently Matthews and Charles E. Matthews, who was a pupil under his father at Woodward and some years later taught in that institution. President Matthews was succeeded by Benjamin P. Aydelott, a Philadelphian, born January 7, 1795. He first studied medicine and afterwards theology and came to Cincinnati as rector of Christ Church in May, 1828. He was elected president of Woodward High School in April, 1835, and retained the position for 10 years at the end of which time, having joined the Presbyterian Church, he became pastor of the Lane Seminary Church. He died in Cincinnati, September 10, 1880.

Thomas J. Biggs, the third and last of Old Woodward's presidents, born in 1787, was a Philadelphian, a graduate of Princeton and pastor of various Presbyterian churches and finally a professor in Lane Seminary. He subsequently was elected president of the Cincinnati College but at the burning of the College Building he was chosen in October, 1845, president of Woodward, which position he held until the school was reorganized in 1851.

Two of the best known of the instructors of Woodward were Dr. Joseph Ray and William H. McGuffey. Dr. Ray, a Pennsylvanian, born in 1807, and a graduate of the Medical College of Ohio in 1829, was induced to give up his medical career to accept the position of teacher of arithmetic at Woodward in November, 1831. Three years later he became professor of the subject and retained the position during the college organization. He was also member of the Woodward High School faculty from 1851 to the time of his death in 1865. His series of mathematical text-books have been among the most successful educational works published in this country.

William Holmes McGuffey, also a Pennsylvanian, born in 1800, a graduate of Washington College and subsequently professor of ancient languages in Miami University, was for some time the most popular teacher and lecturer in the Western States. He was elected president of Cincinnati College in 1836, of Ohio University

in 1839, and occupied a professorship in Woodward from 1843 to 1845. During the last named year he accepted the chair of moral philosophy in Virginia where he remained until his death, May 4, 1873. McGuffey's "Readers" are known throughout the length and breadth of the land.

During this period several efforts were made to unite the Hughes and Woodward funds and also overtures were made to unite this school with the Cincinnati College but there were no results from these efforts at the time.

Samuel Lewis, to whom the city is so much indebted in connection with the cause of education, was born March 17, 1799, at Falmouth, Massachusetts, and with his father's family settled in Ohio in 1813. In 1819 he entered the clerk's office under Maj. Daniel Gano. While there he studied the law and was admitted to the bar in 1822. Throughout his life he took a great interest in educational matters and on March 30, 1837, was appointed superintendent of common schools of the State of Ohio. While holding this position he laid the foundation of the common schools of the State of Ohio. He was also known as an ardent anti-slavery man, was chairman of an anti-slavery convention in 1841 and presided over the convention that nominated the "Liberty Ticket" of the same year. He was a nominee of this party for the governorship in 1846 and again in 1851 and in 1853. He was the president of the National Liberty Convention in Buffalo in 1847. In early life Mr. Lewis connected himself with a Methodist Church and was licensed as a local preacher and became well known as a popular and effective speaker. Throughout his entire career he was a public spirited citizen of the best type. He died July 28, 1854.

Adjoining the farm of William Woodward in the early days of the 19th century was that of an English shoemaker whose name will ever belong in Cincinnati's hall of fame. Very little is known of the life of Thomas Hughes. It is said that he was an Englishman born of Scotch parentage not far from the border line of Wales. Just when he came to Cincinnati does not seem to be known. He spoke but seldom of his early life and the name of his wife who had died in early life he never mentioned. One reason for this commonly given is that he was unhappily married. His friend and neighbor Woodward said that his reticence was due to the deep sorrow caused by the early death of his wife. His little farm of some 30 acres was on the hillside north of the old corporation line and here Hughes lived alone in a humble log cabin a little north of Liberty and west of Sycamore. His only companions were a sorrel dog "Dick," a sorrel pony "Joe" and a pet hen "Molly" and several other chickens. His sign hung up in the cabin told that he did repairing and mending of shoes. One morning, however, a friend, Peter Melindy, happened to come upon him at his house and found him still in bed. He claimed not to be ill but was finally prevailed upon to go to Melindy's home and look at a horse. He was never able to return to his shop and in the house of John and Peter Melindy, west of Main and south of Liberty, he died September 26, 1824. He was buried in the old burying ground on 12th street and afterwards his body was removed to Spring Grove Cemetery where it is surmounted by the Hughes Monument. A few days before his death Hughes made a will by which he left all his property to William Woodward, William Greene, Nathan Guilford, Elisha Hotchkiss and Jacob Williams as trustees to be applied to the maintenance and support of a school or schools. This is the oldest of all bequests for education now available. In 1827 the land was laid out into lots and since that time has been leased on perpetual ground rents for the benefit of the school. During the first 10 years the income was used to pay for the education of indigent pupils in the Woodward College and it was not until after the time covered by this chapter that anything was done with relation to the building of a school house.

The property left by the will of Hughes was not considerable in value. It embraced 27 acres of hillside land worth five or six hundred dollars and it is said has never produced more than $2,000 annual income. It was at first valuable merely for pastures and stone quarries but afterwards when laid out in city lots it became more valuable. It covers about 10 squares extending from Schiller street up to Mount Auburn between Main and Sycamore with two lots below Schiller.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Another successful institution of those days was Dr. John Locke's Cincinnati Female Academy which was established in 1823. The Directory of 1825 tells us that this academy had met with uninterrupted success and had had two annual examinations at which gold and silver medals and premiums about 30 in number had been awarded. In addition to the principal, among the instructors were Col. Julien Denis teacher of French, and the Misses Mary Bliss, Sally Douglass, Sarah Loring, Amanda Wilson and Narcissa Ruter, teachers of music, needlework, penman-

ship and the preparatory department respectively. In 1829 appears the well known name of J. Tosso teacher of music. Practical instruction in the science of botany was given in the summer season at the garden of Nicholas Longworth, which contained a variety of ornamental, indigenous and exotic plants very suitable for the purpose. This institution was located in the new and commodious building on Walnut street between Third and Fourth. The price of tuition was from four to ten dollars a quarter, exclusive of music and French. The fair pupils were given a vacation of four weeks after the annual examinations in August. "The plan of the institution embraces an extended circle of female education. The Principal has adopted the demonstration method of teaching, by which the knowledge of things instead of words alone is imparted. The exercises, in relation to things of quantity, are such that the eye measures, the hand delineates, the reason compares and the tongue describes at the same moment." Certainly a most valuable series of accomplishments for any woman. This method of instruction was said to be on the plan of Pestalozzi; the public were given to understand that the idea that this system tended to infidelity would seem to be unfounded. "Abstractly it appears to have no immediate connection with the doctrines of the Bible." (Cincinnati in 1826, p. 42.)

It took four years for the young ladies to achieve this astonishing series of accomplishments and it was noted as a remarkable fact that not one of the several hundred pupils who had been members of the academy since its establishment had died and but few during the period of their membership had been seriously afflicted with disease. This institution continued in existence for many years. The effects of the education so carefully described for young women are indicated by Mrs. Trollope who visited the school:

"Cincinnati contains many schools, but of their rank or merit I had little opportunity of judging. The only one I visited was kept by Dr. Locke, a gentleman who appears to have liberal and enlarged opinions on the subject of female education. * * * I attended the annual public exhibition of this school, and perceived, with some surprise, that the higher branches of science were among the studies of the pretty creatures I saw assembled there. One lovely girl of sixteen took her degree in mathematics, and another was examined in moral philosophy. They blushed so sweetly, and looked so beautifully puzzled and confounded, that it might have been difficult for an abler judge than I was to decide how far they merited the diplomas they received."

The daughters of the most prominent citizens attended this school and at the close of the examination in 1824 we find that prizes were awarded as follows: The gold medal to Miss Amanda Drake for general scholarship, silver medals to Miss Mary Longworth for excellence in moral philosophy and to Misses Sarah Loring, Jane Loring, Frances Wilson, Jane Keyes, Eliza Longworth, Celina Morris, Charlotte Rogers, Mary Rogers, Elizabeth Hamilton and Juliet Burnet for high standing in other subjects.

Another school mentioned in the early accounts was the Female Boarding School of the Misses Bailey on Broadway between Market and Columbia streets which in 1826 was said to be the oldest school of the character in the city. In this school one of the instructors was Frederick Eckstein, the "Father of Cincinnati Art."

Another well known institution was the Cincinnati Female School or Cincinnati Female Institution which, conducted by Messrs. Albert and John W. Picket, occupied quarters in the south wing of the Cincinnati College Building. In this institution the analytic or inductive system was followed as being peculiarly fitted to the minds of young women. The studies were divided into four departments comprising all the practical and ornamental branches of female education and the location of these gentlemen in Cincinnati was considered a matter of public interest. Both of the principals were men of standing in the educational world where they were known because of a series of school books published by them. The elder was a member of that charmed circle known as the College of Teachers and of him Mansfield says:

"Albert Picket, president of the College of Teachers, was a venerable, gray-haired man, who had been for fifty years a practical teacher. * * * * He was a most thorough teacher, and a man of clear head, and filled with zeal and devotion for the profession of teaching. He was a simple-minded man, and I can say of him that I never knew a man of more pure, disinterested zeal in the cause of education. He presided in the college with great dignity, and in all the petty controversies which arose poured oil on the troubled waters." (Mansfield's Drake, p. 238.)

In 1836 this school, then called Picket's Female Academy, seems to have been located on the southeast corner of Vine and Fifth streets. This institution appears as the Cincinnati Female In-

stitute in the Directory of 1840. We are told in a local paper of April, 1830, that the examinations and graduating exercises of the school were continued for three days. There were at that time 150 young ladies in the school. Eleven gold medals were gracefully distributed in the presence of a crowded audience by D. K. Este and addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Dennison and Rev. Timothy Flint, both of which are summarized in the journal,—Flint's *Monthly Western Review*. For a time the Pickets edited the educational journal known as the *Western Academician* and later the *Educational Disseminator*.

Rev. C. B. McKee kept the Cincinnati English and Classical Academy on Third street near the Post Office from 1826 to 1829. This school comprised preparatory, English, scientific and classical departments.

Another school mentioned in 1826 was that of Rev. Elijah Slack, president of the college, which occupied the rooms of the north wing of the Cincinnati College Building. This seems to have been distinguished for its valuable apparatus. We are told in fact that at this time there were about 50 schools in the city. In addition to those already named some of the more important ones were under the care of Mr. Cathcart, M. G. Williams (on Third between Main and Sycamore), Mr. Kinmont, Mr. Talbert (on Fifth between Vine and Race streets), Mr. Winwright, Mr. Chute, Mr. Wing and Mr. Morecraft.

The principal of these schools was probably that of Alexander Kinmont, the Scotchman who came to Cincinnati from Pennsylvania probably in 1826. His school in 1829 was at the corner of Sixth and Main and included a preparatory class and two departments, one covering mathematics, classics and the general branches of education and the other particularly devoted to the Spanish and French languages and the higher branches of English education. Of the head of this school, also one of the College of Teachers, Mansfield speaks as follows:

"Alexander Kinmont might be called an apostle of classical learning. If others considered the classics necessary to an education, he thought them the one thing needful, the pillar and the foundation of solid learning. For this he contended with the zeal of martyrs for their creed; and if ever the classics received aid from the manner in which they were handled, they received it from him. He was familiar with every passage of the great Greek and Roman authors, and eloquent in their praise. When he spoke upon the subject of classical learning, he seemed to be animated with the spirit of a mother defending her child. He spoke with heart-warm fervor, and seemed to throw the wings of his strong intellect around his subject.

"Mr. Kinmont was a Scotchman, born near Montrose, Angusshire. He very early evinced bright talents, and having but one arm, at about twelve years of age was providentially compelled to pursue the real bent of his taste and genius toward learning. In school and college he bore off the first prizes, and advanced with rapid steps in the career of knowledge. * * *

"Kinmont made a profound impression upon those who knew him; and to me he had the air and character of a man of superior genius, and (what is very rare) of one whose learning was equal to his genius." (Mansfield's Drake, pp. 238-240.)

It is said when Kinmont first came to the city which must have been before 1827, a professorship was offered him in the Cincinnati College for a salary of $2,000 a year, a very high salary for that time. He preferred however to be independent as he did not wish to be directed by a faculty or by trustees. "Think of my being told how to teach school by a set of professional donkeys." His academy was located on Race street between Fifth and Longworth streets and his name and fame survived long in the memory of his fellow citizens and of his scholars. After his death his widow continued as a school teacher for some years.

Another of the earlier schools for young ladies was that of Mr. and Mrs. James Ryland at the corner of Fourth and Sycamore which was established in the latter part of the "twenties" and was maintained for almost 30 years. It was afterwards at Fifth and Vine streets and stood later on the west side of Walnut between Fourth and Fifth streets and later on Fourth west of Vine street. Mrs. Ryland who was the principal figure in this school was an Englishwoman of culture who succeeded in attracting to her school the larger part of the pupils of the Western Female Institute founded by the two daughters of Lyman Beecher, Catharine and Harriet, about the year 1833. This institution was also on the corner of Fourth and Sycamore streets in the rooms originally occupied by the Ryland school. The school was subsequently carried on by Miss Mary Dutton of Hartford, Connecticut, who finally returned to New England, leaving her pupils to the care of the Rylands.

In 1829 a classical school was established by

J. F. Finley in the Cincinnati College Building. This school apparently lasted but a short time.

Another school for young ladies was kept by Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Truesdell on Walnut street near the Enon Baptist Church while the Misses Wood kept a similar school on Pike between Symmes and Fifth streets and Mr. Dickinson kept the monitorial school in the Cincinnati College edifice. In the Directory of 1829 appears the name of L. C. Levin who kept a classical school we are told at Sixth and Vine streets. His pupils took part in a parade on July Fourth of that year. This school is supposed to have been on the site of the present Hulbert Block. An account of this corner where afterwards was the Gazette Building and now is the Hulbert Block was given in the historical number of the paper published April 26, 1879:

"The very first building on this lot was a school house, built more than fifty years ago. There are many men and women in Cincinnati who have vivid recollections of Wing's school house, which stood on the southeast corner of Sixth and Vine. It was a frame building, a high story or story and a half. The entrance was on Sixth street, and the floor was constructed like that of a theatre, rising from the south end of the building to the north. The teacher occupied a sort of stage at the south end, and by this arrangement had before his eyes every pupil. The boys occupied the east side, and the girls the west side, next to Vine street. William Wing was the founder and builder of this school. He died soon after this school was opened, and then Edward Wing, his son, took up the work and kept the school going for a long time. The house being well adapted to giving shows, or exhibitions, as they were called, Mr. Wing frequently gave that sort of amusement to his pupils and patrons. At one of these, Mr. W. P. Hulbert, then a mere lad, played the part of William Tell's son, to the late S. S. L'Hommedieu's William Tell, in the thrilling drama which introduces the exciting scene of shooting the apple off the boy's head. To the unerring aim of Master L'Hommedieu's arrow, and to the heroic bravery of Master Hulbert, who endured the ordeal without putting himself in range of the arrow, are we, perhaps, indebted for the present Gazette Building.

"This pioneer Wing school house became one of the first school-houses of the public or common-school system. George Graham, a man who carries more knowledge of Cincinnati in his head than any man living, was one of the trustees of the common schools, and he rented this school building for the use of the Second Ward school. Here Mr. Graham appeared frequently as an examiner, for he was an active man in those days, and knew how necessary it was to inaugurate strict discipline. The common schools were new, and were not popular. The name 'common' was distasteful. Mr. Graham personally examined every pupil in the schools. He popularized the system by causing all the teachers and pupils to appear, once a year at least, in procession through the streets, and soon had the pleasure of seeing the common school system regarded as one of the institutions deserving the highest esteem."

Another school mentioned as early as 1829 was that of Nathaniel Holley whose academy on Western row between Fifth and Longworth continued in existence for some years. The celebrated novelist, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, established a popular female seminary on Third street east of Broadway. Associated with her was her husband Nicholas Marcellus Hentz, a Frenchman who had studied medicine and learned the art of miniature painting in Paris and emigrated from Paris in 1816 at the age of 19. He had taught French and painting in various parts of the East, being for two years associated with George Bancroft in his school at Northhampton. About this time he married the daughter of Gen. John Whiting. For the four years preceding 1830 he was professor of modern languages and belles lettres in the University of North Carolina. In the following year he moved to Covington and in 1832 or 1833 with his wife he took charge of the seminary mentioned above. Unfortunately they did not remain very long, but during their residence here they made a most marked impression. Subsequently they conducted schools in Alabama, Georgia and Florida to which points they had been obliged to move on account of the health of Professor Hentz. In the social circle described by Mansfield, Mrs. Hentz was conspicuous both in person and manners and none saw her without admiring. While at Covington Mrs. Hentz, who had written a poem and novel and a tragedy before she was 12 years old, competed for a $500 prize offered for a play by the Arch Street Theatre in Philadelphia. The prize was won by her for the tragedy of "DeLara or the Moorish Bride" which was produced on the stage and afterwards published. Another tragedy "Lamorah or the Western Wilds" was acted at Cincinnati and subsequently published. She also wrote another tragedy and many stories and novels of which 93,000 volumes were sold in

three years, a large number for that time. The scene of her tragedy "Lamorah" was laid on the banks of the Ohio and the heroine was a love-sick Indian squaw. Two daughters of the Hentzes achieved distinction in later years in the literary world, one of whom, Carolina, was born in Cincinnati during the residence of the parents here. Both Professor and Mrs. Hentz died at Marianna, Florida, in 1856.

In the early "thirties" in addition to the schools already described mention may be made of those of A. M. Bolton on Elm street, Jacob Borton on West Fifth street, J. Jones at Fifth and Vine streets, Andrew Donough on Main street, the Perkins School on Third and the Woodbury School on Fifth street. There was also an Adelpha Seminary with Thomas H. Quinan as principal on Walnut street and a female academy of Mrs. Tallant and Miss Davis on Fourth street and a school of Mrs. Comstock on Sixth street. A little more pretentious was the Cincinnati Academy at Fourth and Walnut streets in which W. Hopwood was the professor of mathematics and languages and J. L. and David L. Talbott, professors in the English department.

In 1836 appears the name of a more distinguished man, at the head of O. M. Mitchel's Institute of Science and Language at the corner of Broadway and Third.

Deming's Academy was in the basement of the Second Presbyterian Church and that of J. W. Johnson on the northwest corner of Sixth and Race. E. Stone, an accountant, kept a commercial academy at the northeast corner of Fourth and Main streets. In the directory of the same year (1836), besides the female academies of Picket, Ryland, Tallant, Dr. Locke, Comstock, Wood, Dutton, and Tappan, are mentioned those of Mrs. Wright on Walnut near Third, Mrs. Hopwood on Walnut between Second and Third and Mrs. Lanphear on Sixth between Walnut and Vine.

In the school of Milo G. Williams already mentioned, in addition to the usual courses were taught manual training and the principles of the United States Constitution. This was the first technical school in the city. Mr. Williams afterwards moved to Dayton where he founded the first professedly technical school in the West.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Of Cincinnati owe their being to Nathan Guilford who was not only the author of the laws which made possible their organization, but was the leading spirit in keeping up interest in the matter. A name to be associated with that of Guilford for all times is that of Micajah T. Williams, the father of internal improvements in the State of Ohio. He and Guilford associated themselves together and joined their causes. Another name that should stand with these is that of Samuel Lewis.

Nathan Guilford was a native of Massachusetts and a graduate of Yale, who began the practice of the law in Cincinnati about 1816. He immediately took an interest in the matter of public education and joined hands with Samuel Lewis and other advocates of the system. He published a letter in 1822 advocating a general tax for the purpose of supporting schools which was published by the General Assembly of the next year. By reason of his interest in the matter, he was elected to the Senate for the express purpose of securing the enactment of a law that would create adequate means of education. With the assistance of Ephraim Cutler of Marietta he succeeded in passing through the Legislature the act of February 1, 1825, which authorized the assessment of one-half mill on the value of all taxable property. Strangely enough the law was much opposed by the larger tax payers of Cincinnati, by the proprietors of private schools and by the very class that it was intended to benefit who objected to having their children known as charity scholars. The story is told of a wealthy citizen who upbraided one of those who had voted for the law on the ground that he had sacrificed the interests of his fellow citizens and had mortgaged all their property irredeemably and forever. Guilford, Lewis and Williams as well as others took up the cause and it was not long until the great majority of thinking people began to favor the common schools. The bill was however inadequate and no special result came from it. Col. Andrew Mack introduced into the Senate during the sessions of 1828 and 1829 a bill to amend the charter of the city. The friends of education took this opportunity to obtain for the city the right to organize her own schools and pay for their maintenance by local taxation. This bill which became a law permitted the Council to divide the city into 10 districts and at the expense of the city to provide for the support of common schools, to purchase land and build school houses and in addition to the tax of a mill on a dollar for the purchase of sites and erection of buildings to levy an additional mill for teachers and fuel. The schools were placed under the direction of a Board of Trustees and Visitors to be chosen annually on the first Monday in April by the quali-

fied voters of the city and this board was to appoint six citizens and examiners. The trustees elected for the first year were: Nathan Guilford, David Root, Calvin Fletcher, Oliver M. Spencer and J. Buckley. Oliver M. Spencer became the first president. The examiners appointed were Timothy Flint, Henry Starr, Bellamy Storer, Jesse Kimball, Enos Woodruff and Lewis Howell. (Directory of 1829.)

According to the official minute book at the City Hall, at a meeting at Guilford's house in July, 1829, Messrs. Flint and Howell were appointed examiners for three years, Starr and Calvin Washburn for two years and Bellamy Storer and Enos Woodruff for one year. Nathan Guilford acted as chairman of this meeting.

The original buildings were of brick or stone two stories high and intended to contain two school rooms each. One stood on the river bank near the Front Street Pumping Works and the other on Sycamore and Fifth. There were 70 or 80 pupils and two teachers, Stephen Wheeler and J. F. Easterbrook. A little later a building was acquired on Franklin street and one on Congress street. Later one on Fourth near Smith was acquired; this was known as the "Frogtown" school. Another was acquired on Race near Front. The school buildings were utterly inadequate and were more calculated to encourage the spread of disease than that of education. It was at this time that George Graham, one of Cincinnati's most philanthropic citizens, came forward and employed an architect to draw the design of a "Model Schoolhouse" which was built by him on his own lot on the west side of Race between Fourth and Fifth streets. In order to catch the public eye the house was surmounted by a cupola. Graham after the completion of the building offered the whole property to the Council for the cost of the building. They refused at first to pay the amount but finally accepted the school house, paying for all except the cost of the cupola. This building was completed in the summer of 1833. Nine others patterned after it were afterwards built at the cost of a little over $96,000. They were of brick, two stories high and with two rooms on each floor. The boys occupied the lower floor and the girls the upper one. George Graham, too, suggested the cultivation of the public interest in the common schools by having examinations open to the public accompanied with speechmaking and parades. A very successful parade was held on July 4, 1833. Some of the teachers refused to march and were discharged for obstinancy. The number of pupils in the procession was estimated at less than 2,000. (There were but 1,900 enrolled pupils in the schools.) In 1836 there were 44 teachers and 2,400 pupils and in 1841 nine public school houses, 60 teachers and 5,000 pupils.

There seems to have been no systematic course of study, but each trustee selected such a course of study as he thought proper. The books in use included Hall's "School Companion," Pierpoint's "National Reader," Ruter's "Arithmetic," Talbott's "Primary Geography," Parley's "First Book of History," Kirkham's "English Grammar," Webster's "Spelling Book and Alphabet."

At first there was no superintendent and the schools were controlled by the Board of Trustees composed of one member from each ward. In 1837 the number of members increased to two from each ward. The teachers' salaries were very low, the men receiving from $300 to $500 a year and the women from $200 to $250. No attempt was made at systematic grading or classification until 1836 and even then the system was not very definitely carried out.

The teachers formed a faculty association in 1836, which met twice a month to prepare plans for the improvement of the school and to hold conferences with the trustees. About this time the first step was taken towards uniting the common schools and the high schools. The trustees of Woodward High School offered to receive for that year for gratuitous instruction 10 boys from the common schools to be selected by the School Board.

Although the condition of the public schools during this period was somewhat chaotic and the mind of the people had not yet become entirely familiar with the idea of popular education, the progress made was sure and steady and enough to make possible the complete reorganization of the system in the beginning of the second half century of the city's existence upon a plan which has practically continued in operation to the present day.

The presiding officers of the board during this time were Oliver M. Spencer, Nathan Guilford, Peyton S. Symmes and Elam P. Langdon.

A description of the school parade of 1835 is given by Miss Martineau:

"The morning of the nineteenth shone brightly down on the festival of the day. It was the anniversary of the opening of the common schools. Some of the schools passed our windows in procession, their banners dressed with garlands, and

the children gay with flowers and ribands. A lady who was sitting with me remarked, 'this is our populace.' I thought of the expression months afterward, when the gentlemen of Cincinati met to pass resolutions on the subject of abolitionism, and when one of the resolutions recommended mobbing as a retribution for the discussion of the subject of slavery, the law affording no punishment for free discussion. Among those who moved and seconded these resolutions, and formed a deputation to threaten an advocate of free discussion, were some of the merchants who form the aristocracy of the place; and the secretary of the meeting was the accomplished lawyer whom I mentioned above, and who told me that the object of his life is law-reform in Ohio! The 'populace' of whom the lady was justly proud have, in no case that I know of, been the law-breakers, and in as far as the 'populace' means not 'the multitude,' but 'the vulgar,' I do not agree with the lady that these children were the populace. Some of the patrons and prize-givers afterward proved themselves 'the vulgar' of the city.

"The children were neatly and tastefully dressed. A great improvement has taken place in the costume of little boys in England within my recollection; but I never saw such graceful children as the little boys in America, at least in their summer dress. They are slight, active and free. I remarked that several were barefoot, though in other respects well clad; and I found that many put off shoes and stockings from choice during the three hot months. Others were barefoot from poverty—children of recent settlers and of the poorest class of the community.

"We set out for the church as soon as the procession had passed, and arrived before the doors were opened. A platform had been erected below the pulpit, and on it were seated the mayor and principal gentlemen of the city. The two thousand children then filed in. The report was read, and proved very satisfactory. These schools were established by a cordial union of various political and religious parties; and nothing could be more promising than the prospects of the institution as to funds, as to the satisfaction of the class benefited, and as to the continued union of their benefactors. Several boys then gave specimens of elocution, which were highly amusing. They seemed to suffer under no false shame and to have no misgiving about the effect of the vehement action they had been taught to employ. I wondered how many of them would speak in Congress hereafter. It seems doubtful to me whether the present generation of Americans are not out in their calculations about the value and influence of popular oratory. They ought certainly to know best; but I never saw an oration produce nearly so much effect as books, newspapers, and conversation. * * *

"Many prizes of books were given by the gentlemen on the platform and the exercises closed with an address from the pulpit."

LANE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

An institution whose name is inseparably connected with that of Cincinnati and which was organized during this period is Lane Theological Seminary. We are told that as early as 1819 Elnathan Kemper and Peter H. Kemper devoted eight acres of land on Walnut Hills for the support of the Walnut Hills Academy established that year by Rev. James Kemper on the manual labor principle. Here for five or six years the Greek and Latin languages were taught as well as the ordinary branches of education. This circumstance was an important one in determining the location of the seminary which was finally erected at this point.

In 1828, E. Lane and brother, merchants of New Orleans, and members of the Baptist Church, proposed to the Baptists of Cincinnati to lend assistance to a plan for the education of pious and indigent young men. The Baptists declined the proposition and then the suggestion was made that there should be a partnership affair, the Presbyterians also sharing the undertaking. This proposition the Presbyterians declined, whereupon the offer was made to them alone. At a meeting in the First Presbyterian Church, September 27, 1828, the proposition of Messrs. Lane was considered and the plan of the institution discussed. In October of the following year an association was formed to establish a seminary of learning. Samuel Caldwell offered to give 25 to 30 acres near the village of Carthage for a site. Elnathan Kemper offered to sell for the same purpose 100 acres on Walnut Hills for $7,500 and William Cary offered a farm on the pike between College Hill and Mount Pleasant, part of which he would donate and part he would sell for $1,650. While these offers were being considered, Elnathan Kemper on January 1, 1829, donated 60 acres on the north end of his farm and offered to sell 40 more at $4,000. This offer was accepted and the institution was incorporated February 11, 1829. From the outset it was planned to have a preparatory, a collegiate and a theological department. The course in the lat-

ter department was to be three years. George C. Beckwith of Lowell, Massachusetts, was called to take charge and he accepted and the Seminary was opened in Kemper's school house. Some $15,000 seems to have been subscribed for the institution in this neighborhood and Arthur Tappan of New York agreed to give $20,000 to endow a chair, provided Dr. Beecher could be obtained. John Tappan of Boston subscribed $10,000 and Dr. Daniel Waldo and sister subscribed $4,000 more for various professorships. The first building erected was the boarding house, which cost $35,000. This building erected in the summer of 1830 was destroyed by fire in 1868. The next structure undertaken was the dormitory which was begun in 1832 and built with money raised in Cincinnati. The chapel was finished some time before the year 1836.

Professor Beckwith came West but remained a very short time. He was sent East to solicit funds and in the fall of 1830 he resigned. Thereupon Dr. Lyman Beecher was appointed president and professor of didactic theology but did not accept until 1832. Dr. Thomas J. Biggs was also appointed professor of Christian history in 1831 and the following year Dr. Calvin E. Stowe was appointed to a professorship. Dr. Beecher retained his connection with the institution until 1850, at which time both he and Professor Stowe resigned.

Some of the conditions of the early days are interesting. The proposition was made in 1829 to board not less than 10 nor more than 25 orderly well behaved boys from November 10th to the 1st of May following. The table was to consist of a change in bread, vegetables, meats and soups. The lodging room was in the third story and was 40 feet long by 13 feet wide, well plastered and, commonly called the garret, was lighted by four small windows. There was also one large room with a fireplace common to all boarders and a dining room which the students had to warm at their own expense. The price of this luxury was $1.12½ a week, candles and bedding not included. Four years later the students petitioned for coffee but it was thought inexpedient to make such a radical change. Smoking of cigars was prohibited and students were forbidden to form connections by marriage on pain of dismissal. A cemetery was laid out in the neighborhood for the following among other reasons: "Inasmuch as those who are studying for the ministry need time and opportunity for meditation and self-examination, a cemetery in proximity to the institution will afford a favorable retirement for that purpose." The anti-slavery troubles in the institution have been discussed elsewhere.

THE CATHOLIC SCHOOL.

A Catholic parochial school was founded about 1821 and continued about 10 years, when Bishop Fenwick merged it into the Athenæum which was opened October 7, 1831, as a school for higher instruction. This was subsequently, in 1840, placed in charge of the Jesuit Fathers and finally became St. Xavier College.

THE CHURCHES.

The religious life of the community developed with the other phases of city life. During the year 1827 the First Presbyterian Church was considerably remodeled and in the following year a great revival was held in the church. The scene at that time is described in the sermon delivered at the commemoration service a half-century later by Rev. Dr. S. R. Wilson, a son of Rev. Joshua L. Wilson, who officiated in the church as assistant and pastor for 20 years, making the continuous service of father and son 53 years.

He was a boy of 10 years of age at the time of the revival and recollected vividly the scenes of that early day. "You must dismiss from your mind all the magnificence of to-day; reduce its population, and imagine this beautiful plateau covered to a large extent with trees, dotted with houses and garden-plats, while the environment of hills is covered with woods that form a beautiful background. The streets were shaded, and the heat which we now feel from building and pavement was not felt then. Take away this building and the surrounding buildings, and place there to the right a large space surrounded by tombs and tombstones, among which children played till the bell called them into the church. The church building accommodated one thousand two hundred persons on the lower floor; five hundred or six hundred more could be given room in the broad and long aisle, while the gallery had sittings for one thousand two hundred or one thousand five hundred. The pulpit was almost as high as the choir, and back of it was a vestry-room for prayer-meetings and Sunday-school."

This revival was the outcome of very deliberate

preparation and to assure its success two Tennessee clergymen, Revs. James Gallaher and Frederick A. Ross, were called in. One of them added to his power of preacher great ability as a singer. These two evangelists according to the story of one of them seemed to have been discouraged by the lack of interest but subsequently resort was had to the "Anxious Seat" which had never been tried in Ohio and as a result the meetings became very successful.

The same church was used again in 1835 for the celebration of the 47th anniversary of the settlement of Ohio where William M. Corry pronounced an oration of great power. A dinner was held afterwards at the Commercial Exchange but in deference to the temperance feeling at the time no wine or spirits were served.

In 1829 as already stated the Second Presbyterian Church began the erection of its new building on the lot on the south side of Fourth street between Vine and Race which had been purchased from the Bank of the United States for $5,000. The building was to cost $30,000 and the church experienced much difficulty in raising the money to pay its indebtedness. The bank finally obtained judgment, ejecting the church, but it was allowed to remain and was occupied by the church from the day of its dedication May 20, 1830, for 42 years or until April 28, 1872, when the congregation moved to its new church, the one now occupied by it at the southwest corner of Eighth and Elm streets.

Dr. Root, the first pastor, ceased his ministrations in the spring of 1830 and was succeeded by Dr. Lyman Beecher, president of Lane Theological Seminary, who occupied the pulpit for 11 years. During his pastorate the church increased rapidly in influence and eventually became the most powerful and wealthy congregation of Presbyterians in the city. Dr. Beecher, who is regarded by Dr. D. W. Rhodes as the largest figure in the first century of the religious life of Cincinnati, was at that time in the prime of his power and he soon became one of the most respected and influential citizens of the community. Not only this, but his presence in the city did much to fix upon it the attention of the whole country and to give to it the intellectual preeminence which during the middle part of the century won for it the title of the "Athens of America."

Beecher was born in New Haven, Connecticut, October 2, 1775, and was considered one of the foremost preachers of the day long before he came to Cincinnati. He was a great controversialist and had taken a most active part in the war against intemperance, in the Unitarian controversy and in the defection of Dr. Channing and others. Upon the establishment of Lane Seminary, he felt that this could be made a nucleus from which ideas could circulate throughout the whole country. Here could be trained young men who as ministers of the Gospel could become propagandists. After his arrival here he kept up his controversial writings, publishing among other things a tract calling attention to what he regarded as the danger of Roman Catholic supremacy in the West. His discussions in the Seminary with relation to the slavery question are referred to elsewhere. He was formally elected pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church March 11, 1833, although he had supplied the pulpit since his arrival in the city, November, 1832, and continued there until the fall of 1843, when he resigned. "His high reputation for talents and piety is matter of general history. He was a man of brilliant intellect, of untiring zeal in the cause, and of great usefulness. He was original and somewhat peculiar, both in manner and thought. In preaching, his most striking passages seemed the inspiration of the moment—when he raised his spectacles to his forehead, and his sparkling eyes to the audience, and something came forth which struck us like electricity. He was deeply reverential at heart, though sometimes his strong, abrupt language seemed almost to belie it; as on one occasion I remember he said in prayer, 'O Lord, keep us from despising our rulers, and keep them from acting so that we can't help it.'" (Wright's Memorial Address, p. 22.)

During his pastorate the Old and New School controversy, so-called, came to its head. The members of his church even before Mr. Beecher's arrival had by reason of sympathy for his predecessor, Rev. Mr. Root, drifted into the New School party. Upon Beecher's arrival the position of the church in this particular was confirmed and finally Beecher, who had been called a moderate Calvinist, was arraigned for trial for hypocrisy and heresy upon charges preferred by Rev. Joshua L. Wilson, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. The trial which followed took place in his own church and Beecher was

compelled to defend himself while burdened with the cares of his seminary, his church and his home, where at that time his wife was lying on her death bed. It has been said that the controversy was purely theological, as the accused and accuser had no personal contention. This is always the case in heresy trials, but the fact that there is no personal contention is not so apparent to the lay mind. In this case Beecher was acquitted. An appeal was taken to the General Synod, where he was again acquitted, but the controversy split the Presbyterian Church in twain. "Indeed," says Mr. Wright, "the controversy seems not to have been one belonging to common people, but rather one of theological science; and, if a layman may be allowed to say it, savored somewhat of the speculations of human reason on matters above human ken."

Dr. Beecher, it will be remembered, resigned his presidency of Lane Seminary in 1852, defeated in the high hopes that had actuated him in coming West. He returned to Boston but shortly afterwards made his home with his son, Henry Ward Beecher, in Brooklyn, where he died January 10, 1863, in his 88th year. During the last seven or eight years of his life his mind was clouded.

The first Presbyterian Church on Walnut Hills had been founded in 1819 and had for its pastor Rev. Peter H. Kemper, a relative of Rev. James Kemper, the pioneer preacher. For many years members of the Kemper family held the pulpit. In 1879 this church was united with the Lane Seminary Presbyterian Church, which had been organized August 13, 1831, and the two combined churches took the name of the First Presbyterian Church of Walnut Hills. Among other churches organized during this period was the Third Presbyterian Church, a child begotten of the revival of 1828-29, as the result of the revival labors of Rev. James Gallaher, who became first pastor; the Fourth Presbyterian Church, also a result of the revival, organized by Dr. Francis, which must either be identified with the old Fulton Church or with the defunct High Street Church dissolved by the Presbytery in 1859; the Fifth Presbyterian Church, organized March 29, 1831, by Rev. Mr. Stark, so long known as the Scotch Church and so long in occupation of the brick tabernacle at the corner of Clark and John streets. The Sixth Presbyterian Church was organized in April, 1831, as the result of a pulpit defense of the cause of American slavery as drawn from the Bible and a denunciation of those who agitated the subject of emancipation. In 1846 this church severed its connection with the Presbyterian Church and adopted the Congregational form of government; taking the name of the Vine Street Congregational Church. Its original home was at the southeast corner of Sixth and Vine streets. An early church was the First Presbyterian Church of the Eastern Liberties of Cincinnati, which died and was afterwards reorganized on February 8, 1831, with the name of the First Presbyterian Church of Fulton.

The Methodist Church sent out colonies, one of which built the church known as the "Old Brick Church" at the corner of Fourth and Plum. This church was also called by some the "Brimstone Corner." This church was built in 1822. The "Old Brick Church" eventually became too small for its congregation and in 1831 it was replaced by a mighty structure denominated as Wesley Chapel, for many years the largest congregation hall in the city. Here was delivered the address of John Quincy Adams and here many large societies held their reunions and in fact it was one of the centers of intellectual life.

Asbury Chapel was built at the head of Main street in the Northern Liberties, so-called, and McKendree Chapel was in Fulton, which had for many years as pastor Rev. Granville Moody. Asbury Chapel was finally consumed by fire, but a new structure was erected near its ruins on the south side of Webster street between Main and Sycamore. The "Old Brick Church" was finally succeeded by an edifice on Western row between Fourth and Fifth streets. In the Directory of 1836-37, in addition to Wesley Chapel, the Fourth Street Church, Asbury Chapel and McKendree Chapel already mentioned, there is given the African Church, east of Broadway between Sixth and Seventh. There were also two Methodist Protestant churches, including Burke's church and that on Sixth street between Vine and Race. These churches had been formed by the cessions of 1827, at which time many influential families left the old society and united with the new. Bishop Morris, who was stationed here in 1832 and 1833, gives us an insight into what was expected of a pas-

tor at that time. His parsonage, which was on Broadway near Fifth street, was poor and uncomfortable. His salary was $450, the last $50 being added as he was expected to entertain "comers and goers." To accommodate these comers and goers he thought it necessary to buy a cot, which he carried home on his own shoulders. It broke down and he carried it back for repairs, making three trips with this bed on his back to save drayage. Both his wife and daughter were in poor health and he could not afford to hire help. He procured, therefore, a washing machine which, with saw and ax, furnished him with sufficient exercise. His daughter was strong enough to prepare the clothes, change the water and rinse them when clean, while he turned the machine. Just at that time the water works were destroyed by fire and he was obliged to pay 25 cents a barrel for water, hauled from the river, for laundry purposes. Drinking water he carried in buckets from Spencer's well, a square and a half away.

In 1821 a new Enon Baptist Church was formed. In 1838 this church was called the First Baptist Church of Cincinnati. At that time it had its church on Baker street between Walnut and Vine. The other Baptist churches given in the Directory of 1836-37 are the Sixth Street Baptist Church, which had been on Sixth between Main and Walnut, but at that time was erecting a house of worship on Ninth between Vine and Race; the African Baptist Church on Western row between Second and Third, and the Campbellite Baptist Church on Sycamore between Fifth and Sixth. The First Baptist Church celebrated revivals in the year 1828, which so enlarged the society that a colony of 118 split off to form the Sycamore Street Church. This is the church which afterwards became the Campbellite Church and was later known as the Central Christian Church on Ninth street. The African Baptist Church resulted from 45 colored members leaving the First Church in 1835.

Christ Church (Protestant Episcopal), which had occupied the Baptist building on Sixth street, in 1835 built a new church on the present site of the church of that name. Rev. Samuel Johnston resigned in 1828 to form a new parish of St. Paul's, where he had 55 communicants the first year as against 32 at Christ Church. At the latter church, Rev. B. P. Aydelott took charge and occupied the pulpit until 1835, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. T. Brook of Georgetown, District of Columbia, who remained until 1847, when he resigned to accept a professorship at Gambier. A new building, erected on the lot 100 feet front and 130 feet deep which had been bought for $9,000, was built upon the plan of the famous old Stepney Church of London. During the building the society worshiped in the Mechanics' Institute Hall.

St. Paul's parish, formed in 1828, erected its church on Fourth street where the present St. Paul Building now stands. It remained there for 50 years, at which time the property was sold for $87,000. The bishop of the diocese during the period from 1819 until 1831 was the celebrated Philander Chase, a man of indomitable perseverance and great strength of will and the most energetic and successful pioneer of the Episcopal Church in the West. He was succeeded by another man of great power, Charles Pettit McIlvaine, who became Bishop of Ohio in 1832, which position he held until his death in 1873. During all these years he was "a distinctive force in his community, felt in all denominations and in the mass of people outside of all denominations." (Rev. D. W. Rhodes.)

The progress of the Roman Catholic Church and the building of its first cathedral has been described in the quotation from "Cincinnati in 1826." The Athenæum, subsequently called St. Xavier College, was established in 1831. Bishop Fenwick fell a victim to the cholera in 1832 and was succeeded by Bishop John Baptist Purcell, who in 1850 became Archbishop of the archdiocese, which position he retained until his death, July 4, 1883. Bishop Edward D. Fenwick was a native of Maryland, where he was born in 1768. He studied in Belgium and subsequently entered the Dominican order. After his ordination he was appointed professor and procurator of the Dominican College of Bornheim, where he had been educated. When Belgium was invaded by the French Revolutionists, he was thrown into prison and threatened with death. Proof of his American citizenship saved him and he joined a convent of his order in England. He finally came to the United States with three others of his order for the purpose of introducing that order into this country. In 1805 he traversed the entire Mississippi Valley on a tour of observation and the following year he purchased with his own private fortune a farm

in Kentucky, where he founded the Dominican Convent of St. Rose of Lima. For some years he lived almost constantly on horseback, penetrating the States of Ohio and Kentucky in every direction, laying the foundation of the Roman Catholic Church in the West. He had founded eight churches before building the first one in Cincinnati in 1819. In 1823 he made a trip to Europe for pecuniary aid and returned in 1826 with ample resources, with which he began the erection of a cathedral, a parochial school and convents of the Sisters of Charity and of the Dominican nuns. In 1831 he opened the Athenæum, afterwards known as the College of St. Francis Xavier. A large part of the rest of his life was devoted to missionary work among the Indians and it was while on one of these visitations that he was attacked with cholera and died in a few days.

Bishop Purcell was born in Mallow, County Cork, Ireland, on February 26, 1800, and came to this country in 1818. He was educated in Baltimore and afterwards in Paris. His success as a priest of Notre Dame and afterwards professor and president of St. Mary's College brought him the nomination of Bishop of Cincinnati, to which office he was consecrated on October 13, 1833. At that time there was but one small frame Catholic Church in the city and not more than 16 in the diocese. During his incumbency he founded academies and schools, organized German congregations, built convents for the Ursulines and others. He became Archbishop in 1840 with four suffragan bishops attached to his see and received the pallium from the Pope's own hands in 1851. He thereafter founded one of the chief theological seminaries—Mount St. Mary's of the West. He held provincial councils in 1851 and 1858. In 1869 he attended the Vatican Council, where he tok an active part in the deliberations, opposing the declaration of the infallibility of the Pope. He celebrated his golden jubilee in 1876. Three years later he was overwhelmed by a financial crisis, which involved both him and his brother Edward, although neither have ever been suspected of dishonesty or evil intent. The Archbishop was given a coadjutor, William H. Elder, in 1880, and he thereupon retired to Brown County, where he lived until his death. At the time of his death the number of Catholics in the diocese originally held by him was more than a half million, the priests 480 and the churches 500. One of the interesting episodes of his life and of Cincinnati's history is the debate which began on January 13, 1837, with Alexander Campbell. In 1870 he again made a public defense of Christianity. Both discussions were printed and widely circulated.

A Jewish society was established as early as 1822 and in 1826 occupied a frame building west of Main between Third and Fourth as a synagogue. The Congregation of the Children of Israel, Reformed, which now occupies the Mound Street Temple, was organized in 1830. In 1834 the Synagogue was located on Fourth between Sycamore and Broadway and two years later adjoined the southeast corner of Sixth and Broadway. Joseph Jonas seems to have presided.

The First Congregational Church was organized some time in 1829 in a meeting at the city council chamber and a charter was obtained the following year by Elisha Brigham, Jesse Smith, Nathan Guilford, George Carlisle and William Greene, January 21, 1830. Some of the prominent citizens who took an active interest in the movement were: Micajah T. Williams, Timothy Flint, James H. Perkins, Charles Stetson, William Goodman and John C. Vaughan. The first sermons were preached by Rev. Charles Briggs of the American Unitarian Association in various churches loaned to the congregation. On May 23, 1830, a building was dedicated at the southwest corner of Fourth and Race. (The Directory of 1834 gives the Unitarian Church at the corner of Vine and Fourth streets.) The first pastor was Rev. E. B. Hall of Providence, who came in September, 1830. In 1832 he was succeeded by Ephraim Peabody, who also joined Mr. Perkins and others in the publication of the *Western Messenger,* a monthly magazine. He resigned and then came a succession of giants in the intellectual history of the city and country. The first was Rev. Aaron Bancroft, father of the historian, a "Minute Man" at Lexington and Bunker Hill, a graduate of Harvard and a leading man in the Congregational Church throughout his life. He was also president of the American Unitarian Association. Before coming to this city he had already published a number of sermons in defense of religious liberty, a eulogy of Washington and a life of Washington, which were republished in England, and numerous vol-

umes of sermons on other subjects. He was succeeded for a short time by an even better known man, Cyrus Augustus Bartol, who was for three-quarters of a century a leader in religious thought. His successor was Samuel Osgood, also distinguished both in his church and in literature. He was for a time editor of the *Western Messenger*. The next in this list of great men was James Freeman Clarke, whose fame as a preacher and as a writer is not surpassed by that of any American. Dr. Clarke also took his turn at editing the *Western Messenger*. This magazine, which started in June, 1835, under the patronage of the Unitarians of the West with Ephraim Peabody as editor, removed in its second year to Louisville, but afterwards was brought back to Cincinnati so that Dr. W. H. Channing could take charge of it. It is apparent that these ministers alternated in their preaching between Cincinnati and Louisville. Dr. Clarke was succeeded by the poet-painter, Christopher Pearse Cranch. Most of these gentlemen, Dr. Bartol, Dr. Clarke, Mr. Osgood and Mr. Cranch, lived to a very old age and many now living have had the pleasure of their acquaintance. In August, 1837, Rev. Mr. Huntoon became pastor for a time but resigned the following year. He was succeeded by another distinguished clergyman, Henry Whitney Bellows, who subsequently became very prominent in church circles, in journalism, in letters, and in public life, being the chief promoter and president of the United States Sanitary Commission. Dr. Bellows survived until 1882. He resigned after a short stay and was succeeded in the winter of 1838 by William Henry Channing, the distinguished nephew of a distinguished uncle. Dr. Channing resided in this city for a number of years, resigning his pastorate January, 1844; he died 40 years later.

Other churches mentioned in the Directory of 1836-37 were the two German Lutheran churches, —one on the north side of Sixth between Walnut and Vine, of which Rev. H. Lower was pastor, and the other north of Canal between Walnut and Vine, of which Rev. William Howser was pastor. The first is the church which had been founded in 1814 and of which Rev. L. H. Myer was so long in charge on Third between Broadway and Ludlow.

The Universalist Church was established some time in 1827. A Mr. Rogers was its pastor in 1836 and the church was on the west side of Walnut between Third and Fourth.

We have several references to the cause of religion generally in Cincinnati. In 1834 two Eastern clergyman, Rev. Dr. Reed and Rev. Dr. Mathieson, visited the city. While admitting that religion was in a low state here they thought that, considering the rapid increase of the people and the character of the increase, it was in a remarkably advanced state. "The population has grown at about one thousand per year, and this great influx has been nearly all of a worldly and unpromising nature. Yet there are twenty-one places of worship, and they are of good size and well attended."

Another visitor, in 1838, a clergyman named Buckingham, compares the city from a religious standpoint, as he found it, with Nottingham and found that Cincinnati, a city not yet 50 years old, whose site had been a dense forest in the memory of many of its inhabitants, with little more than half of the population of Nottingham, was possessed of as many ministers and churches and nearly twice the number of communicants.

Of the ministers of that day we are told by Rev. Timothy Flint that some were men of considerable talent and readiness, uniform in the habit of extemporaneous preaching, which gave a certain degree of effect even to ordinary matter. This is largely due to the preponderance of the Methodists and the more sensitive character of the people of the South. Discussion was not much affected. The declamatory prevailed. Their flights were elevated at times but not usually well sustained. The speaking on the whole was modeled in one form. They commenced a paragraph in a moderate tone, gradually elevating the voice with each period and closing it with the greatest exertion and the highest pitch of the voice. The voice was then let down to the original modulation in order to run it up to the same pitch again.

An incident of interest was the passage of a resolution by the congregation of what was then known as the Sixth Presbyterian Church, afterwards the Vine Street Congregational Church, in 1838, to the effect that no candidate applying for admission to the fellowship of the church would be received by the session who either held slaves or openly avowed his belief that the holding or using men as property was agreeable to

God. This congregation worshiped for a time in Wing's school house, where the Gazette Building (now the Hulbert Block) afterwards stood. At other times the Bazaar, the Cincinnati College Building, the Universalist Church on Walnut street, Burke's church and the Mechanics' Institute were used as places of worship. In 1836 the Baptist property on Sixth street was bought for $8,000. The first pastor was Rev. Asa Mahan, who served from 1831 to 1835. He was succeeded by H. Norton, 1835 to 1837, Artemus Bullard for a few months in 1837 and Jonathan Blanchard, March, 1838, to 1845. This church also took a strong stand in behalf of temperance and refused the admission of persons to the church who would not adopt the principle of entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, except for medicine.

The agitation against temperance was one of long continuance. Dr. Lyman Beecher had made a reputation by his powerful lectures against intemperance before coming here, especially in his lectures delivered in 1826 from his pulpit at Litchfield. The same year the American Temperance Society was formed and in six years there were no less than 6,000 societies containing a million of members. This movement undoubtedly had great influence on the people. There had been great abuses in the use of intoxicants, not only in the lower classes but in the highest ranks of society. The same condition was prevalent in England as well as in America and in the East as well as the West. As a result of the long continued agitation the custom of offering liquors on all occasions to all persons gradually died out. It must be remembered that in those days the liquors that were barred were the so-called spirituous liquors, such as whiskey, gin and brandy. Malt liquors were not assailed. In September, 1827, the matter of temperance was considered at a public meeting of the citizens held at the Court House, of which we have an account given by Mr. Mansfield.

CHAPTER XXXV.

THE CITY TO THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL—VII.

LAWYERS, DOCTORS, THEATRES, MUSEUMS, SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

THE LAWYERS—THE DOCTORS—THE THEATRES—THE MUSEUMS—THE SOCIAL LIFE—DRAKE'S "BUCKEYE CLUB"—INVITATIONS—THE SEMI-COLON CLUB—THE SOCIETY FOR INVESTIGATION—THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY—THE CINCINNATI LYCEUM—THE INQUISITION—THE COLLEGE OF TEACHERS—THE CINCINNATI LITERARY SOCIETY—EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—MEDICAL SOCIETIES—CINCINNATI SHOOTING CLUB—CINCINNATI ANGLING CLUB.

THE LAWYERS.

The attorneys of Cincinnati in 1819 were given in the directory as follows: William Corry, Nicholas Longworth, James W. Gazlay, Benjamin M. Piatt, David K. Este, David Wade, Stephen Sedgwick, Daniel Roe, William M. Worthington, David Shepherd, Nathaniel Wright, Samuel Q. Richardson, Nathaniel G. Pendleton, Richard S. Wheatley, Joseph S. Benham, John Lee Williams, Nathan Guilford, Bellamy Storer, Thomas Clark, Francis A. Blake, Elisha Hotchkiss, Samuel Todd, Chauncy Whittelsey, Thomas P. Eskridge and Hugh McDougal. Six years later (Directory of 1825) the names of Blake, Clark, Eskridge, Hotchkiss, Richardson, Sedgwick, Todd, Wheatley, Whittelsey, Williams and Worthington disappear from the list, although many of these were actually at the bar at that time. The new names are: William Brackenridge, Moses Brooks, Edward L. Drake, Samuel Findlay, Charles Fox, William Greene, E. S. Haines, Charles Hammond, Elijah Hayward, William H. Harrison, John Henderson, Jesse Kimball, Samuel Lewis, J. S. Lytle, Jacob Madeira, Samuel R. Miller, Jacob W. Piatt, Benjamin F. Powers, Arthur St. Clair, Dan Stone, Daniel Van Matre, Elmore W. Williams, Isaiah Wing and John G. Worthington. Some of these whose names appear for the first time in this directory, notably Arthur St. Clair (Junior), were residents long before the time of the appearance of the earlier directory. St. Calir practiced for a time at Hamilton.

A docket entry in the Court of Common Pleas of February 20, 1827, occasioned by a tax of $5 per head which had just been imposed upon attorneys includes 32 names, of whom Mr. Cist mentions but 10 as still practicing as late as 1844. In 1831, 58 names are included on the roll, of whom four were living as late as 1880,—Charles Fox, Judge Woodruff, Henry E. Spencer and S. Y. At Lee.

The list of attorneys in 1827 given by Mr. Cist was as follows: David K. Este, Bellamy Storer, Joseph S. Benham, Nathaniel Wright, David Wade, William Greene, William Corry, Charles Hammond, Samuel R. Miller, Nicholas Longworth, Thomas Hammond, Samuel Lewis, Daniel Stone, Charles Fox, Elijah Hayward, Jesse Kimball, John S. Lytle, J. W. Piatt, N. G. Pendleton, E. S. Haines, J. G. Worthington, W. H. Harrison, Jr., Samuel Findlay, Moses

Brooks, J. Madeira, Daniel Van Matre, Isaiah Wing, Nathan Guilford, Benjamin F. Powers, James W. Gazlay, D. J. Caswell and Hugh McDougal. (Cist's Miscellany, Vol. I, p. 74.)

Of this list, Samuel Miller, Thomas Hammond, W. H. Harrison, Jr., J. Madeira, Nathan Guilford and Hugh McDougal had disappeared by 1831. The new names of that year were Jacob and Isaac G. Burnet, B. Ames, Henry Starr, Benjamin Drake, William R. Morris, Jephtha D. Garrard, Hugh Peters, J. Southgate, B. J. Fessenden, Vachel Worthington, Thomas Longworth, James F. Conover, Thomas J. Strait, S. P. Chase, D. H. Hawes, Thomas Morehead, Robert T. Lytle, R. Hodges, N. Riddle, Harvey Hall, H. S. Kyle, S. Y. At Lee, F. W. Thomas, Talbot Jones, Stephen Fales, E. Woodruff, H. E. Spencer, H. P. Gaines and Henry Orn. To these Judge Carter adds the names of Judge John M. Goodenow and Timothy Walker.

Nathaniel Wright began the practice of the law in 1817 and continued in it until his retirement in 1842. He was a graduate of Dartmouth and in his early days was a school teacher. After his arrival in Cincinnati he devoted himself entirely to the practice of the law, not allowing himself to be diverted into any other pursuits. As a result he became the type of the lawyer of the old school of the finest character. After 25 years' practice he retired from the active pursuit of his profession. He lived to enjoy a ripe old age and died in his 87th year in the year 1875. He was the father of Judge D. Thew Wright and grandfather of Judge Dan Thew Wright.

David Wade came of a family of pioneers, being the son of the pioneer David E. Wade. He was for 17 years prosecuting attorney of Hamilton County—from 1812 to 1829—and "performed the duties of that onerous and responsible position faithfully and diligently. He was a good man, a good lawyer, a good public prosecutor and a useful citizen." He married Mary Mansfield, a sister of John Mansfield, who at that time was living with the family of Jared Mansfield at the Bates place. (Mansfield's Memories, p. 42; Carter, pp. 39-50.)

Nicholas Longworth, although he continued to be a member of the bar, took no active part in practice during the years covered by this chapter.

Charles Fox was an active member of the bar until the time of his death in 1882, when he died at the age of 84 as a result of an accident. He was an Englishman who came to Cincinnati in 1818. He worked for a time as house carpenter and afterwards studied law with Nathaniel Wright. He was admitted to the bar in 1823. He was associated at different times with Judge Bellamy Storer, T. D. Lincoln and Ira D. French. He was judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati from 1862 to 1868. Judge Carter says of him that there was no lawyer who had had and had attained to more law business and that for a time he was always on one side or the other of every important case in court. He was regarded as a man of learning in the law and especially in points of practice and his long experience caused him to be sought frequently for advice and counsel by his fellow practitioners. (Carter, p. 88.)

Judge Burnet of course continued to be one of the most notable figures both at the bar and on the bench. He had retired from the practice in 1817 but in 1821 he accepted a position on the Supreme bench of the State. This he resigned in 1828 to accept an election to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of General Harrison, who had been appointed by President Adams, Minister to Columbia. Burnet's term in the Senate expired in 1833 and from that time until his death, 20 years later, although not actually engaged in practice, he was regarded as a leading figure at the bar.

Another of Cincinnati's most distinguished lawyers was Bellamy Storer, born in Maine in 1796. He studied at Bowdoin College and afterwards in Boston, where he was admitted to the bar in 1817. He shortly afterwards moved to Cincinnati, where he almost immediately took a position of prominence. He is said to have been one of the 25 editors associated with Samuel J. Browne in writing for the latter's paper, the *Crisis*. In 1834 he was elected by the Whigs to Congress, defeating the well known Gen. Robert T. Lytle, who was supported by the administration. While in Congress he won for himself a distinguished position. He was an ardent supporter of General Harrison, his warm personal friend, and did much towards his election to the presidency. He was presidential elector in 1844 and in 1854 was elected one of the judges of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, being associated with O. M. Spencer and William Y. Gholson, the three making up the most distinguished court in the county's history. He held this position for 18 years, at which time he resigned. He was for many years a professor in the Cincinnati Law School. Upon his retirement from the bench in 1872 he returned to the

practice of the law, associating himself with his son of the same name. He died June 1, 1875.

Storer, throughout his whole life, was one of the most conspicuous of Cincinnati's citizens, renowned for his ability as lawyer and judge, for his public spirit as a member of the community and for his wide learning and keen wit. Of no member of the bar have more anecdotes been told and no name stands higher in the list of Cincinnati lawyers. (Mansfield's Memories, pp. 163, 165, 166 and 286; Carter's "Old Court House," pp. 45-47.)

Joseph S. Benham has been frequently mentioned in this volume. As stated elsewhere, he was a Kentuckian of great eloquence and most imposing appearance. He it was who delivered the address on behalf of the citizens welcoming Lafayette and of him Judge Carter tells some of his most amusing stories. He figures in "Horace in Cincinnati" as follows:

> With person of gigantic size,
> With thund'ring voice, and piercing eyes,
> When great Stentorious deigns to rise,
> Adjacent crowds assemble,
> To hear a sage the laws expound,
> In language strong, by reasoning sound,
> Till, though yet not guilty found,
> The culprits fear and tremble.

He was one of the faculty of the Cincinnati Law School in 1836 and afterwards. (Mansfield's Memories, pp. 164 and 288; Carter's "Old Court House," pp. 38-41.)

Samuel R. Miller was for a time associate judge and afterwards Speaker of the House of Representatives. Elijah Hayward, one of the old lawyers of Cincinnati, was appointed to the Supreme Court of the State in 1830. He is mentioned as a good lawyer and reputable judge but without any special prominence. He was obliged to resign on account of his poor health. Samuel Lewis was the friend of William Woodward and one of the trustees under his will. He was for a time in the clerk's office under Major Gano and was afterwards superintendent of the common schools of Ohio. He became distinguished in later life for his anti-slavery agitation and was a candidate of the Liberty party for Governor in 1846, 1851 and 1853 and the president of the National Liberty Convention at Buffalo in 1847.

William Greene was a well known attorney who came originally from Rhode Island, where he graduated at Brown. He was president for some years of the Common School Board, dean of the Law School of the Cincinnati College and a trustee of the McMicken fund. He afterwards returned to Rhode Island and became Lieutenant-Governor of the State in the "sixties." He lived to the age of 86, dying in 1883. While a member of the bar he took special pride in his knowledge of constitutional law and became known as "Constitutional Billy" Greene. (Carter's "Old Court House," pp. 81-85.)

Dan Stone was for a number of years a member of the Legislature and took an active part in the politics of the time. Benjamin F. Powers was a brother of Hiram Powers, the sculptor. He did not devote much attention to the practice of the law but soon drifted into journalism and became an editor of *Liberty Hall*. E. S. Haines was the brother-in-law of Robert T. Lytle and was for some years surveyor general of the Land Office. Moses Brooks, originally an innkeeper, became eventually addicted to journalism and conducted at different times the *Gazette* and the *Chronicle*. In an item in his paper written in 1827 he tells us that there were 40 lawyers at the bar and at the last term of the Supreme Court of Ohio for the county, 160 cases were on the docket.

Daniel Van Matre was for many years prosecuting attorney. Mr. Scarborough says of him that he was thoroughly genial, singularly quiet and unobtrusive and guileless as a child. Withal he was cultured and unusually exact and painstaking in the fulfillment of his duties. Isaiah Wing was long known as "Squire" Wing from the fact that he was a justice of peace for Cincinnati township. James W. Gazlay came from New York about 1819 and took an active part in politics. He defeated Harrison for Congress in 1824 but made himself unpopular in that body by his vote against the Lafayette gift. He was a very active practitioner at the bar for many years. (Carter's "Old Court House," pp. 26-31.)

Hawes was originally a peddler but afterwards became a partner of Thomas J. Strait, who had been a school teacher. They were very successful in the practice of the law. Both were interested in politics and the former was elected to the Legislature in 1832, defeating General Harrison. Frederick W. Thomas came in 1830. He did not give much attention to the practice but devoted himself to literature. He served for a time as Methodist minister. Thomas Longworth was a nephew of Nicholas. Thomas Morehead was a brother of Drs. John and Robert Morehead. Enos Woodruff was the associate judge. Henry E. Spencer was a son of Oliver M. Spencer, president of the Firemen's Insurance Company and mayor of the city for a number of

years. Harvey Hall was the editor of the Directory of 1825. He was a rather eccentric old bachelor. Major Conover was the editor of the *Whig*. William R. Morris was successful as a lawyer and became a wealthy man. Judge Carter tells us that he was distinguished for his blue coat and brass buttons and ruffled shirt and large brilliant breastpin. Mr. Scarborough speaks of him as a man of energy and push, of high spirit and great manly beauty. He it was that drew up the first paper connected with the organization of the Law Library in 1846.

Vachel Worthington was one of the great lawyers of Cincinnati. He was born in Kentucky in 1802. He graduated from Transylvania University in 1822. He was admitted to the bar of Cincinnati in 1825 and after a few years' practice became associated with Nicholas Longworth and his nephew Thomas, of the firm name of Longworths & Worthington. After the retirement of Longworth, he took charge of the business of the firm and, after Mr. Longworth's death, of his estate, which he managed until 1866. He was for a number of years counsel of the Ohio Life Insurance & Trust Company and other leading banks and corporations of the city and throughout his long period of practice at the bar he stood among the leading members of his profession, particularly as a counsellor. He was elected to the State Senate in 1873, where he rendered valuable service. He was the author of what is known as the Worthington bill, which requires cash payment in all city dealings. He was very vigorous in his opposition to the Southern Railway scheme.

A distinguished lawyer who came a little later was John C. Wright, who had been a judge of the Supreme Court and member of Congress. He came in 1834 and associated with him as partner Timothy Walker. He was much interested in politics and was called by his adversaries one of General Harrison's conscience keepers. This arose from the fact that he and Judge Burnet took charge of the General's correspondence. He subsequently, at the death of Charles Hammond, purchased an interest in the *Gazette* and became its editor. He was also editor of "Wright's Reports of Supreme Court Decisions." His son, Crafts J. Wright, came to Cincinnati with Judge Goodenow in 1832. Goodenow was soon elected to the bench and Wright became connected with the *Gazette*. Another of this family was Benjamin Tappan Wright, who was a successful young lawyer but died in his youth. Benjamin Fessenden was distinguished for his humor as well as his eloquence. He, too, is the hero of a number of Judge Carter's stories. (Carter's "Old Court House," pp. 97-108.)

Timothy Walker was another of Ohio's distinguished lawyers. He graduated at Harvard in 1826 and afterwards studied at the law school of that university. He moved to Cincinnati in 1831. With John C. Wright he established the Cincinnati Law School in 1833 and two years later, when it was united with the Cincinnati College, he took entire charge of the law department and was professor there until 1844. He was president judge in 1841, founded the *Western Law Journal* in 1843 and edited it for a number of years. He was given the degree of LL. D. by Harvard in 1854 and was the Phi Beta Kappa orator at that institution in 1850. His "Introduction to American Law" was for many years the most generally used text-book in this country, being regarded as indispensable as the "Commentaries" of Kent and Blackstone. He also wrote a number of other works on historical and legal subjects. He died in Cincinnati in 1856.

Henry Starr came to Cincinnati from the East. He was a lawyer of much ability. He was opposed to Timothy Walker in one of the most celebrated cases of that day, that in which the effort was made to break the will of Elmore Williams, one of the richest men of Cincinnati. Starr was for the will and was able to sustain it. Edward King, the son of the distinguished Federalist, Rufus King, who was the last candidate of the Federalist party for the presidency, practiced in Cincinnati the last years of his life from 1831 to 1836. He helped found the Cincinnati Law School, in which his son Rufus King was for so many years a professor and which the latter so generously endowed. Edward King married Sarah Worthington, the daughter of Governor Thomas Worthington, afterwards Mrs. Sarah Peter, one of the most distinguished women who ever lived in Cincinnati. James H. Perkins was a lawyer for a few years in the early "thirties." His fame, however, was principally that of a journalist, historian and minister. Robert T. Lytle, the son of Gen. William Lytle, has been referred to repeatedly in this book. Although he showed great legal ability, his principal activity was in the field of politics. He was Congressman twice and took an active part in the politics of the nation, being quite a favorite of President Jackson. As an orator he gained a national reputation. Gen. Samuel Findlay was also among the most prominent lawyers

of his time, but perhaps the feature of his life that will be longest remembered is the General Ross episode.

This amusing episode, fixed by Judge Carter in the year 1829, is the visit of one Gen. John Ross, the principal chief of the Cherokees. General Lytle, one of the best known citizens, was coming down the river in a steamboat when a passenger introduced himself as General Ross, at that time a man of considerable national prominence. Ross had been educated at a school in Connecticut and produced a number of letters of introduction, one of which was to Lytle himself. Upon his arrival in the city he was introduced by Lytle and the social lights of the town entertained him very generally. Judges of the court waited upon him, distinguished members of the bar took him in charge and he attended the most aristocratic churches. A distinguished literary personage gave him a box party at the theatre and the young men of the city were particularly attentive to him. As he was a tall fine looking fellow about 23 years old, with straight black hair and coppery face, he became quite a social favorite and many parties were given in his honor. Particularly prominent in courtesies to him was Samuel Findlay, one of the young beaux of the time. It is said that Findlay became quite intimate with him and on several occasions had shared his room and bed in the Cincinnati Hotel on Broadway and Front street. Finally a party was given in his honor at Judge Este's residence on Ninth near Main street, but for some peculiar reason the guest of honor did not show up. Finally the host called his waiter boy and directed him to go to the hotel and see what delayed the "General." The darky, who was wiser than his master, revealed the secret that the so-called General Ross was a negro impersonating the Indian chief and that at that time, tired of his white friends, he was at a negro dance on Columbia street. Here he was found with his slippers off, dancing and playing the castanets to the edification of his colored friends. It was subsequently discovered that he was a runaway slave belonging in Arkansas.

Naturally the story became town property and the unfortunate Findlay and others who had been so generous in their attentions came in for the ridicule of the community. Findlay was made the occasion of many jokes and Peyton Symmes naturally exercised his punning art upon him. To Symmes is given credit for the story that Findlay was like the letter "C," because whenever prefixed to Ross he became cross. (Cist's Miscellany, Vol. I, p. 13; Mansfield's Memories, p. 197; Carter's "Old Court House," p. 86.)

An interesting member of the bar in the early days, who also cut a very important figure in the social life of the town, was Peyton Short Symmes, a grandnephew of Judge Symmes. He lived for many years in the stone house built by his father, Daniel Symmes, at the corner of Lawrence and Congress streets. He was for many years register of the Land Office and also was from time to time member of the Council, of the Board of Education and the Board of Health. He was also a trustee of the old college and took part in the transactions of the Western College of Teachers. He was a man of distinct literary quality and particularly careful with regard to the accurate printing of his productions. He contributed considerable poetry to the various periodicals of the day. He was also a great punster. A special form of amusement was the sketching of portraits, which were very likely to be caricatures. He could be seen in every gathering, at the corner of every street, in newspaper offices, in the theatre and at parties with a white card in his hand, on which he would take the portrait of some stranger. This peculiarity made him a striking personage in every assemblage. He is supposed to have had in preparation a biography of Judge Symmes, but as in other undertakings of his life he began much and completed but little. He lived until July 7, 1861, at which time he died on Mount Auburn at the residence of his son-in-law, Charles L. Colburn.

THE DOCTORS.

The names of the physicians who practiced in the city during this period are given to some extent in the chapter on this subject by Dr. Carson. In the various accounts of the medical institutions are given many names of prominent physicians. In fact a complete list of the teaching staff of the different medical institutions of the city is pretty likely to include all the reputable physicians of the time, for doctors much more than lawyers seem to feel the next step after receiving their education is to start others in the same professional path.

The physicians of Cincinnati in 1819 were given in the directory as follows: John Selman, Daniel Drake, John Cranmer, Coleman Rogers, Daniel Dyer, William Barnes, Oliver B. Baldwin, Thomas Morehead, Daniel Slayback, John A. Hallam, Josiah Whitman, Samuel Ramsay, Isaac Hough, Edward Y. Kemper, John Dong-

lass, Ithiel Smead, John Woolley, Truman Bishop, Ebenezer H. Pierson, Jonathan Easton, Charles V. Barbour and Vincent C. Marshall.

Six years later a dozen of these names disappear from the pages of the directory. The most prominent of these is of course Dr. Daniel Drake, who was at Lexington on one of his many absences from the city. The others were Drs. Rogers, Dyer, Baldwin, Thomas Morehead, Daniel Slayback, Hallam, Kemper, Douglass, Smead, Easton and Barbour. The new names are Jedediah Cobb, Addison Dashiell, George W. Dashiell, John Morehead, Samuel Nixon, Jesse Smith, Guy W. Wright and George T. Ratrie. All of these had the degree of doctor of medicine and Ratrie was a dentist as well. The licentiates added to the list of physicians were John E. Bush, Oliver Fairchild, Lorenzo Lawrence and Abel Slayback. Others in the list but without degrees were James M. Ludlum, Edward H. Stall, Michael Wolf and Daniel P. Robbins.

According to the docket entry of the Court of Common Pleas of February 20, 1827, reciting the physicians and surgeons who had paid the tax at that time required by law, the following 26 were licensed at that time to practice: Samuel Ramsay, E. H. Pierson, Jesse Smith, V. C. Marshall, Guy M. Wright, John Woolley, Lorenzo Lawrence, J. W. Hagerman, Jedediah Cobb, Josiah Whitman, Beverly Smith, Isaac Hough, C. W. Barbour, John Cranmer, John Morehead, John Selman, James W. Mason, Abel Slayback, F. C. Oberdorf, J. M. Ludlum, E. Y. Kemper, C. Munroe, Edward H. Stall, J. E. Smith, Daniel Drake and William Barnes.

In the Directory of 1831 there appear 47 names of physicians, members of the Medical Society, as membership in this society was obligatory upon those who desired to practice; it is safe to assume that this is a representative list, yet strangely enough there are only about a dozen of the names given in the above entry which appear in 1831. These dozen include Hough, Barnes, Woolley, Whitman, Mason, John Morehead, Ludlum, Smith, Marshall, Cobb, Slayback and Daniel Drake. Of the 47 contained in this Directory of 1831, 21 reappear in the Directory of 1836. They are William Barnes, Hugh Bonner, Jedediah Cobb, Daniel Drake, R. P. Hayes, James Killough, Lorenzo Lawrence, B. S. Lawson, James M. Ludlum, John and Robert Morehead, V. C. Marshall, James M. Mason, Joseph N. McDowell, M. Rogers, Wolcott Richards, William S. Ridgely, L. C. Rives, John T. Shotwell, Josiah Whitman and Charles N. Woodward. Other names in the Directory of 1836, many of which are names of physicians who subsequently became prominent, are as follows: Stephen Bonner, Isaac Colby, E. W. Crittenden, J. S. Dodge, John Eberle, Richard Eberle, M. Flagg, P. G. Fore, S. D. Gross, Charles Higbee, Otho M. Herron, William Judkins, James Lakey, Thomas Mitchell, Ezra Read, Charles Reed, Alban G. Smith, John Stone, R. P. Simmons, Henry Schultz, William M. Sanderson, William Threlkeld, F. Augustus Waldo and William Wood.

Of course Dr. Drake continued to be not only one of the leading figures of Cincinnati life but also of his profession during this period. His services in connection with the educational institutions of the city and the hospital have been mentioned elsewhere. After his expulsion from the faculty of the Medical College of Ohio he accepted an invitation to a chair in the Transylvania University, where he remained about four years, returning in 1827 to Cincinnati. During the year following his return he founded the Cincinnati Eye Infirmary and then began his editorship of the *Western Medical and Physical Journal*, of which he was in charge for many years. He also published a work in relation to the cholera and took an active part in the various canal and railway schemes of the time. The subject of medical practitioners is discussed in a separate chapter of this work.

The faculty of the Medical College of Ohio after its reorganization in 1825 included a number of well known physicians. Jedediah Cobb appears in 1825 as professor of the institutes and practice of medicine. In 1829 he held the chair of anatomy and physiology while in 1836 he appears as professor of surgery. Elijah Slack, the president of the college, was professor of chemistry and pharmacy for a number of years. This chair appears to have passed to Dr. Thomas D. Mitchell by 1834 and in 1836 it was held by Dr. John Locke. Dr. John Morehead was identified with the institution for many years. He appears first in 1825 as professor of materia medica and medical obstetrics, in 1829 of the theory and practice of medicine and again as professor of obstetrics in 1834 and later. Dr. Jesse Smith in 1825 was professor of anatomy and surgery. His last appearance in the faculty is in the Directory of 1831. In 1829 Dr. Josiah Whitman was professor of obstetrics and Charles E. Pearson of materia medica. Whitman appears again as holding the same chair in 1831. Pearson is also given as holding the chair of materia medica

CINCINNATI COLLEGE AND CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT IN THE "THIRTIES."

in 1831 and 1834, being succeeded in 1836 by Dr. James C. Cross. Dr. Alban G. Smith is given in 1834 as professor of surgery. Dr. John Eberle in this year appears as professor of the theory and practice of medicine, which chair he held also in 1836. Dr. Samuel D. Gross was demonstrator of anatomy in 1834. In 1836 Dr. John T. Shotwell appears as adjunct professor of anatomy.

The faculty of the Medical College of Ohio in 1839 consisted of John T. Shotwell, dean and professor of anatomy and physiology; John Locke, professor of chemistry and pharmacy; Reuben D. Mussey, professor of surgery; M. B. Wright, professor of materia medica and therapeutics; John Morehead, professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children, and Jared P. Kirtland, professor of the theory and practice of medicine. The number of students at that time was given as 120. The college had moved into its own quarters on the south side of Sixth street between Vine and Race in the fall of 1826. The ground is said to have been purchased at the cost of $15 a front foot. The building built at this time was occupied until 1851, when the new building, the one so familiar to Cincinnatians, was erected. This remained the quarters of the Medical College of Ohio until its removal in 1896 to the buildings formerly occupied by the University.

The proposed faculty of the medical department of the Miami University, organized as stated above in 1830, consisted of Daniel Drake as dean and professor of the institutes and practice of medicine; George McClellan, professor of anatomy and physiology; John Eberle, professor of materia medica and botany; James M. Staughton, professor of surgery; John F. Henry, professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children; Thomas D. Mitchell, professor of chemistry and pharmacy; and Joseph M. McDowell, adjunct professor of anatomy and physiology. The lectures of the department were delivered in the hall of the Mechanics' Institute on Walnut street.

The Academy of Medicine, organized in the summer of 1831 to furnish a summer school, was composed of the following gentlemen who lectured on the subjects affixed to their names: James M. Staughton, institutes of surgery; Isaac Hough, operative surgery; Joseph M. McDowell, anatomy; Wolcott Richards, physiology; Landon C. Rives, institutes of medicine and medical jurisprudence; Daniel Drake, practice of physic and materia medica; John F. Henry, obstetrics; and Thomas D. Mitchell, chemistry and pharmacy. (Directory of 1831, p. 193.)

The medical faculty of the Cincinnati College included Daniel Drake, dean and professor of the theory and practice of medicine; John P. Harrison, materia medica; James B. Rogers, chemistry and pharmacy; Landon C. Rives, obstetrics; Horatio G. Jameson, surgery; Samuel D. Gross, general and pathological anatomy, physiology and medical jurisprudence; Joseph M. McDowell, special and surgical anatomy; John L. Liddell, chemistry and botany; and J. S. Dodge, dissector. The statement is made in the Directory of 1836 that at the end of the first session just completed the degree of Doctor of Medicine had been conferred on 18 alumni of the institution and that there had been in attendance 66 students who arrived from 13 States.

In 1839 there were a few changes in the faculty. The chair of surgery was in charge of Dr. Willard Parker and Drs. Liddell and Dodge were no longer in the faculty. The dissections were in charge of Carey A. Trimble and clinical instruction in the Cincinnati Hospital was given by Drs. Drake, Parker and Rives.

In 1836 the law faculty of the Cincinnati College was composed of John C. Wright, professor of practice, pleading, evidence and criminal law; Joseph S. Benham, professor of commercial law and the law of personal property; Timothy Walker, professor of constitutional law and the law of real estate. This department during the year had 25 students in attendance and was about to confer the degree of Bachelor of Laws upon five members of the class. (Directory of 1836, pp 227-228.)

In 1839 the law department was under the exclusive direction of Timothy Walker.

In the academic department of the college there had been by 1839 practically no change. James B. Rogers of the medical department was professor in chemistry in its application to the arts, agriculture, mineralogy and meteorology. Timothy B. Mason was in charge of vocal music and Sauvere Bonflis was professor of modern languages and literature. The engineering department was under the care of Prof. Ormsby M. Mitchel. The number of the students in the institution is given as 134. ("Cincinnati Almanac," 1829 and 1840.)

The president of the board of trustees of the Cincinnati College in 1836 was William R. Morris; Peyton S. Symmes was secretary and J. Smith Armstrong was treasurer.

Among the most distinguished men that ever

lived in Cincinnati was Dr. Samuel David Gross. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1805 and graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1828. In 1833 he came to Cincinnati to become a member of the faculty of the Medical College of Ohio. Here he delivered the first systematic course of lectures on morbid anatomy ever given in the United States. Five years later he became professor of surgery in the university at Louisville and afterwards returned to Philadelphia to become professor of surgery in the college where he had received his degree. This position he occupied almost until the time of his death, which occurred in 1884. Dr. Gross, during his residence in Cincinnati, made a number of experiments of a medical nature which, afterwards incorporated in his works, added much to the knowledge of his profession. He was one of the most prolific of medical writers.

Dr. John Eberle was born in Pennsylvania in 1787 and was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. He served as surgeon of militia in the War of 1812. He was one of the founders of Jefferson Medical College in 1822 and was a member of its faculty until 1831, when he was called to Cincinnati to accept a professorship in the Medical College of Ohio. He left Cincinnati in 1837 to become a member of the faculty of Transylvania University at Lexington. There he died in 1838. Dr. Eberle was one of the best known writers on medical subjects of his time and during his residence in the city his name, in addition to that of Dr. Gross and Drake, made the medical profession of Cincinnati well known throughout the country.

Dr. Jared Potter Kirtland, another distinguished physician, was born in Connecticut in 1793. He was educated in the academies of his native State and became an expert in the cultivation of fruits and flowers and a close student of botany. He subsequently attended the medical lectures in Edinburgh and afterwards at Yale, where he graduated in 1815. Some years later he removed to Poland, Ohio, and served three terms in the Ohio Legislature. In 1837 he was called to the faculty of the Medical College of Ohio and remained here five years. He also served as assistant in the geological survey of Ohio and made a report on the zoology of Ohio. He moved in 1841 to Cleveland, where he became very prominent. His contributions to the study of natural history made him well known throughout the country and he became a member of many scientific organizations. He was one of the founders of the Cleveland Academy of Science in 1845 and was its first and only president as in 1865 it became the Kirtland Society of Natural History. He is said to have been a man of great learning and peculiar personal magnetism and his influence in improving agriculture and horticulture and diffusing a love of natural history was felt throughout all the Northwestern States. He died in Cleveland in 1877.

Dr. John Morehead (Moorhead) was born in Ireland in 1784. He was a graduate of the University of Edinburgh and afterwards was in the medical survey of the regular British Army. He came to Cincinnati in 1820. He was connected with the Medical College of Ohio for many years, in fact until 1845. At this time his father, who was a member of the nobility and proprietor of a large estate, died and Dr. Morehead returned to Ireland to assume the title of Sir John Morehead. He died in 1873.

Dr. John P. Harrison was born in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1796. He studied medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. After his graduation he returned to his native city. In 1835 he came to Cincinnati as a professor in the Cincinnati College and remained in that school for the four years of the existence of the medical department. He subsequently became a member of the faculty of the Medical College of Ohio, which position he held until the time of his death from cholera in 1849. He was an officer of many medical associations and one of the editors of the *Western Journal of Medicine* and afterwards of the *Western Lancet*. He published several works on medical subjects, particularly one on the subject of materia medica.

Another well known physician of this time, who was a student under Dr. Goforth, was Edward Young Kemper.

The earliest German physician is said to have been Dr. Mondhenck, who came here in 1815 and left about the time of the birth of the city. In 1819 came Dr. F. J. C. Oberdorf, a native of Heidelberg and a resident of Cincinnati for 37 years. Dr. Frederick Bunte was here for a short time and during the 10 years after 1830 there settled here Drs. Schneider, Tellcampf, Huber, Paul, Topp, Wilhelm, Wocher, Emert and Homberg.

The position of health officer was created in 1821 and in 1826 a smallpox scare caused an establishment of a Board of Health of five members, of which the mayor was one. The board increased a little, to seven members, and continued to render excellent service for some years.

THE THEATRES.

The controversy about the theatre, mentioned in an earlier chapter, did not seem to discourage the manager, Alexander Drake, and in April, 1819, he intimated his willingness to take charge of a permanent establishment devoted to amusements. This of course reopened the discussion and a storm of attack burst upon those favorable to the new idea. A meeting of citizens, however, was held at the Reading Room, where a company was formed in which were included as stockholders a number of prominent citizens and where Mr. Drake pledged himself to preserve the purity and morality of the stage. A subscription paper was circulated and its success was indicated by the paragraph in the directory of that year, where the theatre calls for the following comment:

"Until within a short period, there have been no successful attempts to introduce the drama here on a permanent footing. An edifice for the purpose is now, however, commenced on Second street, between Main and Sycamore, to be finished in a style of neatness and elegance. It is to be constructed of brick; the dimensions ninety-two by forty feet—the front to be ornamented by a pediment supported by pillars. It is contemplated the building will be so far completed as to admit of performances by the first of March ensuing, when it is to be opened under the management of Messrs. Collins and Jones with a full and respectable corps of comedians."

The building was finished in the spring of the following year. It contained a pit, two tiers of boxes and a gallery and could accommodate almost 800 people. From the pit there was a door that opened to the alley running from Second to Front streets which was on the west side of the theatre. A proscenium arch was on each side and a panel door from which the actor or the manager could, if he desired, address the audience. The stage itself was of good size and was furnished with footlights lighted by sperm oil. In the auditorium was a chandelier of lamps and there were lamps running about the balustrade of the second tier of boxes. The theater had for its motto, placed over the green curtain, "To Hold, As 'Twere, The Mirror Up To Nature."

This building was regarded as the best structure of the kind in the West and from the descriptions that have been handed down it must have been quite attractive in appearance and well adapted for its purpose. It seems to have gone by the name of the Columbia Street Theatre, although at other times it was called the Globe Theatre. The management of the theatre was under the control, as stated, of Messrs. Collins and Jones, who owned half of the stock. Several years after its erection a drop curtain containing a view of Cincinnati from Covington was painted by a man of the latter town, named Lucas. This was regarded as a work of great beauty and added materially to the attractiveness of the little playhouse.

Mansfield tells us that this theatre was of a better character than many others. Here he heard Booth, the elder, in "Richard III" and there particularly was he delighted by Alex. Drake, who with his wife, a superior woman, was famous in the Western country. "I had seen 'Old Barnes,' as he was called, in New York, and many years after, Burton. Aleck Drake, totally unlike either, was, in the spirit of comedy, equal to them. He was superior to Barnes, but not equal to Burton, in gentlemanly bearing. In the power to make fun, without coarseness, Drake was unrivaled. His wife was superior to him—not so much on the stage as in mind and character. I once saw a little incident showing what an energetic, spirited woman she was.

"A fire broke out on Main street, and at that time there were no fire-engines, and the only mode of carrying water was by fire-buckets, filled at the river, and handed from hand to hand. So a line was formed from the fire to the river. In that line, among the men, was Mrs. Aleck Drake, handing buckets vigorously. She was a person of mind and character, and always a great favorite with the public. I saw her once in the character of 'Meg Merrilies,' which she looked and acted as thoroughly as Meg herself must have done in her wild freaks among the Gypsies, and in her character as prophetess announcing:

> And Bertram's right and Bertram's might
> Shall meet on Ellengowan Height.

"Drake died while she was yet in her prime, and she married Captain Cutter, the poet. He was author of the 'Song of Steam,' a noted piece in its day. Cutter was very intemperate, and great efforts were made by his friends to save him, but in vain. This marriage was an unhappy one. They were separated, and in a few years both were dead." (Mansfield's Memories, p. 192.)

Of this same theatre Mrs. Trollope speaks in her book:

"The theatre at Cincinnati is small, and not very brilliant in decoration; but in the absence of any other amusement our young men frequently attended it, and in the bright, clear nights of autumn and winter the mile and a half of distance was not enough to prevent the less enterprising members of the family from sometimes accompanying them. The great inducement to this was the excellent acting of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Drake, the managers. Nothing could be more distinct than their line of acting, but the great versatility of their powers enabled them often to appear together. Her cast was the highest walk of tragedy, and his the broadest comedy; but yet, as Goldsmith says of his sister heroines, I have known them change characters for a whole evening together, and have wept with him and laughed with her, as it was their will and pleasure to ordain. * * * His comic songs might have set the gravity of the judges and bishops together at defiance. Liston is great, but Alexander Drake was greater. * * *

"Her talent is decidedly first-rate. Deep and genuine feeling, correct judgment, and the most perfect good taste, distinguished her play in every character. Her last act of Belvidera is superior in tragic effect to anything I ever saw on the stage, the one great exception to all comparison, Mrs. Siddons, being set aside.

"It was painful to see these excellent performers playing to a miserable house, not a third full, and the audience probably not including half a dozen persons who would prefer their playing to that of the vilest strollers. In proof of this, I saw them as managers give place to paltry third-rate actors, from London, who would immediately draw crowded houses, and be overwhelmed with applause.* * *

"The theatre was really not a bad one, though the very poor receipts rendered it impossible to keep it in high order."

Another actor who subsequently became a favorite in Cincinnati appeared here in 1822 and 1823. This was Edwin Forrest, then a youth of 16, who was at that time beginning his career with a strolling dramatic company. His performance of "Jaffier" in "Venice Preserved," on July 4, 1823, was for the benefit of Cargill and his newly made bride, an actress well known at the time—Amelia Seymour. The company was one which had been organized for engagements alternately at Pittsburg, Lexington and Cincinnati. Forrest had already attracted the attention of the discerning, but had not as yet achieved any popularity. We know that his pay at this time was but eight dollars a week and that the circuit involved hardships utterly unknown at the present day. For instance, in Pittsburg the theatre was so leaky that umbrellas were needed on rainy nights. The company traveled down the Ohio River on a flat-boat taking five days for the trip to Maysville, where a performance was given. From there they went to Lexington and from that place to Cincinnati. They traveled across the country, with men on horseback and the women in covered wagons, and the whole cavalcade was such as to leave but little of the illusions of stage splendor. In Cincinnati in addition to the performance already mentioned Forrest acted in tragedy, danced, sang comic songs, tried the part of "Richard III" and even distinguished himself as the daughter of a broken-down soldier who comes on the stage to the fiddling of her father as he wails:

Oh, cru-el was my parients as tored my love from me;
And cru-el was the great big ship as took him off to sea;
And cru-el was the capitaine, and the bo'sain, and the men,
As didn't care a shillin' if we never met again.

The Cincinnati season, however was not successful and the company stranded here. Forrest and others undertook a barn storming expedition, traveling from town to town in a couple of ramshackle wagons each drawn by a superannuated horse. At a later time they appeared again in Cincinnati and Forrest played the part of "Young Norval" in the play of "Douglas," "Sir Edward Mortimer" in the "Iron Chest" and at one time that of a plantation negro. Even this versatility however could not charm the dollars from the Cincinnati pockets and the theatre was obliged to close and Forrest and others had to obtain food by stealing the corn from the fields and having it cooked for them by some kindly negro washerwoman. (Robins' Twelve Great Actors.)

The theatre was opened on March 8, 1820, with quite imposing ceremonies. Mr. Garner acted in "Devil's Bridge" a little later. Mrs. Belinda Groshon, who according to *Liberty Hall* took "precedence in rank of all other actresses of the West," acted in "Meg Merrilies," "Abaelino," "Pizarro," "Richard III" (with Mr. Collins), "The Apostate," "Macbeth,"and "The Stranger." After the coming of Mr. Drake's company, she divided the honors with Mrs. Drake, appearing with her in such plays as "The West Indian," "George Barnwell," and "Alexander the Great." Mrs. Groshon died rather unexpectedly on January 31, 1822, and was buried from the house of

Mrs. Junge on Sycamore street near Lower Market. Mr. Henderson's benefit in "Columbus or The Discovery of America" announced for the following day was postponed for three days by reason of this sad event.

A few weeks later in May, Messrs. Collins and Jones announced the engagement of the distinguished tragedian, Thomas Apthorpe Cooper, then one of the leading actors on the English speaking stage. For this engagement the box seats were sold at auction. Cooper appeared as "Othello" and "Macbeth" and in other well known plays. He was supported by Mrs. Drake and the company. The discriminating frontier critics thought his "Macbeth" inferior to that of Kean.

Among the theatrical announcements in the first volume of the *Independent Press* which started July 4, 1822, we find the advertisement of the Pavilion Theatre where Messrs. Dumilieu and Charles announce a number of feats in natural philosophy and apparent necromancy. The same theatre on July 19th offers the favorite French comedy "Matrimony or the Mutual Surprise." At Mr. Cargill's benefit on July 26th was given the first performance of "The Spectre Bridegroom" followed by the farce "The Prize." The newspaper states that Mr. Cargill "is a man of irreproachable character in private life and is to say the least a very respectable performer." Firing at a target with a six-pounder in a field a little east of the Court House is another form of amusement announced at the same time. At Miss Seymour's benefit the comedy "Twenty Years Ago" was given. Another melodrama given in August of the same year (1822) was "The Forest of Bonday or Dog of Montargis." A theatrical notice of a different sort was the announcement of the marriage by Adam Hurdus of Austin Cargill to Amelia Seymour, the recipients of the benefit performances referred to. Miss Seymour's name appears as Mrs. Cargill for the first time on August 22, 1822, as one of the cast of Monk Lewis' "Castle Spectre" and the farce "The Village Lawyers or Justice and Mutton." In the museum Mr. Letton announced a very large alligator ten feet four inches in length. "The Blind Boy," "The Prize," "Each for Himself or The Rival Candidates" (the last named on election evening) were the plays given during the fall of 1822. On March 6, 1823, the theatre which had remained closed for several months reopened with a number of new performers said to be first class. Among those who made their first appearance on this evening were Mr. Pellig, Mr. Forrest, Mrs. and Miss Riddle, Mr. Eberle and Miss Fenton. The play given was "The Soldier's Daughter" followed by a favorite ballet called "Little Red Riding Hood" and the farce "Ella Rosenberg." Mr. Forrest took the part of "Young Malfort" in the comedy. Other plays announced for the season were "Damon and Pythias," the melodrama of "The Wandering Boys," the historical drama of "Marion or the Hero of Lake George," the farce "Too Late for Dinner" and the dramatic romance of "The Vampire." Cooper the celebrated tragedian passed through the town on the same day but was unable to remain long enough to give a performance. A performance of "Richard III" given on March 22nd of that year was the occasion of a great triumph of Mr. Forrest. A writer of the *Press* says that although a mere boy of 18 years of age (he was in fact but 16) he was a most promising actor and asks for a repetition of the play to give the town further opportunity of seeing a performance of the character of Richard which was better given than any heretofore on this side of the mountains. "He rose as he advanced with grandeur and sublimity —his first burst upon the feelings and sensibility of his auditory was in the scene with Lady Ann, where he portrayed the character as drawn by the great bard in a manner which drew forth spontaneous bursts of applause from his beholders. From this he marched forward with astonishing vigor and increase of conception of the character. * * * The manner and readings in some measure were new to us; however there were so much grandeur and elegance of acting that we were rivited with astonishment and gratification. * * * The audience expressed their gratification by the most unbounded plaudits." Mr. Forrest's success was so great as to call for special editorial mention.

The Columbia Street Theatre after a number of alterations was opened as a summer theatre under the name of the Globe Theatre—Vauxhall in May, 1823. It was at this time that the scenic view of Cincinnati painted by Mr. Lucas was added. The warm weather made the attendance small but the play "How to Die for Love" was performed with spirit and correctness. The theatre itself was well lighted and the scenery not inferior to that of the city theatre. Better order was preserved than seems to have been the case the summer before. "Virginius," "The Castle Spectre" (this time with Forrest in the cast), "The Innkeeper's Daughter," "Abaelino" and "Brutus" are among other plays advertised

as given during the early part of this summer (1823) at the Globe Theatre. The advertisements do not include all the plays given, however, for the news columns of the papers frequently refer to others. For instance, "Othello" with Forrest in the title rôle was given June 17th. This it is said was his first attempt in the character and was not quite regarded as so successful as his "Richard." The jealous scenes however were particularly well acted. Mr. Cargill's "Iago" was the principal success of the evening. The critic finds fault with the costumes, saying with justice that a man dressed in a nightgown sitting by a lady's workstand with another man with a soldier's coat by his side did not give a fair presentation of the Duke and Senate of Venice assembled on business.

A different form of amusement was an exhibition of ventriloquism given this spring at the Cincinnati Hotel by a Mr. Nichols.

An actor who seems to have aroused the especial ire of the editor of the *Press* was a young man named Yeatman who appeared under the name of Courtney. He seems to have been cast in most of the plays given during the spring of 1823 but if the sarcastic account contained in the paper of his performance in the play of "Richard III" can be credited he must have made a ridiculous spectacle of himself. The inference was that he mistook the applause given to Forrest as intended for himself and as a result drew upon himself the ridicule of the audience.

The columns of the *Press* for the summer and fall of 1822 make a number of references to musical matters. A music school which is regularly advertised is that of Messrs. Thomas and Matthews. The *Press* speaks rather severely of a concert consisting of singing and dancing which was given at the Cincinnati Theatre in the presence of about 20 persons by a Mr. and Mrs. Smith formerly Miss O'Neal. Mr. Smith is said to have acted the clown and to have been beastly drunk while the lady was not much better off. They were advised to leave town.

The Haydn Society publishes frequent notices of their meetings. In October, 1822, they announce the purchase of a fine large tone organ with seven stops and 68 keys in the hope that the citizens would lend a helping hand in paying for the same. The society, which had been organized for about three years, gave its concerts in the Episcopal Church on Sixth street and here was held the first performance on the new organ. This performance which was given on December 19, 1822, included a so-called "Select Oratorio" which in fact was made up from selections of a number of oratorios concluding with Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus." The performance was so successful as to call for a repetition and the entire text of the songs and choruses is given in the paper. Another musical entertainment was brought about by the visit of the well known singer, Philips. It included the comic opera of Thomas Moore called "M. P. or the Blue Stocking." Another opera given a little later was "The Mountaineers." The Euterpian Society with George Warren as secretary also appears to have been meeting regularly at this time.

Another concert given in Mack's ball room at the hotel seems to have included the whole family of Mr. Lewis. His five children, the oldest twelve years old and the youngest but four years old, all took part. Two of them gave a grand overture on the piano with a cello accompaniment. The piano was played by a young girl of eight years of age. Two others played a duet on violins while the four-year-old not only played on the piano but gave a performance on the violin. Unfortunately the paper does not contain an account of this performance.

An oratorical exhibition given by Mr. Dwyer at Colonel Mack's Hotel in November, 1822, included recitations from Addison, Spenser, Shakespeare, Swift, Coleman and Campbell and concluded with Dryden's ode "Alexander's Feast." A number of lectures are announced from time to time on such subjects.

The Columbia Street Theatre was not successful enough to pay expenses and in 1825 it passed by public sale into the hands of two private individuals. Not the least interesting of the points connected with its history were the rules and regulations which printed as a poster for the benefit of the patrons on May 1, 1830, read as follows:

I. Gentlemen will be particular in not disturbing the audience by loud talking in the Bar-Room, nor by personal altercations in any part of the house.

II. Gentlemen in the boxes and in the pit are expected not to wear their hats nor to stand nor sit on the railing, during the performance; as they will thereby prevent the company behind, and in the lobby, from seeing the stage. Those in the side boxes will endeavor to avoid leaning forward as, from the construction of the house, the projection of one person's head must interrupt the view of several others on the same line of seats.

III. The practice of cracking nuts now abandoned in all well regulated Theatres should be entirely avoided during the time the curtain is up; as it must necessarily interfere with the pleasure of those who feel disposed to attend to the performance.

IV. Persons in the upper Boxes and Gallery will be careful to avoid the uncourteous habit of throwing nut-

shells, apples, etc., into the Pit; and those in the Pit are cautioned against clambering over the balustrade into the Boxes, either during or at the end of the Performance.

V. Persons in the Gallery are requested not to disturb the harmony of the House by boisterous conduct, either in language or by striking with sticks on the seats or bannisters, etc. The same decorum will be expected and enforced from that part of the audience as from any other.

VI. As both manager and performers are disconcerted by the presence of spectators during the hours of Rehearsal from 10 to 2, it is found necessary to prohibit the entrance of visitors, on such occasions, further than the outer lobby or Box-office. Intrusions behind the scenes, on nights of performance, are also prohibited—except in urgent cases. Messages from the audience to the manager can be conveyed, whether by direct calls or through the agency of the Door-keeper.

VII. The Box-Office (on the left side of the vestibule) will be open from 10 to 1, and from 3 to 6, every day, where seats may be taken and secured in either tier, until the opening of the 2d Act. Gentlemen will, of course, leave unoccupied those seats which are marked as engaged by others, until the stipulated time; as the interruption, on the arrival of the proper owners, must be unpleasant to all parties.

VIII. The prices of admission will continue as usual, viz: 1st Tier of Boxes, and Pit, 75 cents:—2d Tier, 50 cents:—Gallery, 25 cents. Colored persons will occupy the Gallery Slips on the East side. On occasions of great attraction, it may be found expedient to unite the upper and lower Boxes, according to the original plan.

IX. When side Benches are placed in the lobbies, it is proper to remember that they are intended to enable the second row of standing spectators to overlook the first;—an object which is entirely frustrated by dragging them ont from the wall and impeding the passage to the boxes.

X. For the purpose of accommodating those who may be prevented from an earlier attendance, the Manager will, on ordinary occasions, allow a deduction in the price of admission after the Fourth act—or first half of the performance.

XI. Checks are only receivable the same evening they are issued, and from the persons who originally obtained them.

XII. Smoking is altogether prohibited, as a practice at once dangerous and offensive.

The Manager being resolved to render the theatre worthy of the patronage of an enlightened and refined community, respectfully submits to the friends of the drama the foregoing rules adopted for their protection; and has only to hope that he may rarely have occasion to call to his aid the authority employed for enforcing them.

After 14 years of varying success this first of Cincinnati's houses of amusement was destroyed by fire on the night of April 4, 1834.

On July 4, 1832, another theatre opened its doors to the public. The originator of this enterprise was James H. Caldwell, who if living today would be called the magnate of a theatrical syndicate. He managed theatres in Louisville, St. Louis, Natchez, New Orleans, Mobile and arranged for tours of the principal actors of the day which should take in these different establishments. At the opening performance Mr. Caldwell delivered an address written by Mrs. Hentz for which a prize of $50 had been awarded and an essay in support of the drama written by Isaac A. Jewett which had won a $100 prize. In this theatre which lasted but two years appeared some of the most distinguished actors of the time. Shortly after the opening, Edwin Forrest and Mrs. Roe appeared in a benefit in the parts of "Lear" and "Cordelia." Another well known actress, Mrs. Knight, took part in "Perfection" and also in "Invincible or the Little Cup." On the 25th day of October, 1836, the theatre after a short but brilliant life was burned to the ground. The stage carpenter, John Martin, who lived in the building was unable to escape from the flames and was the first of those who have lost their lives in Cincinnati's theatres. This theatre was a very pretentious affair for its time. A description has been given by Judge A. G. W. Carter as follows:

"This theatre was two stories high on Third street, and on account of the descent from Third to Lower Market street, was five stories high on the latter street, extending as it did from street to street. It was an imposing structure, built of brick, about seventy feet on Third and Lower Market, and one hundred and twenty feet from street to street. The front was adorned with a pediment supported by flattened columns, and a flight of steps extending across the whole front led up to the doors. The interior had a most beautiful blue-colored cloth curtain, trimmed in gold, which opened in and drew up from the middle. The orchestra place was very large, and then there was a large pit and three tiers of boxes, the upper one being the gallery, where the 'gods and goddesses' used to assemble on days, or rather nights of yore. The stage was adorned with the most beautifully-painted scenery of any theatre then in this country, the scenic artist being the then celebrated Italian painter Mondelli." (Carter's "Old Court House.")

Another theatre, for many years the most prominent in the city and the most complete perhaps in its equipment and arrangement in the United States, began its long career just at the close of the city's half century. The destruction of the Columbia Street Theatre in 1834 and of the Third Street Theatre in 1836 left the city for a time without any regular home for the drama. In 1837 a number of citizens became interested

in a plan to erect a building which should surpass all its predecessors. The enterprise for a time seemed likely to fail and finally John Bates the owner of the Exchange Bank took the matter in his own hands and erected on the east side of Sycamore street between Third and Fourth the structure which still stands there and which for many years, known as the National Theatre, was regarded as among the most important houses of amusement in America. A remarkable circumstance about the erection of the building was the fact that it was erected and opened to the public in less than two months. The first performance was on July 3, 1837, and the plays given are familiar to the stage-goers of to-day: "The Honeymoon" and "Raising the Wind." The managers were Scott and Thorne and the latter, the elder of that distinguished name, appeared in both the plays. As was the custom, the theatre was opened with a recitation, a prize address written by F. W. Thomas and recited by Mrs. Mason. The lot upon which was built the National Theatre had a frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 206 feet which made it possible to erect a stage of unusually large size. From the fact that this was larger than the well known stage of Drury Lane, the National for many years passed under the title of "Old Drury." For many years this theatre was the home of the legitimate drama in Cincinnati and it is to the performances given here by the greatest actors of the world that the old theatre-goers of to-day look back with the kindliest memories. A stone front was added to the house in 1856 and in the remodeled shape the theatre so far as its exterior is concerned stands to-day. It is now occupied as a warehouse.

In addition to the regular theatrical performances, other forms of amusement attracted the citizens of this city. We are told of a traveling museum shown at Harlow's Tavern at No. 11 West Front street in the year 1823. This included wax works and transparencies and other similar objects of interest in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Manly and under the management of Messrs. Jerome and Clark. There was a Vauxhall Garden in General Gano's orchard on the east side of Main street above Fifth in the year 1823, kept by two Frenchmen, the brothers Dumilliez—Charles and Vincent.

The circus came to town on the 4th of July, 1824, a grand, "panregal" affair of Pepin and Barnes. This collection of wonders included musical instruments 24 feet long and 13 life-size automata which played on trumpets. Six years later at the celebration held on the 5th of July, 1830, there appeared the wandering show of Macomber & Company at the corner of Sixth and Walnut. This organization included a small menagerie with a polar bear, a spotted leopard and a striped tiger. In the evening Herr Cline wheeled a barrow up a rope wire.

The Fourth of July seems to have been celebrated at all times by entertainments of various characters. In 1819 Mrs. Belinda Groshon gave a performance of "Isabella."

THE MUSEUMS.

Included in the places of amusement must be the museums. The first suggestion of an institution of this character came from William Steele who proposed to Dr. Drake and others the founding of a public museum. At the very time when Drake's mind was occupied with the founding of the Lancaster Seminary, the Medical College, the Poor House and Hospital, he took up this subject of amusement and instruction. A public meeting was held and a large sum of money subscribed. Drake's idea was that it should be a complete school for natural history in which would be concentrated the choicest natural and artificial curiosities in the Western country. An account of this institution as the Western Museum has already been given in the extracts from Drake's and Mansfield's book. In 1834 at which time it was kept at the corner of Pearl and Main streets it included, in addition to specimens of natural history, Egyptian and American antiquities, a large number of microscopic designs, cosmoramic, optical and prismoramic views of American scenery and buildings and specimens of the fine arts such as paintings, models in wax, plaster and the like.

We are told that "Not the least interesting portion of the Western Museum is the 'Infernal Regions.' This is a very splendid representation of Hell prepared by Mr. Hiram Powers of this city, a young artist of uncommon genius. The taste and mechanical skill displayed by him in the preparation and arrangement of this novel and striking scene are of the highest order and should claim the patronage of the public. The Infernal Regions are kept in the same building with the Western Museum and are open every night for the accommodation of those who may wish to make a call upon his Satanic Majesty who is always ready to see company." (Directory of 1834.)

So striking an exhibition as this, which it is said is wrongfully attributed to Powers, would

naturally attract comment from the observant Mrs. Trollope, who says that Mr. Dorfeuille "has constructed a pandemonium in an upper story of his museum, in which he has congregated all the images of horror that his fertile fancy could devise; dwarfs, that by machinery grow into giants before the eyes of the spectator; imps of ebony with eyes of flame; monstrous reptiles devouring youth and beauty; lakes of fire and mountains of ice; in short, wax, paint, and springs have done wonders. To give the scheme some more effect, he makes it visible only through a grate of massive iron bars, among which are arranged wires connected with an electrical machine in a neighboring chamber; should any daring hand or foot obtrude itself within the bars, it receives a smart shock, that often passes through many of the crowd, and, the cause being unknown, the effect is exceedingly comic; terror, astonishment, curiosity, are all set in action, and all contribute to make Dorfeuille's Hell one of the most amusing exhibitions imaginable."

Michel Chevalier in his "Travels" tells us that the young girls resorted to these "Infernal Regions" "in quest of excitement which a comfortable and peaceful, but cold and monotonous manner of life denies them. This strange spectacle seems to afford a delicate agitation to their nerves, and is the principal source of revenue to the museum."

Another interesting feature was a sawmill operated by two bears and Harriet Martineau tells us of "a mermaid not very cleverly constructed, and some bad wax figures, posted like sentinels among the cases of geological and entomological specimens." She found also a very complete collection of the currency of the country from its earliest days and of other countries as well. Upon the death of Dorfeuille, the museum came into the possession of Frederick Franks the artist who removed it to the corner of Third and Sycamore. A stage was added where plays were given at times. In front of the structure was erected Schafer's wooden statue of Minerva. On March 31, 1840, the flames of the "Infernal Regions" spread to the rest of the building and the entire structure, including the collections in it, was consumed. Franks reestablished his museum, however, and continued it at the same place for 10 years longer, after which time it passed into the charge of Frank Franks who continued it as late as 1853, at No. 78 Sycamore street.

Another museum also mentioned was that of Letton and Willet begun in 1818 and occupying the upper story of a building at Main and Upper Market streets. By 1826 Willet had dropped out and it was known as Letton's Museum. It was then in two spacious halls on the second and third story of the brick building at Fourth and Main streets. In addition to the articles already described by Drake and Mansfield, special mention is made at a later time of the equestrian statues of General Jackson and Black Hawk and a single oyster shell which weighed 130 pounds. The most interesting feature was a gallery of paintings in which were 50 portraits of citizens of the place. In 1836 the museum was transferred to the northwest corner of Fifth and Main. No mention of Letton's Museum is made in the Directory of 1840.

Another place designed for amusement met with a tragic end before it was opened to the public. David A. Lippincott, a wealthy stableman and dealer in horses, conceived the idea of erecting a great brick building on the southwest corner of Second and Sycamore for use as a circus building, to be known as "Lippincott's Amphitheatre." It was especially designed for equestrian performances to be given by Bancker and Nichols who had already successfully given performances in a frame structure where afterwards the National Theatre was built. The large building of Mr. Lippincott was to include a circus space and a stage for other performances. The building was entirely completed and the opening performance by the troupe was announced for January 31, 1824, when on the 29th the building took fire and burned to the ground, destroying a large number of very valuable, trained horses which had been stabled in the building. Not one animal in the whole troupe was saved. This misfortune preyed on Mr. Lippincott's mind and very shortly afterwards he became insane and hanged himself.

Not the least interesting place of entertainment of the time was the Bazaar erected by Mrs. Trollope. A description of this historic building as contained in the Directory of 1829 is given elsewhere.

In 1828 was opened a gallery of fine arts by Frederick Franks. This was on the southwest corner of Main and Upper Market or Fifth streets above the drug store of Allen & Sonntag. Franks had in his gallery paintings of "Napoleon Crossing the Alps," of the "Battle of Bunker Hill and the Death of General Warren," Trumbull's "Declaration of Independence" presenting a full length portrait of each of the signers of that instrument and to him is attribu-

ted by some authorities the "Infernal Regions" of Dorfeuille. In Franks' gallery were also several cosmoramic tableaux and a crystalomancy representing the business and bustle of the streets and markets of Cincinnati.

Frederick Eckstein's "New Academy of Fine Arts," established in the year 1826, was also a place of resort for those in search of amusement of a high type. This was on Main street between Third and Fourth streets. Eckstein was from Berlin, a son of a distinguished artist who flourished in Prussia under the patronage of Frederick the Great. He brought with him to this city a crayon portrait of that monarch taken after death by his father. He had also brought with him busts and other works of art which were the nucleus of his academy, the first of its kind in the city. Of course such an undertaking as this called for comment from Mrs. Trollope and she cites the affair of the academy as an evidence of the little appreciation of art in the city at that time. "Perhaps the clearest proof of the little feeling for art that existed at that time in Cincinnati, may be drawn from the result of an experiment originated by a German, who taught drawing there. He conceived the project of forming a chartered academy of fine arts; and he succeeded in the beginning to his utmost wish, or rather 'they fooled him to the top of his bent.' Three thousand dollars were subscribed—that is to say, names were written against different sums to that amount, a house was chosen, and finally application was made to the Government and the charter obtained, rehearsing formally the names of the subscribing members, the professors, and the officers. So far did the stream of their zeal impel them, but at this point it was let off; the affair stood still, and I never heard the academy of fine arts mentioned afterwards."

The academy started with a considerable collection from the works of the local artists as well as such works of merit as could be borrowed from the private houses. Eckstein was appointed curator and the board of directors displayed considerable energy. The time was not ripe, however, for such an institution and it very soon languished and died.

THE SOCIAL LIFE.

Mrs. Trollope in her extraordinary account of life in Cincinnati tells us that she "never saw any people who appeared to live so much without amusement as the Cincinnatians. Billiards are forbidden by law; so are cards. To sell a pack of cards in Ohio subjects the seller to a penalty of fifty dollars. They have no public balls, excepting, I think, six during the Christmas holidays. They have a theatre, which is, in fact, the only public amusement of this little town; but they seem to care very little about it, and, either from economy or distaste, it is very poorly attended. Ladies are rarely seen there, and by far the larger proportion of females deem it an offense to religion to witness the representation of a play. * * * There are no public gardens or lounging shops of fashionable resort, and were it not for public worship and private tea-drinkings, all the ladies of Cincinnati would be in danger of becoming perfect recluses."

However disappointed Mrs. Trollope was with her life and surroundings, she did her share towards entertaining her acquaintances. Her house called "Gano Lodge" owned by Daniel Gano, was frequently a scene of gayety. An account of one of these occasions is given by the old musician Tosso who tells us something of her son Henry a gay young fellow who spoke seven languages, was the "Invisible Lady" in Dorfeuille's Museum, and played the part of "Falstaff" in "The Merry Wives of Windsor." One night Tosso tells us in an interview published in the *Gazette* that "Mrs. Trollope gave a party to about a hundred guests, and a handsome one it was. First we had 'Les Deux Amis' in French, and then 'The Merry Wives of Windsor.' The 'Deux Amis' went off very well. Mrs. Trollope spoke excellent French. So did Dr. Price, Mr. Morgan Neville, Mrs. Ameling, and Henry Trollope. But when the 'Merry Wives' came on, Falstaff's good, round belly was found to be lined with sack instead of capon, and the play was incredibly funny, for he was very drunk, and had a small feather-bed tucked under his waistcoat. 'How was the music?' Fine. I played first violin; Morgan Neville, second fiddle, and John Douglass, 'cello. After the play came supper, and then the dancing till daylight."

Captain Marryat who visited the city a few years later gives us an explanation of Mrs. Trollope's criticisms on the social life which certainly has the appearance of plausibility. The principal portion of Captain Marryat's statement has appeared in a preceding chapter of this work, and we will give here but his concluding remarks:

"The fact is, that Mrs. Trollope's representation of the manners and customs of Cincinnati, at the period when she wrote, was probably more correct than the present inhabitants of the city will allow: that it would be a libel upon the Cin-

cinnatians of the present day is certain; whether it was one at the time she wrote, and the city was, comparatively speaking, in its infancy, is quite another affair. However, one thing is certain, which is, that the Americans have quite forgiven Mrs. Trollope, and if she were again to cross the water, I think she would be well received. Her book made them laugh, though at their own expense; and the Americans, although appearances are certainly very much against it, are really, at the bottom, a very good tempered people." (Marryat's Diary in America, pp. 238-239.)

Alfred Bushnell Hart thinks that Mrs. Trollope much misrepresented the social life of the city: "However accurately that author described the life which she saw, the diaries and letters of Chase, then living in the city, show that there was much which she did not see. To the mind of the cultivated Englishwoman, dirty streets, tobacco chewing, and the coarseness of a frontier town seemed incompatible with refined society; but such a society there was, and Chase at once found a share in it. In a few months he was the welcome friend of the Burnets and the Longworths, the social leaders of the city." Life of Chase, p. 16.)

The character of the society in those days is referred to in the most complimentary terms by the English visitor of 1835, C. A. Murray, who says:

"I have been in company with ten or twelve of the resident families, and have not seen one single instance of rudeness, vulgarity, or incivility; while the shortness of the invitations and absence of constraint and display render the society more agreeable, in some respects, than that of more fashionable cities. If the proposition stated is merely this, 'that the manners of Cincinnati are not so polished as those of the best circles of London, Paris, or Berlin; that her business, whether culinary or displayed in carriages, houses, or amusements, are also of a lower caste,' I suppose none would be so absurd as to deny it. I hope few would be weak enough gravely to inform the world of so self-evident a truth; but I will, without fear of contradiction, assert that the history of the world does not produce a parallel to Cincinnati in rapid growth of wealth and population. Of all the cities that have been founded by mighty sovereigns or nations, with an express view to their becoming the capitals of empires, there is not one that, in twenty-seven years from its foundation, could show such a mass of manufacture, enterprise, population, wealth, and social comfort, as that of which I have given a short and imperfect outline in the last two or three pages, and which owes its magnitude to no adscititous favor or encouragement, but to the judgment with which the situation was chosen, and to the admirable use which its inhabitants have made thereof." (Travels in North America.)

DRAKE'S "BUCKEYE CLUB."

No better account of the social life of the city in the best circles can be given than that of Mr. Mansfield in his descriptions of the social and literary reunions at the house of Dr. Drake. These reunions were instituted about the year 1833 and possessed to those who frequented them all the charms of information, genius, wit and kindness. These were formed primarily for the benefit of Dr. Drake's two daughters but must have constituted a very important element in the social life of the community. Dr. Drake at this time was living on Vine street at the corner of Baker and the reunions were held in the parlor of the house. Here gathered at regular intervals some of the most interesting people of the city. The "plan of entertainment and instruction was peculiar. It was to avoid the rigidity and awkwardness of a mere literary party, and yet to keep the mind of the company occupied with questions for discussion, or topics for reading and composition. Thus the conversation never degenerated into mere gossip, nor was it ever forced into an unpleasant and unwilling gravity. We used to assemble early—about half-past seven—and when fully collected, the Doctor, who was the acknowledged chairman, rung his little bell for general attention. This caused no constraint, but simply brought us to a common point, which was to be the topic of the evening. Sometimes this was appointed beforehand, sometimes it arose out of what was said or proposed on the occasion. Some evenings compositions were read, on topics selected at the last meeting. On other evenings nothing was read, and the time was passed in a general discussion of some interesting question. Occasionally a piece of poetry or a story came in, to diversify and enliven the conversation. These, however, were rather interludes, than parts of the general plan, whose main object was the discussion of interesting questions belonging to society, literature, education and religion.

"The subjects were always of the suggestive or problematical kind, so that the ideas were fresh, the debate animated, and the utterance of opinions frank and spontaneous. There, in that

little circle of ladies and gentlemen, I have heard many of the questions which have since occupied the public mind, talked over with an ability and a fullness of information which is seldom possessed by larger and more authoritative bodies. To the member of that circle, these meetings and discussions were invaluable. They were excited to think deeply of what the many think but superficially. They heard the ring of the Doctor's bell with the pleasure of those who delight in the communion of spirits, and revel in intellectual wealth. Nor was that meeting an unimportant affair; for nothing can be unimportant which directs minds whose influence spreads over a country; and such were here. I do not say what impressions they received; but I know that persons were assembled there, in pleasant converse, such as seldom meet in one place, and who since, going out into the world, have signalized their names in the annals of letters, science, and benevolence. I shall violate no propriety by naming some of them, for those whom I shall name have been long known to the public. Dr. Drake was himself the head of the circle, whose suggestive mind furnished topics for others, and was ever ready to incite their energies and enliven the flagging conversation. General Edward King was another, who, in spirit, manners, and elocution, was a superior man, having the dignity of the old school, with the life of the new. * * * He was a son of Rufus King, one of the early and able statesmen of our country who did much to form our constitutions, and whose name will live in the annals of history. Gen. King was bred a lawyer, and came out to Ohio, as many aspiring young men did, to found his fortunes in what was then the New West. He married a daughter of Governor Worthington, practiced law at Chillicothe, and became Speaker of the Ohio Legislature. Removing to Cincinnati, he became a member of our literary circle—both witty and entertaining. His wife, since known as Mrs. Peter, has become more widely known than her husband, for her great and active benevolence, and as the founder of institutions, and a leader in society. She had read a great deal, had a strong memory, and was remarkable for the fullness of her information. She wrote several essays for our circle, and was a most instructive member. The activity, energy, and benevolence of her mind accomplished in the next forty years probably more of real work for the benefit of society, than any one person, and that work has made her widely known both at home and abroad. * * * Judge James Hall, then editor of the *Western Monthly Magazine,* whose name is known in both Europe and America, was also there. Professor Stowe, unsurpased in Biblical learning, contributed his share to the conversation. Miss Harriet Beecher, now Mrs. Stowe, was just beginning to be known for her literary articles, and about that time contributed several of her best stories to the press. She was not a ready talker, but when she spoke or wrote showed both the strength and the power of her mind. Her sister, Miss Catharine Beecher, so well known for her labors and usefulness in the cause of female education, was a more easy and fluent conversationalist. Indeed, few people have more talent to entertain a company or keep the ball of conversation going, than Miss Beecher; and she was as willing as she was able. Conspicuous, in both person and manners, was Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, whom none saw without admiring. She was what the world calls charming, and, though since better known as an authoress, was personally quite remarkable. She and her highly educated husband—a man on some subjects quite learned, but of such retiring habits as hid him from the public view—were then keeping a popular female seminary in Cincinnati. They were among the most active and interesting members of our coterie.

"I might name others whose wit or information contributed to the charms of our intercourse; but I should want the apology which public fame has given to the mention of these. In the current of private life, it often happens that those unknown to the public are the most genial and inspiring spirits of the social circle. Like the little stream which flows among the lofty hills, they sparkle as they flow, and shine in the shade. We had more than one such; and while memory sees first the fame covered hill, it dwells longest and closest with those who cast sunshine on our path and made life happy as it was bright." (Mansfield's Drake, p. 225; Memories, p. 224.)

Although this gathering had no regular organization, it was called familiarly the "Buckeye Club" from the name of the house where it met, which Dr. Drake delighted to call "Buckeye Hall." (Col. G. B. Nicholson.)

Mr. Mansfield also tells us of a party at Martin Baum's house on Pike street the only one he gave there which was given on a summer's afternoon in 1825. Another party that he attended in the same house was a very large one given a few years later by Mr. Longworth. At that time he says there was not in Cincinnati the means to make a party as rich and ornamental

as now. "Even oysters were not seen at a party until 1827. Nor could the beautiful array of cut flowers be exhibited then as they are now." There was an excess of good things to eat and drink and with them a large share of good humor and good conversation. There was no distinction of old and young, fashionable or unfashionable, married or unmarried; but while the party like a family was mixed in different proportions it was always composed of the well-to-do, the respectable and the intellectual. The distinctive marks of pioneer hospitality had not yet wholly departed. The frank manners, the warm reception, the bon ami and the recognition of the pioneer favorites had not yet gone.

"I remember one party, which was a fair type of parties in general at this time. It was at the house of Col. C., on Third street, near Main street, where many good families then lived, and a large square house, the best rooms of which were on the second floor, and the whole suite were thrown open for the reception and supper rooms. Col. C. had been rather profuse in his invitations. I think there were more than two hundred persons present, and the house crowded. In the front room the ladies and gentlemen were engaged in conversation, as usual, and the gentlemen paying no more attention to young than to old ladies, but mingling in general conversation, and all making themselves agreeable. There was no regular set supper-table. But, as was customary at that day, there were in the back rooms tables for gentlemen, covered with the most solid dishes of meat and game, while the waiters carried to the ladies the best of cakes and confections, with whatever else they desired. With them remained the young gentlemen, who had then even more gallantry than they have now in commending themselves to the graces of the ladies. But with the old, sedate, and unfashionable gentlemen the back room was the charm. There stood the tables, with ham and beef, and venison, turkey, and quails, with bottles of brandy and wine, and there were cards for those who wanted to kill time. Nevertheless, in those rooms were many a charming woman and many an intellectual man." (Mansfield's Memories, pp. 187, 188.)

Mr. Mansfield particularly mentions the wedding of Miss Graham and Dr. Ridgely who were married at a two-story frame house on Third street, that of Mr. Graham the paper manufacturer whose mill was at the foot of John street. Among the young ladies just entering society who were at that wedding he mentions Miss Mary Longworth "at that time quite a belle, handsome and interesting" who afterwards married Dr. Stettinius. Another was Miss Mary Ann Burnet who married Vachel Worthington, and a third Miss Elizabeth A. Lytle, the daughter of General Lytle, and sister of William and Robert Lytle. She had been quite a belle and to her "Horace in Cincinnati" addressed one of his odes. Mr. Mansfield also gives an account of the notorious General Ross whose failure to make his appearance at a great party given by Judge Este at his residence on Ninth near Main led to the discovery that he was an impostor.

INVITATIONS.

One phase of the social life of the time is indicated by the cards of invitation several of which preserved by the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio are reproduced here:

CITY ASSEMBLIES.

The honor of _____
Company is requested for the SEASON

CINCINNATI 1826

MANAGERS.

Morgan Neville,	Archibald Irwin,
David Kilgour,	Alfred Hayden,
William Greene,	William R. Foster,
Bellamy Storer,	Thomas M. Carman.

MILITARY BALL.

The honor of Miss Morris
company is requested, at the Cincinnati Hotel, on
Monday Evening, 8th January, 1827.
Colonel Francis Carr.

MANAGERS.

Colonel S. Borden,	William Oliver,
Col. W. H. Harrison,	Lewis Whiteman,
Major S. Scott,	J. G. Worthington,
Capt. J. C. Morsell,	William M. Walker,
S. Burrows,	George Graham, Jun.

The pleasure of Miss Morris's

company is respectfully solicited to a Dancing Party on
New Years Eve, at
the Cincinnati Hotel.

MANAGERS.

John C. Spencer,	Charles Duffield,
James Brown,	R. Montgomery,
Thomas M. Page,	R. H. Brice.

December 24, 1827.

Among the managers of the Buckeye Ball, held on April 6, 1838, at the Bazaar, appear the

names of S. W. Davies, Maj. Daniel Gano, Daniel Drake, R. Buchanan, James McCandless, Henry E. Spencer, Samuel Fosdick, S. H. Davies, W. M. Corry, George W. Burnet, N. Reeder, Henry Wood, W. V. Barr, Joseph Longworth, B. T. Wright and D. A. Sanders.

THE SEMI-COLON CLUB.

Another organization which contributed largely to the intellectual and social life of the city was the famous Semi-Colon Club of which an account is given in John P. Foote's memoir of his brother Samuel E. Foote. This club met usually at the fine residence of Mr. Foote on the northeast corner of Third and Vine which is shown in one of the pictures of the period reproduced in this volume. This until the fatal commercial crisis of 1837 was the center of a liberal hospitality. The Semi-Colon Club took its name from that of the great discoverer, Christopher Columbus or Colon. It was worked out on the theory that he who provides a new pleasure is entitled to half the praise accorded to a discoverer of a new continent; therefore this club, providing the pleasure of social and intellectual life, was entitled to half of the praise of Colon, the discoverer of America. This may be a little involved, but it certainly is ingenious. The sessions of the club were held alternately in the three houses at the corner mentioned, the other two being those of Charles Stetson and William Greene. The meetings attracted a number of persons of both sexes of the highest order of intellect and cultivation, assembled for social relaxation and rational amusement. Literary contributions were read which were followed by discussions; music also formed a feature of entertainment. Among those who assisted in founding the club were Rev. E. B. Hall and wife, Judge Timothy Walker, James H. Perkins, Nathan Guilford, Harriet Beecher (who afterward as Mrs. Stowe collected her papers under the title "The Mayflower" and dedicated them to the club), Judge Hall, Catharine Beecher, Professor Hentz and wife, Professor Stowe, E. P. Cranch, U. T. Howe, Ormsby M. Mitchel, Charles W. Elliott the historian of New England, Dr. Drake, Edward D. and his brother Mansfield, Prof. James W. Ward, Davis B. Lawler, James F. Meline, Judge Charles B. James, Dr. Wolcott Richards, D. Thew Wright, Joseph Longworth, J. Newton Perkins, Edward King, Charles Stetson, T. D. Lincoln, William P. Steele, George C. Davis, William Greene, Dr. Drake's son Charles, C. B. Brush and the three Misses Blackwell. The reunions began and terminated at early hours and the refreshments were very simple. Visitors to the city were frequent guests. Among them was that curious genius, Charles Fenno Hoffman. The club continued in existence for some years but the panic of 1837 which inflicted such serious loss upon many of its members practically ended its existence.

THE SOCIETY FOR INVESTIGATION,

Which apparently met regularly on Monday evenings during the summer of 1822 took very serious subjects for discussion. The first one mentioned is the old question "Is the Human Soul Immortal?" This was followed the next week by "Are Ideas Innate or the Effect of Education?" The discussion on the immortality of the soul called for a communication charging the society with being a club of atheists associated for the purpose of "retailing to each other Tom Paine's scurrility." The next subject was equally deep,—"Is Nature Self Existent or the Effect of a Cause?" Despite the charges of infidelity comes the question "Are Sunday Schools Calculated to Benefit the Rising Generation?" which was followed by "Is There Any Such a Creature or Thing as a Devil—that is to say Separate From and Independent of Man?" a rather hot topic for August 5th. Another question for discussion was "Is It Reasonable or Consistent with the Attributes of Deity that Faith Alone Should Secure to Man Immortal Happiness?"

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY,

Organized in 1825, had during its five years of existence a membership of over 100. Among the members were such men as William M. Corry the editor of the *Commoner*, Milo G. Williams, Charles D. Drake, W. D. Gallagher and Judge Woodruff. The exercises of this society consisted of debates, compositions and criticisms.

An important feature of the social as well as literary and educational life of the time was the Ohio Mechanics' Institute which as a result of a suggestion of Dr. John D. Craig, made in 1828, was founded during the following year. The association passed through many changes and vicissitudes during its early years, but the public lectures which formed an important part of its work were given by the most competent men of the city and were largely attended for a time.

THE CINCINNATI LYCEUM.

In October, 1830, the Cincinnati Lyceum was founded and it was incorporated during the win-

ter. This was a scientific and literary association for mutual improvement with one of its objects the foundation of a public library. During the winter a number of the members delivered lectures in the hall of the Mechanics' Institute. In 1831 its president was Morgan Neville and vice-presidents, Timothy Flint, William Greene and Henry Starr. Salmon P. Chase was the secretary, Timothy Walker, corresponding secretary and H. H. Goodman, treasurer. Other members of the executive committee were Nathan Guilford, J. W. Gazlay, John Locke, M. G. Williams and Calvin Fletcher. In 1834 Guilford appears to have been the president and William Greene, vice-president. The secretary was H. S. Edmunds; treasurer, L. V. Hubbard; and librarian, E. P. Cranch. The managers were Salmon P. Chase and Elwood Fisher. Lectures were given every Thursday evening in the hall of the Mechanics' Institute on Walnut street. Chase delivered four of these lectures.

THE INQUISITION.

Another literary organization existing in 1834 was the Inquisition, a society that discussed publicly questions and papers submitted by its members. Its meetings were held at the Institute once a week and the members presided in alphabetical succession. The officers were a secretary who also was treasurer and two others who with him constituted the committee on questions. The secretary was Elwood Fisher and the committee were Timothy Walker and W. M. Corry.

THE COLLEGE OF TEACHERS.

During this period, about the year 1833, was established one of the most remarkable institutions in the history of the city and one which lasting for 10 years was of great utility and wide influence. This was known as the College of Teachers, an organization professional and popular intended to unite and improve teachers and commend the cause of education to the public mind. To accomplish this object not only were professional teachers brought into its membership but men of science and reputation who had weight in the community were also connected with it. This organization which was for a time the nucleus of the intellectual life of the community grew out of an association of teachers organized in 1829 under the name of the Western Literary Institute and Board of Education. In its membership of 20 were such men as Albert Picket, Alexander Kinmont, C. B. McKee, Stephen Wheeler, Nathaniel Holley, Caleb Kemper, Cyrus Davenport, Thomas J. Matthews and the two Talbotts. The first president was Elijah Slack and corresponding secretary, Milo G. Williams. At one of the monthly meetings held in June, 1831, Mr. Williams suggested a convention of the teachers of the West and South. This suggestion was adopted and in October, 1832, the convention was held and was attended by professional teachers throughout the Mississippi Valley. The object of the convention was to organize the profession in the West and to promote the interest of education. A complete organization was effected under the name of the Western Literary Institute and College of Professional Teachers whose meetings were to be held annually in Cincinnati in the second week of October. The officers of the institute in 1834 were Albert Picket, president; Thomas J. Matthews, corresponding secretary; David L. Talbott, recording secretary; and Timothy Hammond, treasurer. Thomas H. Quinan was also a member of the local executive committee. The proceedings of this college for the years 1834 to 1840 have been published in six volumes but the college continued to meet for some years after it ceased to publish its proceedings. Its sessions of 1843 and 1844 were held at Louisville. Its meetings were attended by delegates from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and the Territories of Iowa and Wisconsin. Its daily sessions, which were held in the largest churches, were crowded by the people of Cincinnati who listened with interest to the essays and lectures delivered before it.

The principal work of organization and publication fell upon the teachers of Cincinnati but the addresses were delivered by men in every vocation of life. Mr. Mansfield gives us a vivid account of some of its members, among whom were included not only those mentioned but also Dr. Drake, Joshua L. Wilson, James H. Perkins, Professor Stowe, Lyman Beecher, Dr. Alexander Campbell, Hon. Thomas Smith Grimke, Bishop Purcell, President McGuffey, Dr. Aydelott, E. D. Mansfield, Mrs. Sigourney and Mrs. Hentz. His characterizations of several have already been quoted. He specially mentions James H. Perkins a New England man of high education who came out to Cincinnati as a lawyer, edited the *Chronicle* for a year or two, and finally became a minister of the Unitarian Church where he made a strong impression. He was a graceful and easy writer and his principal work "West-

ern Annals," from which frequent quotations have been made in this volume, is of great value. Dr. Beecher at one time entered into a discussion on the question whether the excitement of emulation was an admissible means of education. He with a majority of the committee was against the admission of emulation in any form. A counter report was made by Dr. Drake, Mr. Picket and President McGuffey.

Dr. Alexander Campbell, the founder of the Campbellite Baptist Church, was interesting in discussion and conversation. He was a man of learning, keen intellect and an instructive speaker.

A very remarkable man was Thomas Smith Grimke of South Carolina who had very decided theories about education. He was a very religious man and held that the classics, being the literature of heathenism, inculcated false principles and should not be taught. The study of Homer he said had given the heroic character to the leading men of South Carolina so that they dwelt in the ideality of a false heroism rather than in the plain, practical, Christian sentiment of America. Hence he said sprang the duel, dissatisfaction with the Union and the outbreak of nullification which seemed rather hard on Homer. He also opposed mathematics, thinking it unnecessary to give so much time to the study of abstract science when it could be far better employed on the Bible, literature and political institutions. Another ultra idea, especially for that time, was that the language should be spelled according to the sound "after the example," says Mansfield, "of that monstrous barbarism called phonetic." Accordingly when his discourse at Oxford was published it came disfigured in the most awful manner with capitals out of place and words misspelled so that the address which was a most beautiful one was read by few.

Another discussion that occupied the attention of the college concerned the teaching of the Bible in the common schools and was participated in by Dr. Wilson, Bishop Purcell, Dr. Alexander Campbell, Professor Stowe and Mr. Kinmont. This institution brought about many reforms in ideas of education and had a positive influence throughout the country. It gave birth in 1841 to the Cincinnati Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge from which survived the astronomical department under Professor Mitchel.

THE CINCINNATI LITERARY SOCIETY

Held regular meetings every Friday evening in 1834 at their hall on Pearl street and two years later in the College Building. During the first mentioned year James F. Conover was president; Isaac Baker, vice-president; James C. Hall, prosecutor; S. P. Hall, secretary; G. B. Walker, treasurer; and Samuel Yorke At Lee, librarian. Two years later I. D. Wheeler was president; W. Parry, vice-president; J. W. Yost, treasurer; H. L. Reeder, secretary; R. Whetstone, assistant secretary; and A. S. Reeder, librarian and mineralogist. The directors were W. S. Groesbeck, H. S. Groesbeck, J. Trevor, G. B. Walker and L. M. Gwynne. The minute book of this club is in the possession of the Literary Club of Cincinnati.

EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The teachers had a number of organizations which although not primarily for social purposes added to the social life of the city. In 1831 was formed the Western Academic Institute and Board of Education intended to promote mutual improvement, harmony and energy among teachers, cooperation in parents and ambition and application amongst scholars. Its president was Elijah Slack and among the other officers were the most prominent teachers of the town. In 1834 its president was Thomas J. Matthews.

The Teachers' Association was another organization where weekly lectures on educational subjects were delivered. Its president in 1834 was A. M. Bolton. The Western Literary Institute and College of Professional Teachers offered great opportunities of enjoyment as well as culture while the Western Academy of Natural Sciences organized in 1835 with its natural history specimens kept in the southwest wing of the Cincinnati College Building was an institution of which the citizens were quite proud. Its president was Robert Buchanan and other officers included John P. Foote, George Graham, Drs. William Wood, S. D. Gross, John Locke, and J. L. Liddell as well as J. Dorfeuille and J. M. Perkins.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

The doctors despite their controversies of course had a number of societies. The Ohio Medical Lyceum for instance, a society for discussing medical subjects, held its meetings in the Medical College building. Its president was Dr. John Eberle and vice-presidents were Drs. Samuel D. Gross and Isaac Colby. Its orator for 1834

was Dr. Gamaliel Bailey. The Cincinnati Medical Society was incorporated in the winter of 1832-33 and had for its president Dr. Landon C. Rives. It finally had a herbarium and a cabinet as well as a library, for the names curator and librarian are given in the list of officers.

CINCINNATI SHOOTING CLUB.

Not the least interesting social organization of this period was the Cincinnati Shooting Club No. 1, organized on the 28th of June, 1831, at a meeting at which John J. Wright presided and George W. Neff acted as secretary. This club included in its membership the distinguished sportsmen of the time and its contests were highly exciting. Its first president was the well known citizen, Robert Buchanan and its secretary, Caleb Jones. Others of its members were J. D. Garrard, N. G. Pendleton, Th. D. Carneal, Jacob Strader, M. L. Harbeson, W. H. H. Taylor, George Graham, Francis Read, B. B. Fessenden, G. K. Shoenberger, Joseph Longworth, Kirkbride Yardley, R. Somerby, M. N. McLean, William Tift, James Gibson, W. P. Noble, Jedediah Cobb, Jacob Aumack and Thomas Winter. The club indulged in frequent dinners at which was served the game killed by the members.

A regular scale of scoring was adopted by which a deer scored 50 points. There seems to have been no record of any one achieving this score. Wild geese scored 30 points, wild turkeys 20 points, pheasants and grouse each 15 points, Spanish curlews 10 points, woodcocks, canvas back, black and mallard ducks five points each. Wood-ducks and baldheads four points, teal and other ducks fit for table three points, rabbits, plover, snipe two points and quail or partridge and rails each one point. The reports made to the club of the shoots seem to have been very frequent and the members were quite successful, the first score return counting up 333 points for one day's sport; most of these represented snipe, quail and teal duck. The scoring was afterwards simplified.

The minutes of the club show that the meetings and dinners which must have been most delightful continued for about seven years. The dinners were held usually at Corbin's at Sportsman's Hall "on the Turnpike 3 miles east of Cincinnati," and were enlivened by speeches and songs. The last dinner was in the fall of 1838, but the entry recording it was not made until 25 years later at which time, December 9, 1863, Robert Buchanan closed the record of the club with the list of the members then surviving and their ages. As they were all well known citizens, the list is worthy of preservation. It included Jacob Aumack, age 74; George Graham, 66; William Corbin, 69; J. S. Armstrong, 65; E. J. Miller, 57; G. K. Shoenberger, 57; R. Buchanan, 67; C. Schyke, 58; William Tift, 73; M. L. Harbeson, 58; Caleb Jones, 64; Ira Athearn, 64; W. H. H. Taylor, 57; J. Wheelwright, 53; Joseph Longworth, 51; and Thomas Winter, 70,—16 in all surviving of the 42 original members.

CINCINNATI ANGLING CLUB.

Another club of somewhat similar character was the Cincinnati Angling Club, a society organized by Robert Buchanan and others about 1829 or 1830. In a letter written to Mr. Mansfield in 1869 Mr. Buchanan states that he was the secretary at the time of its organization and still remained such after a lapse of 40 years. At that time, of the 25 members who originally belonged to it but four were living, William Greene who had then returned to Rhode Island, A. L. Moore, George Grahain and Robert Buchanan.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

FROM THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL TO THE WAR—I.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

A Formative Period, 1839–1861 — The City Government — The Mayors — The Council — The Annexations and Ward Changes — The Volunteer Fire Department — The Paid Fire Department — The Police Department — The City Water Works — The Courts — The "Old Court House" and Its Successors — The United States Courts — The Post Office — Federal Offices.

The two decades that intervened between the semi-centennial celebration of the settling of the place and the beginning of the great war between the sections were in many respects the most important in the history of the city. During these years came a great number of changes which have influenced very materially the destinies of the Queen City for all time.

Within this period the constitution of the State was changed and as a result Cincinnati from that time has been governed by the general laws of the State with relation to municipal corporations. It is true that the Legislature and the courts for a long time so distorted the constitution as almost to nullify its plain purpose but this has been a restraining influence and although at times it has been irksome it has been in the main in the line of conservatism and has been for the good of the community.

Our system of city government as it is administered to-day practically dates from this period. The same is true of our courts and it was also within these years that the Federal courts moved into our midst. Then too began the series of annexations that has continued to this day and bids fair to continue for years to come. The City Water Works, as a public institution, the present fire and police departments, our gas lighting system and the street railways all had their birth in that eventful period. Then too came the steam railroads and the telegraph.

The first decade of this period, too, showed the greatest development of population and building within the history of the city. Many of our public institutions date from that time and even those that were founded before those days received a new birth that made their continued existence possible.

All in all, it was a most fruitful and interesting period and one most complex in its nature and for that reason most difficult to describe.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

The charter of 1834 as already stated was frequently amended. In the report of George W. Allen, Jonah Martin and William Bromwell, law committee to the City Council, made in 1850 the charter is said to include the act of 1834 and some forty odd amendments which are printed in the report. Many of these amendments are unimportant while others refer to such matters as

elections, schools, the water works, the night and day watch; burials within the city, taxes and licenses and a loan of $100,000 to the Little Miami Railroad Company and $400,000 for the completion of the water works and subscription to the capital stock of the Cincinnati & Hillsboro Railroad Company, the loan of $100,000 for the purchase of public grounds and a million dollars for the purchase of stock of railroads terminating in Cincinnati, the erection of the House of Correction, the Poor House, market houses, improvement of roads, the annexation of Fulton and the numbering of the lots of the city. The charter of 1834 however was practically the basis of the city government until the passage of the general act of 1852.

By the constitution of 1851 the General Assembly was prohibited from passing any special act conferring corporate powers and it provided that corporations should be formed under general laws. The General Assembly was directed to "provide for the organization of cities, and incorporated villages by general laws and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts and loaning their credit so as to prevent the abuse of such power." The date when this constitution went into effect was September 1, 1851. Until the present time Cincinnati has been governed by the general laws of the State except that the laws in force at that time continued until repealed.

On May 3, 1852 (50 O. L. 225) was passed an act providing for the organization of cities and incorporated villages. All existing corporations were continued under the general classification; those which had been denominated as cities were continued as cities and divided into the cities of the first and cities of the second class. The cities, having at the last Federal census, that of 1850, a population exceeding 20,000 were classified under the first head. Corporate power was vested in a mayor and a board of trustees to be denominated as the City Council together with other officers mentioned in the act or created under its authority. Two trustees were to be elected from each ward on the first Monday of the following April. These should serve one from each ward for one year and one for two years and thereafter at each election one trustee should be selected to serve for two years. The mayor was to be elected biennially. The duties and powers of the mayor and Council were prescribed by different sections of the act. All legislative power was vested in the Council, which was given power to establish a Board of Health and control the streets, alleys, wharves, docks, ferries and the like. The mayors of cities of the first class were directed to report to the City Council concerning the municipal affairs of the city. The mayor was to appoint one chief of police and subordinate officers and watchmen and to have the jurisdiction, in criminal cases, of a justice of the peace, although he was not required to sit in hearing of criminal cases except in cases of urgency or necessity. The voters were to elect the city marshal (with duties similar to those of a sheriff), a city civil engineer, a city fire engineer, a city treasurer, a city auditor, a city solicitor, a police judge and a superintendent of markets. A board of three city commissioners was provided who with the mayor of the city and the city civil engineer should constitute a board of city improvements. This board was to enforce the ordinances of the city, superintend the cleaning and improvement and the lighting of the streets, lanes, alleys, market places, commons, bridges, sewers and landings and perform such other duties as the City Council might by ordinance prescribe. The board was to have charge of the public works of the city. Water works trustees were also provided for. A sinking fund to be created by a tax of not more than one-half a mill was also provided. The first Monday of April was selected as the regular annual period for the election of municipal officers and any person qualified to vote for county officers resident in the municipality was made a qualified voter at the election of municipal officers.

The year later began the long series of amendments of the general acts relating to the organization of cities. The first of these acts passed March 11, 1853 (51 O. L. 361), provided for water works and other bonds and regulated taxation and the location and narrowing of streets, and other details. It also empowered the City Council to regulate by ordinance the price of gas furnished by gas and coke companies and in default of said companies conforming to the regulation of Council, the Council was directed to select gas works and preclude the gas companies from the use of the streets. Cincinnati township (indirectly) was abolished and the duties of township trustees were imposed upon the City Infirmary directors. The act of 1853 with the almost innumerable amendments constituted the charter of the city for 17 years.

THE MAYORS.

During the period beginning with the open-

ing of the second half century of the city's existence and closing with the opening of the war, Cincinnati had seven mayors. Samuel W. Davies who had been elected in 1833 held the office for 10 consecutive years until the year 1843, in which year his death occurred on December 22nd. Davies was throughout his life one of the most prominent citizens of Cincinnati and had occupied many offices. He had been president of the Council, recorder of the town and to him the city was indebted for its water works system. He was a man of great intelligence and strict integrity and in appearance being nearly six feet high with a smooth shaven face and old-fashioned queue was a most striking figure. Davies was a Whig and an Episcopalian and most zealous in both religion and politics. He was an Englishman by birth.

Another prominent citizen, Henry E. Spencer, succeeded Mr. Davies and held the office for four terms to the satisfaction of all parties. He was a man of great integrity, fine abilities and very spirited. He too of course was a Whig at this time, although some years later he became a Democrat.

Henry E. Spencer was a son of the well known Oliver M. Spencer, the pioneer boy captured by the Indians, and a brother of Judge O. M. Spencer. He was born at Columbia but in early life became a prominent citizen of Cincinnati. He was for a number of years member of the City Council prior to his election as mayor. In business life he was president of the Firemen's Insurance Company, which institution he made very prosperous. He married Henrietta Halstead, the sister of the celebrated Chancellor Halstead of New Jersey by whom he had 10 children. His brother, the Judge, had married a daughter of Chancellor Halstead.

Spencer was succeeded as mayor in 1851 by Mark P. Taylor. Spencer was a Whig and Taylor a Democrat and as the latter party was at that time in the ascendency, the defeat of Spencer was not in any way chargeable to dissatisfaction with his administration. Mayor Taylor was at the time of his election and for the rest of his life confined to his bed and as a result he did not succeed in impressing his personality upon the city to any great extent. He had been a very satisfactory magistrate before his election to the mayoralty.

Mayor Taylor was succeeded in 1853 by David T. Snelbaker. Mayor Snelbaker was a native of Philadelphia, where he was born in 1804. He came to Cincinnati in 1833 where he formed a partnership with Alexander Dalzell under the firm name of Snelbaker & Dalzell in the cooperage business. This establishment was for a time the largest of its class in the city. He served as a member of the Council for several years and afterwards as magistrate, which position he held until the time he was elected mayor in 1853. At the expiration of his term he engaged in the practice of the law which he continued until the time of his death in 1857. He was the father of Thomas Edward Snelbaker, subsequently chief of police in this city. He gave way in 1855 to Mayor J. J. Faran. His administration was a very turbulent one and gave great dissatisfaction, much of which was unjustified.

James J. Faran was born in the city in 1809 and graduated at Miami in 1832. He studied law under Judge O. M. Spencer. In 1835 he was elected by the Democrats to the General Assembly where he remained for several terms, finally becoming Speaker of the House. He subsequently represented the city in the State Senate for two terms becoming the presiding officer of that body. In 1844 he was elected to Congress where he served two terms. After his term of mayor had expired he was appointed postmaster at Cincinnati by President Buchanan from which position he was finally removed for political considerations. Although Mr. Faran was a lawyer, his principal interest was in journalism. He was an editor of a campaign paper which was published in 1834 at the time of the contest bteween Lytle and Storer for Congress. In 1844 he became one of the proprietors of the *Enquirer* with which paper he was connected for the largest part of the remainder of his life. He was a man of the highest character and was universally respected by citizens of all parties. He died in 1893.

Mayor Faran was succeeded as mayor in 1857 by Nicholas W. Thomas. Mayor Thomas was for many years one of Cincinnati's most prominent and useful citizens. He was born near Philadelphia of Quaker ancestry but came to Cincinnati while still quite young, acting at first as a clerk for R. W. Lee, the pork packer. He soon went into the produce business for himself where as in all his undertakings he was quite successful. During his active life he held almost every office within the gift of the people of the city and at the same time escaped the charge of being an office-seeker. He was president of the Miami Exporting Company's bank, trustee of the water works, city recorder, president of the

City Council and in fact interested in every phase of the city life. He was a most conscientious officer and was universally respected.

Mayor Thomas gave way to Mayor Bishop in 1859.

Richard M. Bishop was a native of Kentucky, of Virginia parentage. He was born in 1812 and carried on business for some years in his native State. In 1848 he came to Cincinnati where he commenced the wholesale grocery business on the Public Landing under the style of Bishop, Wells & Company, afterwards R. M. Bishop & Company. In 1857 he became a councilman and the year later, president of the Council. He declined the renomination in 1861 for the mayoralty. It was during his term that the Prince of Wales at his invitation visited the city. Although a Democrat Mr. Bishop was very loyal to the Union. He made the address of welcome to the legislatures of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee who visited the city in 1860 and also to President Lincoln when passing through the city on the way to his inauguration. He presided at a great Union meeting held during the first year of the war. He subsequently became Governor of the State of Ohio, in which position he served during the years 1878 and 1879.

George Hatch succeeded Bishop as mayor just at the outbreak of the war.

THE COUNCIL.

During the period from 1839 to the opening of the war, the presiding officers of the City Council were Edward Woodruff, Samuel Trevor, Timothy Walker, Septimus Hazen, D. E. A. Strong, Joseph G. Rust, Nicholas W. Thomas, W. P. Stratton, Daniel F. Meader, J. B. Warren, William B. Cassilly, Andrew Giffin, James Cooper, Charles F. Wilstach, Tom O. Edwards, R. M. Bishop, Benjamin Eggleston, and John F. Torrence. Judge Woodruff served three years as did Judge Warren, the latter in 1850 and in 1856-57. A complete list of all city officers up to the time of publication appears in Williams' "Laws and General Ordinances of Cincinnati," published in 1854. Mr. Henderson calls attention to the fact that Christopher Van Seggern, still a practicing member of the bar, is probably the oldest living member of the Council. Born in Oldenburg, Germany, in 1827, he was brought to this city in 1830, and he has resided here ever since, ever a much respected member of the community. He still takes pleasure in recalling the time when he swam from the site of the Mount Adams Inclined Plane to the Ohio River. In 1851 and later he with Judge J. B. Warren and Herman Kleine represented the Ninth Ward in the City Council.

The Council continued to meet in the room over the engine house on the north side of Fourth street on the First Presbyterian Society's lot until June, 1846, when a move was made to temporary quarters in the rear part of the first floor of the Cincinnati College Building. In 1850, the Burnet lot on Eighth and Plum (203 feet on Plum to Ninth and 273 to Craven alley) was bought for $60,000, and in September of the following year the contract was let for the building of a one-story building on the alley, running from Eighth to Ninth at a cost of $9,965. The Council moved into this building on February 27, 1852. A second story was subsequently added and this continued to be the City Building until 1888. (Henderson's City Hall, p. 7.)

The mayor's office continued during the early "forties" in Carr's Building on the north side of Third between Main and Sycamore. At a later time it was on the south side of Sixth between the same streets but finally became established in the City Building. An interesting picture of the original buildings erected on the site of the present fine structure can be seen in the Directory of 1853. St. Peter's Cathedral is also shown in the picture as well as elsewhere in the book, which contains a large number of most interesting cuts.

THE ANNEXATIONS AND WARD CHANGES.

In 1839 the city was divided into seven wards. The First Ward was bounded by the north corporation line, Main, Third and Symmes streets; the Second ran west of Main between Sixth and Third streets as far as Western row; the Third lay south and east of the First, being bounded by the river, the corporation line, Symmes and Main streets; the Fourth lay south of the Second, running from Main to Western row between the river and Third streets; the Fifth ran north from Sixth street to the north corporation line between Plum and Main streets; the Sixth was the river ward, lying west of Western row and south of Sixth as far as Mill creek; the Seventh included the rest of the city being the territory north of Sixth and west of Plum to the north corporation line and Mill creek.

By ordinance of March 27, 1840, the boundaries of wards one to four were changed. The line between the First and Third wards ran from Main east on Fourth to Pike, thence to Symmes, thence to High to the reservoir of the

City Water Works, thence north 16 degrees east to the line of Fulton township. That between the Second and Fourth wards ran from Main along Fourth to Walnut, thence on Walnut to Baker, thence along Burnet street, Wright alley, McFarland and Ruffner streets to Western row.

In 1843 the city was divided into nine wards. The First Ward included all north of Third, Symmes and High east of Main and south of Sixth; the Second and Third wards were changed back to the boundaries of 1839; the Fourth Ward extended one square further west to John street; the Fifth ran from Sixth street to the corporation line between Main and Race streets being the eastern part of the former Fifth; the Sixth lay west of the Second and the Fourth between Sixth street and the river; the Seventh was made up of the western part of the old Fifth and the eastern part of the old Seventh running from Sixth to the corporation line between Race and John; the Eighth Ward included the remainder of the western part of the city, that is the part north of Sixth street and west of John; and the Ninth Ward included all between Main street and the corporation line and the line of the First Ward, that is the part lying northeast of Sixth and Main. (Directory of 1843, p. 7; Act Feb. 6, 1843.)

In 1846 there were 10 wards. The first three wards remained practically unchanged; the Fourth Ward was also practically unchanged with its northern boundary line at Third street; the Fifth Ward was the former Fifth as far north as the Miami Canal; north of the canal as far as Liberty street, and between Plum and Main was the 10th; the Sixth remained unchanged; the Seventh was bounded on the north by Liberty, on the east by Plum from Sixth to the canal, and by the canal to Liberty, on the south by Sixth and on the west by John; the Eighth and Ninth remained unchanged.

By act of February 18, 1848, provision was made for annexation to the city of the special road district of Mill Creek township, which lay north of the city between Mill creek and the Lebanon turnpike (Reading road), extending to the section line one mile north of Liberty to McMillan street.

By virtue of an act passed March 22, 1850 (48 O. L. 365), the fraction of section seven in the third township and second fractional range between the corporation lines of the city and the town of Fulton was added to the city and township of Cincinnati. This lay just east of the Lebanon turnpike and the newly acquired special road district. By this addition the corporate limits of the city were established as follows: "Commencing at the northeast corner of said section number seven; thence west along the sections numbers seven, thirteen, nineteen and twenty-five, in said third township, to Mill creek; thence down Mill creek with its meanders to the Ohio River, thence eastwardly up the Ohio River, with the southern boundary of the State of Ohio to the east corner of fractional section number twelve in the first fractional range; thence west with the south line of the town of Fulton to the southwest corner thereof; thence northeastwardly with the west line of said town of Fulton to the place of beginning."

These two annexations constituted the first additions to the city territory since the town's incorporation in 1802.

By the terms of the annexation of the special road district of Mill Creek township, which were confirmed by ordinance April 14, 1849, the newly acquired territory was to be erected into a ward known as the 11th Ward. This division of the city shown on the map of the city by R. H. Rickey, published in 1850, lasted but a short time. This map shows Elm street as the boundary line between the Fifth and Seventh wards. After the addition of the part of section seven lying east of Lebanon turnpike, the city was again divided in 1850 into 12 wards, the 11th and 12th being the part north of Liberty, that lying east of Vine being the 11th and that to the west the 12th.

This arrangement did not last long, however, for by ordinance of March 5, 1851, the city was divided into 16 wards. The First Ward began as before at Third and Main and ran east between Third and its prolongations on the south and Sixth on the north to the old corporation line; the Second Ward lay west of the First and was included between Seventh, Main, Race and with Third, Walnut and Pearl streets on the south; the Third Ward lay south of the First and east of Main; just west of it along the river extended the Fourth as far as John; the northern boundary of the Fourth was Third street except at the eastern end where the boundary line between it and the Second as already described ran down for a block as far as Pearl street; north of the First and east of Main as far north as Hunt street and the Lebanon turnpike and to the old corporation line was the 13th Ward; north of the 13th between Hunt street, Main and Liberty was the Ninth; the 10th included the territory west of Main above the

canal as far as Liberty and east of Race; the canal and a line (Grandin street) continuing it west to Western row also formed the southern boundary of the Seventh, which lay directly west of the 10th, extended west to Western row, and north to Liberty; the Eighth was on the other side of Western row running as far as Baymiller and from Liberty down to Catherine street; the Fifth had the 13th (Main street) on its east, the Seventh and the 10th (the canal) on the north, Seventh street on the south and Western row on the west; the Sixth was the river ward, enclosed by the river and John, Third, Smith and Fifth; the 11th and 12th remained as before north of Liberty street divided by Vine street road as it was called; the 14th lay directly west of the Second (Race street) and north of the Fourth (Third street); its western and northern boundaries were a little irregular being Smith, Sixth, John and Seventh; the 15th lay on the other side of this irregular boundary west of Western row, south of Catherine and east of Baymiller with the White Water Canal; at its southwest corner the 16th ran clear from the river to Liberty street and west as far as Mill creek, its eastern boundary being the Sixth, 15th and Eighth wards.

By ordinance of August 23, 1854 the proposition to annex the incorporated village of Fulton was submitted to the vote of the citizens at the October election. The annexation proposition carried by a vote of 5,673 to 1,318.

By ordinance of December 27, 1854, the newly annexed territory of Fulton, a single long street between the hills and the river east of the original city, was erected as the 17th Ward. This took effect January 1, 1855.

THE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT.

At the beginning of Cincinnati's second half century the fire department was still conducted on the old volunteer plan but it was regarded in view of the conditions necessarily attaching to such a service, as having attained a high stage of efficiency and its fame had spread throughout the country. There were at that time 14 engine companies, seven hose companies, a hook and ladder company, a company of fire guards, one protection company and the fire wardens. Enrolled in the ranks were many of the most prominent citizens, a list of whose names occupies seven closely printed pages of Mr. Cist's "Cincinnati in 1841." At this time the president of the Protection Society was G. P. Torrence with E. Hinman as vice-president, B. Smith, secretary, W. Schillinger, treasurer, and E. Poor, chief director. Among the presidents of the different companies were M. P. Taylor, Josiah J. Stratton, Miles Greenwood, Samuel H. Taft, A. Trowbridge, Fenton Lawson, David Griffey and James Lowden.

A new company organized in 1841, the Western Hose Company No. 3, had as its president Nathaniel Hubbell. Among the presidents of this company afterwards famous in the annals of the Cincinnati Fire Department were Lewis Wisbey, subsequently chief of the Cincinnati Fire Department, and William H. Stockell, afterwards chief of the Nashville Fire Department.

A terrible fire of 1843 was that at Pugh & Alvord's packing house, referred to elsewhere.

In 1844 the rivalry between the companies and the excitement of the fires made it necessary for the Cincinnati Fire Association to adopt stringent regulations for the government of fire companies while on duty. These regulations were to prevent the obstruction of one company by another, the running of the apparatus on the sidewalk or any conflict upon arrival at the fire. The first engine had the choice of position at the cistern, but had to leave fair room for the others that came later. If the cistern should become exhausted, or if it was necessary to move for any other cause the last engine to arrive had to go first. Racing on the return from fires or alarms was strictly prohibited. The company starting first in the race was fined $10, and the other, $5. As a matter of fact this small penalty acted but as a slight deterrent to the ambitious firemen. This same year, on November 26th, resolutions were adopted for distributing the labor of watching the fires. The city was divided into 12 districts. Each of the 10 wards formed a district by itself, except the Ninth, which divided by the canal formed two; the first district was all the city east of Deer creek. Upon an alarm of fire the company first hearing it was to ring the alarm, pause and strike the number of district strokes, continuing the alarm and signal alternately until all the companies had arrived at the fire.

The Cincinnati College Building burned at eleven o'clock on January 19, 1845. The building at that time was occupied by the Cincinnati College Dispensary, Mercantile Library, Sons of Temperance and various library societies. Most of the books and other property, including portraits of William Henry Harrison and Charles Hammond, were saved. The building which replaced the one burned in 1845 was burned October 20, 1869.

In May, 1845, a new company became a member of the fire department; this was the Queen City Hook and Ladder Company, of which H. Schrieffer was president and C. F. Monkoff, secretary. The city was somewhat slow in providing a building on the company's lot, as a result of which on September 3, 1846, a procession headed by a band of music and composed of the members and the usual crowds that attend on such occasions marched to the ground and emulating the deeds of the pioneers at house raisings erected a rough one-story board structure. This, called "Rough and Ready Hall," was occupied for a year, after which the city assisted the company in building a proper home.

In the year 1848 a Louisville fire company visited Cincinnati for the purpose of engaging in a contest as to the efficiency of their engine as compared with the best engines in Cincinnati. The challenge was accepted by the "Flat Iron" Company and the contest took place in front of Mrs. Trollope's Bazaar at the corner of Third and Broadway. The Louisville engine threw water to a height of 201½ feet, but the old "Deluge" of the Cincinnati company won the victory by throwing 210 feet. As a result of the victory the Cincinnati firemen took their visitors to Billy Holmes', a popular resort in those days, and entertained them lavishly. (Cincinnati Fire Department, p. 81.)

In 1851 there were 18 companies of firemen belonging to the fire department. These included the following engine companies numbering in order from one to nine: Washington, on Vine, between Front and Columbia; the Relief, on George between Plum and Western row; Independence, on Fourth between Walnut and Vine; Franklin, on Sixth and Sycamore; Invincible, on Vine between Court and Canal; Eastern, on Front and Parsons; Northern, on Webster between Main and Sycamore; Marion, on Cutter between Hopkins and Laurel; and Union, on Race between Third and Fourth. There were also three hose companies—Independent, on Fourth between Broadway and Sycamore; Deluge, at Ludlow and Symmes; and Western on Fifth between Mound and Carroll. A hook and ladder company was located on the corner of Race and Longworth. During the year five new engine companies were added to the service, the Deluge, Eagle, Mohawk, Brighton and Western. Each of the engine companies was provided with a fire and suction engine, and hose reels so that every company possessed the full apparatus to extinguish fires without depending on the aid of any other independent company to furnish any part of the apparatus on the ground. There were thus 45 carriages of the best construction and materials dispersed all over the city, and as many always in attendance as could work to advantage. Including the hook and ladder companies and fire guards the force at this time, which was the high water mark of the old volunteer fire department and the eve of its death, included 1,800 members, a large share of whom were young unmarried men. There were 79 fire plugs and 83 public cisterns employed for the extinguishing of fires exclusively. (Cincinnati in 1851, p. 168; and Cincinnati Fire Department, p. 98.)

The great rivalry between the companies which at this time had become great centers of political power led to many street quarrels. One of the fiercest and most disgraceful of these occurred in 1851 at a fire on the corner of John and Augusta streets. The principal participants were the Western Hose Company No. 3 and Washington Company No. 1, but finally 10 companies lined up in the fight which continued until the building, a planing mill, was permitted to burn to the ground. The mayor, Mark P. Taylor, read the riot act to the contestants, but without result, as the battle continued until daybreak. An incident of this contest, the hastening of the Covington Fire Company to the aid of Washington Company No. 1, led to the passage of a resolution that no Covington company should appear at a Cincinnati fire except upon request of the proper authorities. The old system, however, was doomed. The city had grown too large for a volunteer system and it could not be expected that fire wardens, many of whom were among the most prominent citizens, would take the time from their business to give proper attention to their duties. Mr. Cist in his "Miscellany" as early as September, 1845, comments on the complaints in the daily prints of the inactivity of the fire wardens: "What can persons expect from such men as Judge Torrence or Councilman Stephenson, two of the best among them? Do they imagine they can neglect their own business and spend six days of the week examining whether the houses of a large city such as ours are exposed to taking fire from the carelessness of neighbors? The whole system is deficient and defective. There are thirty-two fire wardens, about three to a ward, having general jurisdiction wherever they please to exercise it—which, of course, is nowhere.

"If we desire to have any good result from the appointment of such officers, let the institution

be remodeled. Let each block in the city have its own fire warden, who will then be interested in taking care of the block; and fine him five dollars for every fire which results from his neglect to remove all undue exposedness to it." (Cist's Miscellany, Vol. II., p. 116.)

THE PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The result of the dissatisfaction coming at a time when the progress of invention first brought steam fire engines into use was the abandonment of the volunteer system and the inauguration of a paid department. The first annual report of the chief engineer of the department, issued on April 1, 1854, has as a frontispiece the first steam fire engine, the "Uncle Joe Ross," the first to be used in Cincinnati and except one which had been used for a short time in New York the first used anywhere in America. This pioneer apparatus had been built according to the plan of A. B. Latta of the firm of Shawk and Latta in the shops of John H. McGowan in the years 1852-53. It is described as being peculiar in its method of construction: "It had a square fire-box, like that of a locomotive boiler, with a furnace open at the top, upon which was placed the chimney. The upper part of the furnace was occupied by a continuous coil of tubes opening into the steam-chamber above, while the lower end was carried through the fire-box, and connected with a force-pump, by which the water was to be forced continually through the tubes throughout the entire coil. When the fire was commenced the tubes were empty, but when they became sufficiently heated, the force-pump was worked by hand and water was forced into them, generating steam, which was almost instantly produced from the contact of the water with the hot pipes. Until sufficient steam was generated to work the engine regularly, the force-pump was continuously operated by hand, and a supply of water kept up. By this means the time occupied in generating steam was only five or ten minutes; but the objections to this heating the pipes empty and then introducing water into them are too well known to be insisted upon.

"The engines built upon this pattern were complicated and heavy, but were efficacious, and led to their introduction in other cities, and also to a quite general establishment in cities of a paid fire department in place of the voluntary one, which had theretofore prevailed."

In spite of its great weight, the lightest one weighing 10,000 pounds, it was regarded as a great improvement over the engines that had hitherto been used by reason of the great distance it was able to throw water. It is said to have played 210 feet through a thousand feet of hose, getting its supply from a cistern and afterwards when taken to New York on exhibition in 1859 it threw 375 gallons a minute, playing about 237 feet through a nozzle measuring an inch and a quarter and getting its supply through a hydrant. It was the invention of this engine as well as the abuses that always seem to attend a volunteer fire department that brought about a change of so much importance in the history of the city. For this particular reform the city is especially indebted to Jacob Wykoff Piatt, Miles Greenwood, James H. Walker and Joseph S. Ross.

Piatt was born in Kentucky in 1801 and was the son of Benjamin M. Piatt, the elder brother of the prominent banker, John H. Piatt. He was a successful lawyer and had been very fortunate in his real estate investments and held a commanding influence in politics. He with James H. Walker, both at that time councilmen, became convinced that the abuses of the volunteer system should be corrected by substituting a paid department. The older members of the fire companies by the lapse of years and for other reasons had passed out of service and in their places were many younger or less public spirited men who regarded a fire as simply an occasion for starting a riot. The engine houses had become loafing places for the members and their friends and the firemen a gang of political parasites controlled by the lowest class of politicians. Mr. Piatt and Mr. Walker found that their proposition would not have easy sailing. At the time the matter first came up in the Council, the chamber was crowded with roughs who by their noisy demonstrations showed their opposition to the change. The proposers of the reform were persistent however and time after time presented their ordinance, each time to see it voted down by decreasing majorities. The opposition was so bitter that it became necessary for Piatt to attend the meetings of the Council surrounded by a guard of his Irish constituents and on one occasion a mob assembled in front of his residence and amidst groans, hisses, howls and yells he was burned in effigy.

Finally the invention of the Latta engine made in this city by Abel Shawk brought about the success of the movement. This engine known as "Uncle Joe Ross" was tested by a commission of experts and finally accepted. It was felt that

to turn it over to the volunteers would insure its immediate destruction and it was determined to organize a paid company. A committee including Messrs. Piatt, Timothy Walker and Benjamin Loder was appointed to organize such a company. As the story goes, Mr. Piatt suggested as the head of the company, Miles Greenwood, who had been connected with the fire department since 1829 and had been president of the volunteer association several times. As he was recognized as the idol of the volunteers, this suggestion of Mr. Piatt was ridiculed but Piatt insisted and Greenwood was sent for. The ordinance was passed on March 16, 1853. By its terms and the terms of the amendatory ordinances, the members of the company were to receive $60 each per annum; each lieutenant, $100; captains, $150; pipemen and drivers, $365; assistant engineers, $300; and chief engineers, $1,000. Mr. Greenwood accepted the appointment and for a time employed another person to attend to his regular business while he served without pay. It was well understood that the first occasion upon which the paid department would be called out would probably result in a riot. The first fire was a serious one on Sycamore above Fourth street. When the bells struck, an enormous crowd gathered around the engine at Greenwood's shop. No one was willing to drive the team and finally Greenwood himself took charge of the engine and swung out into the street followed by his new firemen in their splendid uniforms. With him came the men of his great foundry and work shops and Jacob W. Piatt surrounded by 255 of his Irish retainers. The expected fight came off but lasted but a short time. Greenwood with his bright helmet and big trumpet was the leader in the fray and after about 30 minutes loss of time and the smashing of a few heads the volunteer companies were driven off and left with no weapons but their own engines. With these they tried to show greater efficiency than their new opponents, but failed. Two other fires occurred that night and the success of the new engine was so great as to end the opposition to the paid department. Within less than a month all the fire companies were clamoring for the new invention, reorganization and pay. Greenwood took the greatest interest in the reorganized department and at one time furnished $15,000 of his own money and obtained $15,000 more from private citizens and insurance companies to insure the success of the scheme. He moved his family to Avondale previous to the contest and for 18 months slept at home but six nights. From his house on the corner of Ninth and Race he answered every tap of the alarm bell. He paid $1,500 for a man to take charge of his business and the $1,000 allowed him by the Council he donated to the Mechanics' Institute. Eventually the steam fire engine and the paid fire department became fixed facts in the city life and Greenwood returned to his own business. A deputation from Baltimore who were examining the workings of the system were given the points of difference between the paid and volunteer system by Mr. Greenwood as follows: "First, it never gets drunk; second, it never throws brick bats; its only drawback is that it cannot vote."

Miles Greenwood was born in Jersey City, March 19, 1807. In 1831 he started an iron foundry in Cincinnati, which subsequently became an immense establishment. He was one of the most public spirited men in the city and State. He was a man of immense physique, great endurance and fierce determination and whatever he undertook he carried through to a successful issue. He was most prominent in the Ohio Mechanics' Institute and in the organization of the fire department both during the days of the volunteer system and those of its successor. In 1861 he turned his foundry into an arsenal where he employed over 700 hands. Here were turned out 200 bronze cannon, the first made in the West, hundreds of caissons and gun carriages and a sea-going monitor. Forty thousand Springfield muskets were turned into rifles and the Greenwood rifle although of great kicking powers rendered effective service. He died in 1885.

James H. Walker and Alexander Bonner Latta are entitled to share with Piatt and Greenwood the credit of inaugurating the paid fire department. Walker was at the time a trustee of the City Council from the Fifth Ward and was most influential in holding his associates to the new plan. Every possible influence was brought to bear to perpetuate the objectionable volunteer system. As is frequently the case, a reform which was unquestionably for the benefit of the city at large was violently opposed by the political element from whom it threatened to move a part of their vocation. After the change had been determined upon, new difficulties arose in the matter of adjustment of the pecuniary interests of the city and the respective companies. Mr. Walker took a most active part in these negotiations and personally effected a settlement

between the city and each company which in the end proved satisfactory to all parties.

Latta the inventor was a native of Ross County, where he was born June 11, 1821. His first experience was in a cotton factory and afterwards in the Washington Navy Yard. He finally settled in Cincinnati as an expert mechanic and became foreman of a machine shop. He constructed the first iron-planing machine used in the city and built for the Little Miami Railroad the first locomotive, the "Bull of the Woods," constructed west of the Alleghanies. It was in 1852 when he was but little over 30 years of age that he built the first steam fire engine. This work occupied nine months and the engine was tested on January 1, 1853. In October of that year he constructed a second which received a gold medal at the Ohio Mechanics' Institute Fair in 1854. During the following eight years he built no less than 30 engines which became part of the paid fire departments of the principal cities of the Union. After this time he devoted himself to the manufacture of aerated bread, having turned his mechanical business over to the firm of Lane & Bodley and afterwards the Ahrens Manufacturing Company, from which concerns he received royalties on his inventions for a number of years. He died in Ludlow, Kentucky, April 28, 1865.

Joseph S. Ross was another Jerseyman, born at Brunswick March 5, 1803, and from his third year a resident in Cincinnati. During his early manhood he was a carpenter in the employ of Jonathan W. Lyon and afterwards on his own account. In 1832 he opened a feed store at Seventh street and Central avenue. At this time he became a prominent member of the City Council. Seven years later he built the steamboat "Relief" and engaged in the steamboat trade on the Red River for four years. There he had the misfortune to lose his boat with all he possessed and returned to Cincinnati in 1844. He was reelected to the Council and began the livery stable business in company with Higdon at the southwest corner of Seventh street and Central avenue where he continued for seven years. He was chairman of the committee on fire department and having become impressed with the efficacy of steam as applied to fire engines he closed a contract with Latta and Shawk for the first steam fire engine. This was named in his honor "Uncle Joe Ross." He organized the Miami Valley Insurance Company in 1860 and was its president for 11 years. During his term in the Council, he was particularly active in attempting to induce the city to purchase the tract from Eighth to Court street and Central avenue to Plum street, which Judge Burnet offered the city for $60,000. Through the change of the vote of one member, the ordinance was lost by a tie and two years later the city gave the same price for less than half of the tract. Mr. Ross is credited with changing the name Western row to Central avenue. It was thought at the time that this change gave an impetus to the western movement of the city. He was a candidate for mayor of the city in 1853 but was defeated by David T. Snelbaker. He died at Glendale July 6, 1875.

The new department as already stated actually came into the control of the protection of the city from fire on April 1, 1853. In Mr. Greenwood's first annual report, that of April 1, 1854, he recommended the purchase of the lot then vacant on the south side of Sixth street between Vine and Race, urging its convenience to the lookout and alarm bell which it was expected would be placed on the adjoining Mechanics' Institute building. This purchase was made and at this point, from that time until 1903, has been located the headquarters of the department including the fire alarm telegraph.

For many years the one fire tower in the city stood on top of the Mechanics' Institute building at Sixth and Vine streets. At this point the lines dividing the city into four fire districts intersected. The tower contained glass windows from which a clear view could be had of every part of the city and two watchmen remained on duty there night and day, relieving each other every six hours. In the center of the tower was a large wooden cylinder resembling the mast of a ship through which by means of machinery worked four glass globes covered with red flannel cloth and fastened upon a shaft. During the day they appeared at a distance like solid balls but at night when illuminated they were brilliant red. Upon the discovery of a fire, the watchmen immediately hoisted one, two, three or four balls above the tower according to the district where the fire was located. Without leaving his place, with the aid of a lever he also struck an alarm upon a mammoth bell weighing 6,549 pounds placed at the further end of the roof of the Institute building. Next to the Institute building where the Gifts' Engine House now stands was the frame building of the Fourth District Engine House. A speaking tube connected the tower with the engine house and through this the watchmen announced the location of the fire to the firemen below. The other engines as they

passed the engine house also learned where they were needed. (Cincinnati Fire Department, p. 101.)

In the same report Mr. Greenwood gave an extensive account of the condition of the department, in which he says the utmost harmony prevailed. Among the different companies no other rivalry existed than that of trying to excel each other in faithfully discharging their several duties. Within six months all the property and apparatus of the different independent companies were in the possession of the city, except that of the Independent Company No. 2 at the corner of Symmes and Lawrence. This was shortly afterwards acquired by the city and the first report contains a complete inventory of the department. The satisfaction given by the first engine induced the purchase of a second known as the "Citizens Gift." In 1853 the department had 14 companies, a hose company, a hook and ladder company and 529 men, including officers. These companies were provided with 28 engines and 29 hose carriages and 24,750 feet of hose. To the two steam engines already owned was added a third in 1854. These three engines were able to throw 2,400 gallons of water a minute and upon pressure this quantity could be increased to 3,000 gallons. The department had 50 horses and its expenditures for that year aggregated $78,440.04.

The names of the officers of the department during its year of existence are worthy of permanent record. Miles Greenwood was the chief engineer and his two assistants were Ferguson Clements and John Doran. The clerk was Lewis Gnelich. The office of the department was at that time at No. 65 Fourth street between Walnut and Vine in the building so long occupied by the Independence Company No. 3 and afterwards by the bookstore of The Robert Clarke Company.

During the year 1854 two new steam engines were added to the service with the necessary reels and hose. The public trial of the new steam fire engine the "Citizens Gift" took place on July 27th and was made the occasion of general rejoicing. The first serious calamity to the new department occurred at a fire in the rectifying house on Seventh street west of Sycamore during this same year. On this occasion one of the firemen, William Videll of the Washington Company, was killed and another, John Crawley, badly injured. This company came from the east side of Vine street between Columbia and Front and still used the old engines, the "Ohio" and "Pat Lyon." Four new engines were contracted for the year 1855 at the cost of $22,000. One of these the "Washington" was assigned to the Washington Company on Vine street just referred to; the "F. Clements" went to the Deluge Company at Third and Lawrence; the "Miles Greenwood" was located at the Mohawk Fire Engine House on Vine and Hamilton road and the "Marion" at the Marion Engine House on Cutter between Laurel and Betts. It was necessary to alter most of these engine houses for the purpose of receiving the new apparatus. In this year Mr. Greenwood felt that his services were no longer necessary to the success of the department and he retired with the thanks of the Council and the citizens, after "bringing order out of confusion and saving property and life by systematized and well defined rules and regulations and a personal supervision highly honorable to him and immensely valuable to this city." A handsome souvenir was presented to him by the officers of the department as a tribute of respect and esteem for his efficient services as fireman, his bearing as officer, and exemplary character as citizen. The inscription on the souvenir also modestly stated that the department was the best the world could boast of. Ferguson Clements was appointed chief engineer with Enoch G. Megrue as assistant.

Several serious accidents happened during this same year. One of these, caused by the explosion of one of the steam fire engines during the trial before a committee of the Chicago Council, resulted in the death of three firemen. Another fireman was killed by the falling in of a building on Sycamore street between Main and Sycamore streets and the third met his death by being run over by an engine. A most disastrous fire was that of October 15, 1855, which started in the carpenter establishment of Hinkle & Guild on Water street almost opposite the gas works. The origin of the fire which was most destructive could never be ascertained and it was generally attributed to incendiary origin. The building, which was five stories high packed with inflammable materials, burned to the ground with a loss of over $100,000. Another fire also attributed to incendiary origin broke out the following day at the ropewalk of Charles S. Jacob near Seventh and Harriet streets.

In 1857 Mr. Clements was succeeded by Enoch G. Megrue with Lewis Wisbey as assistant. Mr. Megrue remained in charge of the fire department in Cincinnati for over 20 years, during which time he earned the everlasting gratitude of the citizens and the envious admiration of all the small boys.

An interesting incident in the history of the department was the procession given on June 3, 1857, in honor of the opening of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad in which the most conspicuous feature as of many processions to follow was the Cincinnati Fire Department, at that time consisting of seven steam engines, 14 hose carts and a hook and ladder company. The department was escorted by a fine body of soldiers and paraded the streets for several hours when suddenly the bell was tapped and the engines started off at full speed for the Sixth street market place. Steam was gotten up upon the giving of the signal just as if the engines were starting off for a fire. The engines took their places at the cisterns in the neighborhood and the hose was brought into the square. At a given signal the water started from seven pipes which were held in such position as to cause the different streams to unite high in the air above the spectators. "The glistening drops sparkled like so many diamonds in the air and the vast crowd assembled gave expression to their admiration by stentorian vivas."

An interesting picture of this scene shows one of the old-fashioned steam fire engines, the seven ascending streams, the old market house and the buildings surrounding it and the vast concourse of people with their quaint costumes. The men were mainly attired in the straight stovepipe hats, peg-top trousers and clawhammer coats and the women rejoiced in the close fitting bonnets, large shawls and enormous hoop skirts. (Cincinnati Fire Department, p. 127.)

A serious fire of this year was that in the furniture factory of Meader, Johnson & Company on Smith and Front streets, which occurred July 2, 1857. This fire was one of the largest known in the history of the city and owing to the inflammable character of the material in the building and in the lumber yards the heat was so intense that the firemen could not approach close enough to render much service. The five-story brick of the furniture factory, the four-story brick and two-story frame adjoining it, as well as lumber in the yard, were entirely consumed as well as the Resor Stove Foundry on the southwest corner of Front and Smith which was a five-story brick building over 200 feet front, extending from Front to Water street, and the largest establishment of the kind in the West. Other buildings that were injured were the Coolidge and Closterman furniture establishments and the Mechanics' Hotel on the southeast corner of Front and Smith. The loss was about a quarter of a million dollars as well as the throwing out of employment of some 300 mechanics. Two days later the celebration of the glorious Fourth resulted in a fire in the so-called Clinton Buildings at the northwest corner of Western row and Clinton street. These buildings were occupied by eight firms many of which sustained considerable loss.

In 1858 the department consisted of eight steam engine companies, three active hand engine companies and four outside or neighborhood companies. So rapid had been the development in the manufacture of engines that four of the steam engines were already rated as second class and this year the pioneer "Uncle Joe Ross" was placed out of service as being too heavy. The governing board of the department at that time was a board of supervisors consisting of the chief engineer and his assistants and the fire department committee of the City Council and according to the report of the chief the system was not a complete success by reason of the inability of the council committee to devote sufficient time to their duties. The hand companies practically disappeared from the service during the following year and arrangements were made for two fire engines to take their places, one of which was to be stationed at Ninth and Freeman for the purpose of protecting the extreme western and southwestern parts of the city. As a result of the changes, the department consisted this year of 10 engines, a hook and ladder truck, a hose company, 60 horses and 142 men with but seven hand engines still in use. A large fire of this year was that of August 11, 1859, in which the wholesale liquor house of Stephen Boyle & Company at No. 53 Second street, consisting of four large stores, two of them five-story brick buildings all stored with liquor, was destroyed. Other concerns suffering loss were those of Crane, Breed & Company and G. Henshaw at Nos. 26 and 28 Sycamore street. Three firemen were badly injured and a colored woman watching the fire inhaled the flames and subsequently died. This fire was a most spectacular one rendered so by the brilliancy of the flames and the repeated explosions of the casks of liquor.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

In 1840 the organization of the police force was again changed. Before that time the watch had been appointed by the Council but by act of March 19, 1840, provision was made for the election of the night watch by wards in such numbers for each ward as the Council should direct. The watchmen were elected at the elections held

for City Council and were required to live in the wards from which they were elected. They were not permitted to receive fees as witnesses when called upon to testify for the city. The first elected under this provision were James Ewan, Peter Early, John Redhead, Robert Cappin, Jesse B. Baldwin, Aaron G. Dodd and John Cordeman. Ira A. Butterfield was captain of the watch and James Wise, lieutenant. These officers were of course under the authority of the marshal. It must be remembered that this was a night watch and that no provision for day police in the city of Cincinnati was made until 1842 when on May 27th the Council created a day watch to consist of two persons selected by themselves who were to receive a compensation of $1.25 a day. The 10-years term of Mayor Davies ended in 1843 at which time he was succeeded by Henry E. Spencer who like Davies was a Whig although he became a Democrat in 1856. He served as mayor for eight years, during part of which time the position of marshal lost much of its influence by reason of the control of the watch being put directly under the mayor. The immediate command was placed in the hands of a captain and during Mayor Spencer's term of 10 years the captains were William Small and Jacob Jacobs. In 1844 an ordinance was passed increasing the police force by permitting the mayor and marshal, in case of riot or otherwise when necessary, to detail any number of persons not to exceed 10 from each ward who should be sworn in as deputy marshals and act in concert with and under the direction and control of the mayor and marshal for the preservation of the public peace. Two years later provision was made for the employment of private watchmen for the merchants of Pearl street or any other street in the city, which watchmen were to be paid by the merchants but to have the power of the other watchmen of the city. James Saffin, who had been the marshal since 1835, was succeeded in 1847 by Ebenezer Hulse, who served but one term, at the conclusion of which James L. Ruffin became marshal. Ruffin was a son of William Ruffin the former city clerk and was born in the city December 22, 1813. It is said that his early life and associates were of such a character as to give him large experience with people likely to come within the pale of the law and in fact his name seems to have been connected with a gang of toughs called the "Fly Market Rangers." He was afterwards a clerk in a mercantile house, then on a river steamer, again a bookbinder and finally deputy in the county clerk's office under William Henry Harrison. Early in the "forties" he became a constable and the work seemed to be to his liking. He subsequently was chosen marshal in which position he was very successful and years afterwards he acted as chief of police for several terms.

In 1849 the captain of the watch was given the munificent pay of $1.75 a night while the two lieutenants received $1.50 and the watchmen, $1.35.

A reorganization of the force took place in the following year. At the last meeting in March, 1850, the Council provided for the election of six watchmen from each of the wards of the city at the following April election a few days later. These watchmen were to have the same terms as those of the night watch. A month later the Council passed an ordinance providing for a chief of police and six lieutenants of the watch to be appointed by the Council, each for the term of a year. The duties of these officers were prescribed by the ordinance, that of the chief being of course supervisory. Four of the lieutenants designated by the committee on the watch were to be assigned for night duty and two for day duty and five of the watchmen in each ward were to act at night while but one was on duty in the daytime. The chief lieutenants and the night watch were required to assemble at the city watch house every night precisely one hour after sunset for roll call. The night lieutenants and watchmen remained on duty until sunrise, at which time the whole force headed by the chief once more assembled for roll call. A day force then went on duty and continued to act until sunset. There seems to have been no provision for the hour between sunset and roll call of the night force. The force seems to have been directly under charge of a council committee on the watch which made the regulations necessary for its government. The salaries of the officers were as stated above and no one of them was permitted to be employed in other business except by written permission, granted by the committee on the watch. This ordinance we are told was not put into effect until 1853 at which time David T. Snelbaker became mayor. It will be remembered that Mark P. Taylor had succeeded Mayor Spencer in 1851 and as mayor was the head of the force. His captains of the watch were Peter Early, David Hoke and John C. Coutch. By ordinance of June 25, 1851, the number of lieutenants was reduced to one with three assistants. Provision was made at the same time for the appointment of a sergeant of police for each ward.

The appointment of the first chief of police and the first organization of the department that in any way foreshadowed the present organization took place under Mayor Snelbaker in 1853, at which time Jacob Kiefer was made chief. His lieutenants were John Dunker, Joseph Cassidy, William Phillips, Simeon Rouse, Xavier Cramer and F. Housman. There were at that time 96 watchmen, six for each of the 16 wards. In addition there were six river watchmen (among whom was L. M. Hazen), two canal watchmen, two watch-house keepers and two keepers each for the Hammond street and Bremen street station houses. The offices of the new department were in the new City Hall at Eighth and Plum which was occupied for the first time early in the year 1852. (Directory of 1853, p. 42.)

Kiefer served but a few weeks and was succeeded by Thomas Looken. Looken's term was brought to a conclusion towards the end of the year as a result of the Bedini riots. As stated in the account of that disturbance the police force headed by the chief attempted to stop the rioters at the corner of Eighth and Plum. It was not until one of the policemen had been mortally wounded that the chief commanded his men to take the offensive, as a result of which came the clubbing which at this day seems entirely justified. A number of citizens were seriously injured and one of the rioters died as a result of his wounds. His funeral was one of the largest ever witnessed in the city and the feeling against the police was intensified by handbills distributed at the time denouncing them as brutal and tyrannical. As a result of the popular indignation Mayor Snelbaker was obliged to dismiss his chief who had simply done his duty. He became an object of general reprobation for a time and the words of his order "pitch in" were perpetuated in song and verse. We are told that popular music called the "Pitch In Waltz" was played by every brass band in the city. The result of such lawless sentiment showed itself a few weeks later, even after Father Bedini had left the city, when on the 15th of January, 1851, another mob several thousand strong marched to the Archbishop's residence and burned an effigy of the Nuncio. Marshal James L. Ruffin with several officers attempted to quell this disturbance and as a result was knocked down and clubbed while Deputy Sheriff Thomas Higdon was stabbed to death. Looken was succeeded as chief by David Hoke who had been captain of the watch under Mayor Taylor. He too had his experience with rioters, at the time of the municipal elections in April, 1855, when the so-called Know Nothing riot took place. In a struggle in the 11th Ward for the possession of the ballot box, the foreman of Link's Brewery was shot to death by one of the Know Nothings named William Brown. The riot that followed made necessary the calling out of the police under Chief Hoke who finally succeeded in restoring order.

As a result of this election, James J. Faran was elected mayor and William Craven, city marshal. Edward H. Hopkins became chief of police. The name of Benjamin P. Churchill appears as a deputy and the lieutenants were Benjamin Ertel, William S. Hudson, L. M. Hazen, L. Parker and G. W. Rose. This was the first connection of the celebrated chief of detectives, Lawrence M. Hazen, as an officer of the Cincinnati police force. The Directory of 1856 gives the names of 72 watchmen as well as those of the six watch-house keepers located at that time at the Ninth, Pearl and Hammond street stations. The total police force at the time is said to have numbered 101. At the election of 1857 at which time Nicholas W. Thomas became mayor, Benjamin Robinson a Democrat slipped into office as city marshal as a result of the split in the Republican party. The famous James L. Ruffin became Mayor Thomas' chief of the police force which had at this time been cut down to 90 in number. Both of these men, Nicholas W. Thomas and James L. Ruffin, won for themselves lasting places as most efficient officers in the memory of Cincinnatians. Richard M. Bishop, so well known as "Uncle Richard," succeeded Thomas as mayor and with him was elected as city marshal John S. Gano, the last to hold this office. Lewis Wilson was Mayor Bishop's chief.

At this time came a reorganization of the police force as a result of an act of the Legislature passed March 14, 1859. This act provided for the appointment of four persons by the mayor, police judge and city auditor, which four with the mayor were to constitute the Board of Police Commissioners. The board was to appoint a chief, lieutenants, the necessary number of watchmen and station house keepers and to formulate rules and regulations for the force. They were to receive no compensation for their services. The office of city marshal was abolished and its duties given to the chief who was to receive $1,500 from the city and $500 from the county. The city prison work house and superintendent of the same were also provided for. Considerable excitement prevailed as a result of the passage of this act known as the "Dohmeyer Act."

Mayor Thomas was a Whig but Judge A. J. Pruden of the Police Court and City Auditor S.S. McGibbons were Democrats. The two latter appointed the commissioners, naming Charles Rule, Dr. Joseph S. Unzicker, Elbert Marsh and William P. Hulbert. In the spring election of 1859 D. P. Lowe had been elected to the Police Court bench and Emanuel Wassenich had been made city auditor. These were both Whigs. Mr. Hulbert and his associates were induced to resign their positions as commissioners on the theory that the law creating the commission was unconstitutional and that they would be individually responsible for the salary of the police. (Roe's Our Police, p. 41.) At any rate as a result of these resignations, there were four vacancies to be filled. Judge Pruden had but one day more to serve when Mayor Thomas brought into court the newly elected Judge Lowe and introduced him. The presiding judge at once ordered the marshal to open court which was done. Thereupon Judge Pruden the retiring judge and the retiring auditor with one day more to serve announced the appointment of four new commissioners, George Hatch, Charles W. West, George C. Sargeant and Francis Beresford. When the commission attempted to meet at the mayor's office on April 7th, they found the door closed and as a result they organized in the hall by electing Beresford chairman and Hatch secretary. Two days later they met in the office of the city marshal and appointed William S. Hudson as lieutenant of police. He was detailed by the newly appointed chief for service at the Police Court. Benjamin Robinson, the former marshal, was sworn in as chief and four deputy marshals were appointed policemen. The marshal-elect, John S. Gano, was refused the papers belonging to the marshal's office. In the meantime the new Police Court was organized with Judge Lowe on the bench and John S. Gano as marshal. Of course a contest followed in the courts. Mayor Bishop refused to act with the new commissioners and their officials were not able to obtain possession of the city prison. The District Court sustained the constitutionality and held that the office of city marshal had been abolished and that the first commission which had resigned was legal but that no power existed to reappoint a commission. Mayor Bishop remained at the head of the force, acting through his chief of police Lewis Wilson until the Legislature on March 8, 1860, repealed the act appointing the commission. The chief of police was allowed to remain at the head of the force. It was said that the office of marshal was abolished by reason of the enormous fees attaching to the office. (Roe's Our Police, p. 43.)

THE CITY WATER WORKS.

On June 25, 1839, the city took possession of the new water works although the old officers of the company operated the plant until September 15th. By the terms of purchase for the sum of $300,000 in six percent city bonds there were transferred to the city the tracts of land lying between Front and High streets east of the Kilgour line with the lot on the south side of Front street running to the river (where was the engine house), the reservoir on High street, the pumping house on Front street, the two pumping engines "Vesta" and "Betsy" and 19 miles of wooden and three and one-half miles of iron pipe. (Cincinnati Annual Reports—1880, pp. 490-491.) Free water was to be furnished to Colonel Davies and his wife and family during their lifetime.

The standing committee of the City Council constituting the special board of directors held its meeting in the council chamber on Saturday evening, September 7, 1839. This board included Edward Woodruff (president) and E. Hinman, Oliver Lovell, A. H. Ewing, N. S. Hubbell and Jonah Martin. Isaac Eveleth was elected secretary and Samuel H. Davies, engineer at salaries of $1,000 each and an office was rented at the northwest corners of Fourth and Walnut streets at $7 a month. The water rates for families were graded and ran from $10 to $16 a year while the charge for a bath was $3 and each hose, $1. The high price of fuel led to investigation by an engineer named N. Buford who submitted a report on the utilization of the water power in the Miami Canal as a substitute for the steam pumping system. The lessee of the canal power, Clark Williams, offered the privilege of water for the annual consideration of $6,000. The plan was submitted to the Council in August, 1840, but that body failed to accept it.

In April, 1842, S. L. Tatem was elected engineer of the water works. By virtue of an act of the Legislature, this office was made elective. This interference was resented by the Council who in the section prescribing his duties said that the only duties to be required of any engineer should be to cause the engines to be well greased or oiled, the flues to be swobbed out and the boiler to be headed up and his compensation should not exceed $50 per annum. Several changes were made by the ordinance which were not of long

FOURTH STREET LOOKING EAST FROM VINE IN THE "THIRTIES."

FOURTH STREET LOOKING WEST FROM VINE IN THE "THIRTIES."

duration but in 1846 the management was entrusted to three members of the Council. Those selected were Samuel Fosdick who declined and was replaced by Griffin Taylor, D. F. Meader and S. E. Foote. Other candidates were R. R. Springer and George Graham. This ordinance was almost immediately repealed and the management was placed in control of a board consisting of J. G. Rust, Nicholas W. Thomas, D. F. Meader, Griffin Taylor and A. Sawyer. A little later (1847) the Legislature placed the water works under the control of a board of trustees to be elected annually. The first board included Griffin Taylor, James C. Hall and Nicholas W. Thomas. Mr. Tatem had been succeeded as engineer in 1846 by T. R. Scowden. The secretaries had been in turn Isaac Eveleth and J. F. Irwin who each served a year and John F. Keys who served from 1841 continuously until 1850. The new board in 1847 selected E. Hinman as superintendent, the first to hold that title in connection with the water works system of the city. Mr. Scowden was continued as engineer. Mr. Hinman continued to hold his position until 1852 when he was succeeded by Lewis Warden who became also engineer the following year. James Cooper was superintendent from 1854 to 1857 when Mr. Warden who had continued as engineer again became superintendent. During the latter part of this year S. W. Irwin became superintendent and Americus Warden, engineer. These officers were succeeded in 1859 by R. C. Phillips and George Shield, respectively. Mr. Phillips served until 1861 when he was succeeded by John Earnshaw while Mr. Shield served until 1867. Other trustees prior to the war included such well known citizens as William McCammon, S. B. McLean, J. H. Gerard, C. W. West, George Keck and Charles Rule.

It was soon found, after the city had taken charge of the works, that the pumping power was not sufficient for the increased demand for water and in October, 1844, the directors accepted the proposition of Messrs. Yeatman and Shield for the construction of a new pumping power after the design of George Shield. The work was much delayed by a number of disputes between the contractors and the city. The "Vesta" engine was soon abandoned and the whole pumping duty placed on the "Betsy." This engine did the work very well until the high water of 1846 when it broke down and as a result for a time the city was entirely without water. The new Shield engines were finally completed in March, 1846, although for a time they did not work very successfully. High water in 1847 again suspended the operations of the plant. The Shield engines were repaired from time to time and finally for many years they were the most successful and economical engines in the service.

Nicholas Longworth in 1842 had urged the importance of a reservoir on higher ground and offered a site on Mount Adams for reservoir and promenade purposes for $500 an acre which he claimed was not one-fourth of its value. The proposition was rejected on the ground that the property was not worth more than half the price. Four years later the committee headed by Griffin Taylor again waited on Mr. Longworth who then offered to sell them the property for one-third less than he would to an individual. The committee again thought the price exorbitant and did not even make a report to the Council. It was said that they thought $1,400 an acre "for broken hill land too poor to raise 'sourkrout' on entirely too high." Mr. Longworth was indignant and proposed in writing to the Council that the city should take possession without any fixed price and pay no interest, but when he sold adjacent ground he should be allowed within $500 an acre of his private sale after deducting taxes. He claimed that in five years the property would be worth five times the sum asked and stated that at the expiration of the time he would report its value to the Council. Before three years the property was selling for from $10,000 to $14,000 an acre. He said the day was not far distant when the inquiry would be made why the Council had not acquired sites when the hills were of little value and that the statement would be made that he had urged the purchase at less than its real value to a committee of the Council "composed of the knowing ones of the city" who had been disgusted at what they thought was his pretended public spirit and had refused to recommend the purchase.

In 1849 a new reservoir was erected under the plans of Mr. Scowden. This, the only reservoir used in the city until 1875 was built above the ground entirely of selected and dressed limestone. A new engine was built during 1850 by Harkness & Son which had its first trial on February 17, 1851. This engine has done very satisfactory service. During the year 1853 under the direction of the board, Prof. John Locke made a comprehensive examination of the water of the Ohio and according to his report a gallon of this water contained but 76/1000 of a grain more solid matter than the

celebrated Croton water. Another engine was built in 1854 by D. Powell & Sons.

By 1847 the use of the old wooden pipes was practically abandoned, there being before that year less than three and one-half miles of pipe in use. In 1850 the length of wooden pipe in use was 17/100 of a mile and after that year none was used. By 1845 the iron pipe had increased to 13½ miles, by 1850 almost 46 miles and by 1860, 83.66 miles. This year (1860) the first 20-inch main, coated with coal tar, was laid in Pearl street from the reservoir. The reservoir capacity increased from 1,700,000 gallons in 1839 to 5,000,000 in 1860, while the maximum pumpage during the same period increased from 4,200,000 gallons to 13,000,000. The total consumption of water in the city increased from 395,280,000 to 1,763,037,898 gallons and the daily gallons per capita from 24 to 30. During the same period the net annual water rent receipts increased from a little over $58,000 to almost $170,000; the expenses and the net annual expense from $15,000 to $53,000. The works were estimated in 1860 to be worth two and one-quarter millions of dollars.

THE COURTS.

The Supreme Court, which still held its sessions in each county of the State, at the beginning of this period consisted of Judges Lane, Wood, Hitchcock and Grimke. Wood was reelected for the full term at the end of this year. In 1842 Hitchcock and Grimke were succeeded by Matthew Burchard of Trumbull and Nathaniel C. Read of Hamilton County. Upon the expiration of Judge Lane's term (1844), Lane was reelected but almost immediately resigned and was succeeded by Judge Hitchcock. Upon the expiration of Judge Wood's term in 1847, he was defeated for reelection by Edward Avery of Wayne County, the former State Senator. Read resigned in 1849 and Burchard's term expired, whereupon Rufus P. Spalding of Summit county and William B. Caldwell of Hamilton County were elected in their places. Judge Avery resigned a little later and on March 17, 1851, was succeeded by one of Ohio's greatest lawyers, Rufus P. Ranney, at that time of Trumbull County. The last Supreme Court under the old constitution consisted of four very able men,—Judges Hitchcock, Spalding, Caldwell and Ranney. Two of these, Ranney and Caldwell, were members of the new court elected by the people by virtue of the new constitution. Associated with them were Thomas W. Bartley of Richmond County, John A. Corwin of Champaign County and Allen G. Thurman of Ross County. With the organization of this court the practice of sitting in the different counties entirely ceased and Cincinnatians were obliged to present their arguments before the highest tribunal at the capital. The Supreme Court ceased therefore to be a feature of Cincinnati life.

At the beginning of this period, Nathaniel C. Read was the president judge of the Court of Common Pleas. His associates were Henry Morse who had been elected by the Legislature in 1838 and Richard Ayres and Israel Brown elected in 1839. Read shortly afterwards resigned to accept a position on the Supreme bench and Timothy Walker served for a short time in 1841 until the election by the Legislature in 1842 of William B. Caldwell. Caldwell in turn resigned in 1849 to become a member of the Supreme Court. Charles H. Brough was elected to succeed him in that year. The last presiding judge under the old constitution was Robert B. Warden, elected by the Legislature in 1850. Samuel M. Hart presided for a time before the election of Warden. The associate judges elected by the Legislature during this time, in addition to Ayres and Brown already mentioned, were Robert Moore in 1842, John A. Wiseman in 1845, James Saffin in 1846, and Robert Moore in 1849. The last Court of Common Pleas under the old constitution was made up of R. B. Warden, presiding judge, John A. Wiseman, Robert Moore and James Saffin, associates, with E. C. Roll as clerk.

The "Old Superior Court" lasted until the adoption of the new constitution when it was succeeded by the new Superior Court. Judge Este retired in 1845 when he was succeeded by Charles D. Coffin to be succeeded in turn by William Johnson in 1847, Charles P. James in 1850 and George Hoadly in 1851, the last judge of this court. Just prior to the adoption of the new constitution, the Commercial Court was instituted and of this from 1849 to 1852, Thomas M. Key was judge and Edward P. Cranch, clerk. During 1851 and 1852 Jacob Flynn was judge of the Criminal Court and Daniel Gano, its clerk.

The constitution of 1851 provided that Hamilton County should constitute one judicial district. The terms of the old judges and clerks had been extended by the schedule to the second Monday of February, 1852, at which time the new officers elected in October, 1851, took their

seats. The first judges of the Common Pleas Court to be elected under this constitution were A. G. W. Carter who served 10 years until 1862, Stanley Matthews who served less than a year at which time he resigned to become a member of the firm of Worthington & Matthews and Robert B. Warden who also served but a short time, resigning in April, 1852. These judges were all elected for a term of five years at a salary of $1,500 a year. Donn Piatt was appointed to succeed Warden in April, 1852, but also resigned in October of that year. John B. Stallo was appointed to succeed Matthews but he too resigned in May, 1854, and was succeeded by Nelson Cross who served until October, 1854. Washington Van Hamm succeeded Cross at this time. Edward Woodruff succeeded Piatt in November, 1852, but resigned in May, 1854, at which time he was succeeded by James Parker. This made the court consist of Carter, Parker and Cross in the early part of the year 1854, Van Hamm taking Cross' place in October of that year. At the next election in 1856 Judge Carter was reelected and his associates were Patrick Mallon and Melancthon W. Oliver, whose terms began in 1857. Judge Oliver resigned in October, 1859, and Governor Chase appointed W. M. Dickson to succeed him who served until November 7th of that year at which time Isaac C. Collins who had been elected in October succeeded him and served out the remainder of the term until February, 1862. This made the court at the beginning of the war consist of Carter, Mallon and Collins. At this time the salary was $2,000 per annum, The three judges of the Court of Common Pleas together with one judge of the Supreme Court constituted the old District Court,—a court of review. In fact the judge of the Supreme Court after the first few years very seldom sat in the District Court, as the three county judges constituted a quorum.

The new Superior Court of Cincinnati was established April 7, 1854, and had concurrent jurisdiction with the Court of Common Pleas in civil cases arising or where one of the defendants resided in the city of Cincinnati. This court which has from its organization been the special pride of the bar of the city was organized in 1854 with Judges Oliver M. Spencer, William Y. Gholson and Bellamy Storer on the bench. By classification by lot among themselves, Judge Gholson received a commission for the full term of five years, Judge Spencer for four years and Judge Storer for three years. This court continued unchanged for five years at which time Judge Gholson retired. He was succeeded by another distinguished lawyer, George Hoadly. The second vacancy on the bench was caused by the death of Judge Spencer in 1861 and was filled by another celebrated lawyer, Stanley Matthews. Judge Storer served until 1872.

The constitution of 1851 provided especially for the establishment of a Probate Court in each county to which was transferred jurisdiction in probate and testamentary matters, the appointment of administrators and guardians, and the settlement of their accounts, the issuing of marriage licenses and other similar probate business.

The first Probate judge of Hamilton County was John B. Warren, who served from 1852 to 1855. He was succeeded by John Burgoyne who served until 1858, to be succeeded in turn by George H. Hilton who served until the early part of the war (1861.)

The municipal code of 1852 also provided for a Police Court in cities of the first class. The first judge of this court was William L. Spooner, who served from 1853 to 1855. He was followed by Andrew J. Pruden and D. P. Lowe, each serving a three-years term.

Another important office provided by the same municipal code was that of city solicitor. The first to hold this office was E. A. Ferguson, the celebrated "Father of the Southern Road." He was succeeded by Patrick McGroarty and afterwards by Samuel Hart. George Hoadly was the incumbent in 1856-57. In 1859 and 1860 Rutherford B. Hayes was the city's legal adviser. The newly established office of prosecuting attorney of the Police Court was held by some very eminent lawyers, beginning in 1853 with W. M. Dickson, who was followed by Thomas A. Logan, H. B. Brown and Edgar M. Johnson, who held this position at the outbreak of the war.

THE "OLD COURT HOUSE" AND ITS SUCCESSORS.

The "Old Court House," which had been the seat of justice since 1819, was burned to the ground on the afternoon of Monday, July 9, 1849. It caught fire from a neighboring porkhouse conflagration "and soon roof, dome, cupola, spire and steeple were wreathed and enveloped in smoke and flames." In a short time nothing but its blackened walls were left and the circling pigeons driven from their nests in the cupola seemed most to grieve over its loss.

Temporary quarters for the courts, county offices and Law Library were soon secured in a large brick building on the northwest corner of

Court street and St. Clair alley, owned by James Wilson and afterwards used as the pork packing house of Wilson, Eggleston & Company. The second floor was devoted to offices; on the third were the rooms of the Supreme, Common Pleas, Superior and Commercial courts, and the Law Library. After 1852, the third floor was given up to the Common Pleas courts and the Superior Court was removed to a building across the alley on Court street. The two buildings were connected by a bridge.

In 1851, the county commissioners awarded the contract to M. H. Cook & Company, for the erection of a new Court House to be built according to the plans of Isaiah Rogers, the architect of the Burnet House. This was to be placed on the site of the old and the present Court House.

The authority of the commissioners was limited to the expenditure of $200,000. The bid was for $695,253.29; this was accepted over the protest of one of the commissioners and Cook proceeded with the work. Shortly afterwards Jesse Timanus who had favored the contract was elected commissioner and immediately experienced a change of view. He united with the dissenting commissioner and notice was given to the contractor to cease the work. Naturally litigation followed, resulting in many delays and changes. However, the work had proceeded so far that in 1852 the county commissioners ordered the removal of the courts to the rooms on the lower floor of the new building. They were small and poorly lighted and quite cold, not nearly so good as the rooms in the warehouse from which the courts had removed. Finally the courts refused to occupy them any longer and the sheriff, Gassaway Brashears, was ordered peremptorily to procure more suitable quarters. He thereupon rented from the attorney Henry Snow the large extensive building upon the northeast corner of Ninth and Walnut and here the courts sat until the court rooms in the upper stories of the new Court House were ready for occupancy. This well known building served its purpose for more than 30 years until it was destroyed by the mob in 1884. The jail was not built until 1861. Up to that time the old jail on the west side of Sycamore between Hunt and Abigail was used. This structure served the county for almost forty years. It was a brick building containing 14 rooms and was surrounded by a high brick wall.

THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

In March, 1855, as a result of the division of Ohio into two districts, by act of February 10, 1855, the United States courts for the Southern District of Ohio were moved from Chillicothe to Cincinnati. The judge of this court was Humphrey H. Leavitt, who had been United States District judge for the State of Ohio since 1834 and remained the judge for the Southern District until 1871, when he retired. Shortly after the organization of the court, it was installed in the new building at the corner of Fourth and Vine. Judge John McLean, the justice of the Supreme Court for this circuit, presided in many of the most important causes of this time.

THE POST OFFICE.

Up to the year 1841 there had been but five postmasters in Cincinnati—Abner M. Dunn, William Maxwell, Daniel Mayo, William Ruffin and William Burke. In 1839 the Post Office, on Third between Vine and Walnut, received each week about 80 mails.

After the accidental succession of John Tyler to the presidency in 1841, William Burke was removed and William H. H. Taylor, son-in-law of President Harrison, was appointed. Father Burke, as he was familiarly called, served under James Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson's two terms, Van Buren and General Harrison until the last named President's death.

The *Gazette* of November 1, 1841, notes the completion of a new building on East Third street a few doors east of the Henrie House, between Main and Sycamore, built by R. L. L'Hommedieu expressly for the Post Office which was to be located on the lower floor. The second story was to be used for offices and on the third floor was a large hall for public meetings and concerts. On November 6th E. P. Langdon, the assistant postmaster in the absence of Postmaster W. H. H. Taylor, announced that the Post Office would be removed on that day. This building was afterwards celebrated under the name of the St. Charles.

Mr. Taylor was removed by President James K. Polk and George Crawford appointed in 1845, when the office was again removed, this time to the corner of Third and Walnut streets under the Masonic lodge room.

When Gen. Zachary Taylor was elected President, he removed George Crawford and Maj. William Oliver was appointed in 1849, he

removing the office to the Art Union Building, on the northwest corner of Sycamore and Fourth streets. The location of the office had been so frequently changed at the whim or to subserve the interest of the postmaster and the place selected was not thought suitable, as a result of which a large number of merchants expressed much indignation. They soon, however, became reconciled to the new state of affairs. Major Oliver died while in office and his son-in-law, James C. Hall, was appointed to the vacancy, serving the term out under President Fillmore.

Dr. John L. Vattier was appointed in 1853 under President Pierce and the office was then permanently located, as was supposed, in the new Government Building, corner of Fourth and Vine streets. The site of the old Post Office at Fourth and Vine, was purchased in September, 1851, by the government for $50,000 from Dr. Shotwell, Joseph Bates, the hatter, and Nathan Guilford, who resided on the premises. The construction of the building required seven years, at the end of which time the Post Office was removed from the northwest corner of Fourth and Sycamore streets. President James Buchanan removed Dr. Vattier and appointed J. J. Faran who was also removed during the same administration and Dr. Vattier again appointed on October 21, 1859, to serve to April 5, 1861.

FEDERAL OFFICES.

In 1839, and for some years later, the office of the Surveyor General of the United States was in the Lytle mansion on Lawrence street. The incumbent at that time was Ezekiel S. Haines, who had succeeded Robert T. Lytle in 1838. The Lytle family had held this office since 1829 (the date of the appointment of Gen. William Lytle) except for the years 1831 to 1834 when it was held by Micajah T. Williams. J. B. Warren was the surveyor of the port and depository of public moneys for the United States at this time.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

FROM THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL TO THE WAR—II.

THE CITY'S GROWTH.

THE CITY IN 1839–40—SHAFFER'S DIRECTORY—CINCINNATI IN 1841—GROWTH IN POPULATION—BUILDING IN THE "FORTIES"—CINCINNATI IN 1851—JUST BEFORE THE WAR.

THE CITY IN 1839-40.

The "Cincinnati Almanac" of 1839 published by Glezen & Shepard contains a small map of Cincinnati with a miniature picture of the landing and the town at the margin of the map. This gives the location of the principal buildings including the Court House, Post Office on the north side of Third street east of Walnut, the Cincinnati College, Woodward College, Medical College of Ohio on the south side of Sixth west of Vine, the Western Museum on the southwest corner of Main and Pearl streets, Pearl Street House at the northeast corner of Walnut and Pearl, Broadway Hotel at the southeast corner of Second and Broadway, Cincinnati Hotel at the northwest corner of Front and Broadway, Exchange Hotel on the Public Landing just west of Sycamore street, Dennison Hotel at Fifth and Main streets, Mansion House on the west side of Main street below the canal almost opposite North Court street. The map shows the Miami Canal clear to the river at the mouth of Deer creek and the White Water Canal south of Pearl street extending almost to Western row. The map is shaded to show the improved portions of the city. This in the main includes all the river front from Butler to John and extending back almost to the canal. The stretch west of Plum between Water and a line a little south of Fourth is almost entirely unimproved. The same is true of the section north of Symmes (East Third), and east of a line running north of Ludlow prolonged to the canal. The space between Elm, George and Western row is but slightly improved although west of Western row the improvements run as far north as Catherine and west to the section line (almost to Mound). The section north of 12th was almost bare of improvements. In the almanac for the following year (1840), called as was its predecessor "Picture of Cincinnati," is given a similar map. The changes are but few; the principal additions are the burying grounds, the Episcopal and Presbyterian lying above 12th and east of Elm and the Catholic, Methodist and Baptist on Catherine west of Fulton (Mound). The Hospital on 12th and Plum, and Orphan Asylum on 12th and Elm are also shown. These two little books which are quite interesting are very rare.

The general appearance of the city and the character of the streets are discussed by an Easterner, W. G. Lyford, who visited this city a few years before. This city struck him as a pretty place although its aspect had not much diversity. The public buildings carried in their external appearance generally the object for which they were created although the public school

houses he thought might be mistaken for churches. The streets were paved but not lighted and "some of the dwellings upon them occupying spacious lots surrounded by shrubbery and closed with iron railings, could be viewed with jealousy could they be seen by some of our Atlantic imitators of European extravagance." The writer was struck with the spacious brick houses elegantly finished outside and in, clean streets and swept sidewalks. Main street he found was to Cincinnati what Broadway was to New York. The warehouses were of vast capacity in depth and height, all of brick, many new, built in fashion of the most substantial manner. One, that of Messrs. Miller and Lee, was 150 feet deep by 75 feet wide. The enormous pork business of the place impressed him and he gives a graphic description of the process of slaying and preparing the hog in the packing houses. There were at that time slaughtered in Cincinnati and neighborhood, in the 20 houses engaged in pork packing, 125,000 hogs per year. This work was in charge of one man, John W. Coleman, who had gangs of operators at most of the slaughter houses. (Western Address Directory, p. 278-280.)

An English traveler, Rev. J. I. Buckingham, visited the city in 1840 and of it he says:

"The private dwellings of Cincinnati are in general quite as large and commodious as those of the Atlantic cities, with these advantages, that more of them are built of stone, and much fewer of wood, than in the older settlements; a greater number of them have pretty gardens, rich grass-plats, and ornamental shrubberies and flowers surrounding them, than in any of the Eastern cities; and, though there is not the same ostentatious display in the furniture of the private dwellings here, which is met with at New York especially, every comfort and convenience, mixed with a sufficient degree of elegance, is found in all the residences of the upper and middle classes; and it may be doubted whether there is any city in the Union in which there is a more general diffusion of competency in means and comfort in enjoyments, than in Cincinnati. The stores also are large, well filled, and many of them as elegant in appearance and as well supplied with English and French articles as in the largest cities on the coast, though somewhat dearer, of course. The hotels are numerous and good, and boarding-houses at all prices abundant. The Broadway Hotel, at which we remained, appeared to us one of the cleanest and most comfortable we had seen west of the Alleghanies."

Another visitor (July, 1840) was Mrs. Eliza R. Steele of New York. In a letter written from Cincinnati at this time she says:

"As much as we had heard of Cincinnati, we were astounded at its beauty and extent, and at the solidity of its buildings. It well merits the name bestowed upon it here—Queen of the West. We have explored it thoroughly by riding and walking, and pronounce it a wonderful city. * * * We spent the morning slowly driving up and down each street, along the Miami Canal, and in the environs of the city in every direction, and were quite astonished—not because we had never seen larger and finer cities, but that this should have arisen in what was so lately a wilderness. Its date, you know, is only thirty years back. The rows of stores and warehouses; the extensive and ornamented dwellings; the thirty churches, many of them very handsome, and other public buildings, excited our surprise. Main street is the principal business mart. While in the centre of this street, we mark it for a mile ascending the slope upon which the town is built, and in front it seems interminable; for, the river being low, we do not observe we are looking across it to the street of the opposite city of Covington, until a steamboat passing, tells us where the city ends. Broadway is another main artery of this city—not, however, devoted to business, but bounded upon each side by rows of handsome dwellings. Third, Fourth, Seventh, Vine, and many other streets, show private houses not surpassed by any city we had visited. They are generally extensive and surrounded by gardens, and almost concealed from view of the passers by groves of shade-trees and ornamental shrubbery. An accidental opening among the trees shows you a glimpse of a piazza or pavilion, where among groves and gardens, the air may be enjoyed by the children or ladies of the family." (A Summer Journey in the West.)

Mr. Dickens who visited the city a couple of years later was also impressed with its beauty at this time (1842):

"Cincinnati is a beautiful city; cheerful, thriving, and animated. I have not often seen a place that commends itself so favorably and pleasantly to a stranger at the first glance as this does, with its clean houses of red and white, its well-paved roads and footways of bright tile. Nor does it become less prepossessing on a closer acquaintance. The streets are broad and airy, the shops extremely good, the private residences remarkable for their elegance and neatness. There is something of invention and fancy in

the varying styles of these latter erections, which, after the dull company of the steamboat, is perfectly delightful, as conveying an assurance that there are such qualities still in existence. The disposition to ornament these pretty villas and render them attractive leads to the culture of trees and flowers, and the laying-out of well kept gardens, the sight of which, to those who walk along the streets, is inexpressibly refreshing and agreeable. I was quite charmed with the appearance of the town and its adjoining suburb Mount Auburn, from which the city, lying in an amphitheatre of hills, forms a picture of remarkable beauty and is seen to great advantage."

SHAFFER'S DIRECTORY.

The city's growing importance is evidenced by the appearance of the first directory of any real pretensions from a modern point of view. This is generally known as "Shaffer's Advertising Directory for 1839-40" and included not only Cincinnati but Covington, Newport and Fulton and comprised names of householders, heads of families and those engaged in business together with the State or country of their birth. There is also a directory of the colored population. It was compiled by David Henry Shaffer and was printed by J. B. & R. P. Donough of No. 160 Main street. From this volume and from that of Mr. Cist which appeared the following year can be obtained a fairly comprehensive impression of the city at that time. It is a book of over 500 pages and contains in addition to the ordinary list of names a brief history of the city and descriptions of its principal institutions and business. Not the least interesting feature of the book are the two views of Cincinnati included in it. In the body of the book is a lithographic reproduction said to have been taken from a picture in possession of the compiler of the directory representing Cincinnati in 1809 as drawn by Capt. E. Cutler. This picture has already been referred to. The frontispiece is a large folding lithographic view of Cincinnati in 1840. The view is taken from the river and shows but little more than the Public Landing. In the foreground on the river are a number of steamboats and in the back are encircling hills upon which there appear to be but one or two buildings. The Cincinnati Hotel at Front and Broadway, the Exchange Hotel on Front between Sycamore and Main and Franks' Museum on Front between Sycamore and Broadway are the most conspicuous buildings in the foreground. In the background are numerous church spires, the most prominent of which are those of Christ Church on the north side of Fourth between Sycamore and Broadway and the First Presbyterian Church, the two-horned church on the west side of Main above Fourth, and Wesley Chapel. The picture is very interesting but grossly inadequate.

In the directory appear many familiar names. Under the head of education are described the College of Teachers, Woodward College and High School, the Catholic Seminary and College, Lane Seminary, the public schools and the Medical College of Ohio. The benevolent organizations included the Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges, the Young Men's Bible Society of which Salmon P. Chase was president, the American Sunday School Union, St. Peter's Orphan Asylum, St. Aloysius' Orphan House on Sixth between John and Western row, Cincinnati Orphan Asylum on Elm street, Cincinnati Franklin Typographical Society, Hibernian Benevolent Society, Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Society, Boatmen's Bethel, the House of Employment for Female Poor, the Home Missionary Society, Foreign Missionary Society, Western Education Society, Charitable Intelligence Office and the Apprentices' Library.

Under the caption "Scientific" are given the Western Academy of Natural Sciences which held its weekly meetings at the engine house on Fourth between Sycamore and Broadway and Franks' Museum and Gallery of Paintings so soon to be destroyed by fire. The literary organizations included the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association which had been organized some five years before and the Chamber of Commerce, organized October 22, 1839. Its president at that time was Griffin Taylor. Reference is also made to the Cincinnati and White Water Canal, the office of the surveyor general of public lands which was located at that time in the Lytle mansion on Lawrence between Symmes and Fourth streets and was in charge of Ezekiel S. Haines, surveyor general, who had succeeded Robert T. Lytle in 1838. Two institutions, the Cincinnati Rolling Mill on the river east of Deer creek and the Washington Brewery situated on the river near the water works, are also mentioned. In a note we are told that the ale of Schultz & Company who owned the brewery was considered by judges to be equal to the imported article. Mention is made of navigation on the Licking River which the State of Kentucky was designing to improve by a system of locks and dams. Another interesting piece of information is the statement

that during the preceding season 200,000 hogs averaging 175 pounds each had been slaughtered. The amount of money involved in this industry during that year was estimated as $100,000. A list of the periodicals published at that time includes the *Gazette* (daily, tri-weekly and weekly) and the *Republican* (daily and weekly) both of the Whig persuasion; and the *Journal and Advertiser* (daily and weekly) of Democratic politics. The daily and weekly *Chronicle* is denominated as literary while the *News* and *Morning Star,* both dailies, were devoted to "general intelligence." There was also the *Catholic Telegraph,* the *Western Christian Advocate,* and the *Philanthropist* (the abolition organ) among the weeklies. The monthlies included the *Western Temperance Journal,* the *Hesperian* and the *Rose of the Valley,* each literary, and the *Family Magazine* devoted to general miscellany. The German papers were the daily *Volksblatt,* the Catholic weekly, *Friend of Truth,* and the *Christian Apologist.*

In all the old directories, one of the most interesting features is that of the advertisements and Shaffer's Directory is not an exception; in fact it is particularly called an "advertising directory." From these pages we learn that Truman & Smith who were located upstairs on Main sreet between Fourth and Fifth had published 500,000 school books of the "Eclectic" series. Ephraim Morgan & Company at the old stand of Morgan & Sanxay on the west side of Main between Third and Fourth were publishing Bibles, the works of Josephus, and particularly a series of readers which had been adopted in the common schools of the city. Another publisher was George Conclin at No. 55 Main street, whose list of books for sale included Judge Hall's books and the lives of Boone and Black Hawk. At the sign of Franklin Head, No. 10 Lower Market street, Ely & Strong published school books and almanacs, the latter quite an important feature of the publishing business of those days. Well known names were those of the Cincinnati Type Foundry (N. Guilford, agent); J. G. Joseph, optician; F. Lawson & Brothers, No. 150 Main street, dealers in copper, tin and the like; Strader & Gorman, steamboat agents; Tosso & Doulas, musical instrument makers; G. W. & D. F. Goodhue, coal dealers at Plum and Water streets; John Britting, piano manufacturer on North Canal street two doors east of Vine; George C. Miller, coach maker, and U. P. James, publisher. It was evidently not considered unprofessional to advertise in those days for in the advertising pages we find notices of John Frazer whose residence was one mile northeast of town on the Lebanon turnpike; Vaughan & Craneh, McLean & Rankin, O. M. Spencer, Thomas J. Strait, S. P. Chase, Storer & Fox, Chase & Ball and Brown & McLean of the legal fraternity; the last named firm refers to Judge McLean and Judge Burnet among others. Of the medical and dental profession there are several advertisements. Dr. Charles Barnes advertises that he keeps constantly on hand his brother's remedies for the diseases common to the valley of the Mississippi and names a number of remedies. Dr. Augustin Rostang advertises himself as a surgeon dentist and manufacturer of mineral teeth. Other physicians are N. Allen, Dr. William Mulford and Dr. Norman. The latter, a dentist, offers to insert "Stockton's Porcelain Teeth" and to fill teeth with gold or "Munroe's Composition," "with no pain to the patient and saving the most sensitive tooth." Dr. William C. Lawrence refers to the mayor, Judge Storer, J. J. Faran and a number of doctors including Drs. Bonner, Woodward, Dodge, Judkins, Gross and Mason. Another dentist was Dr. N. Rogers, who offers to continue his superior operations on the teeth and invites examinations of his specimens of teeth which in point of beauty, durability and usefulness he believes inferior to none in the United States. Drs. Mussey and Worcester advertised that their office at No. 11 West Fourth street was open by day and night. Well known drug stores were those of W. S. and A. S. Merrell at the southeast corner of Western row and Sixth street; George S. Light on Sycamore between Front and Columbia; Caleb S. Burdsal at the northeast corner of Main and Fifth (sign of Dr. Rush); L. Rehfuss & Kolb at the northwest corner of Ninth and Main, Charles G. Shane & Company at the northwest corner of Fifth and Race and Thomas S. Butler, the last named a wholesale druggist.

A well known building is the Bank Exchange Hotel opposite the Lafayette and Franklin banks on Third street, where George Selves of pleasant memory offers to accommodate boarders man or horse by day, week, month or year. This well known hostelry was one of the most popular places in the city and his advertisement is certainly very appetizing. In addition to his regular supply in season of quails, woodcocks, wild ducks and other game as well as delicious fresh oysters from Baltimore, salmon and fresh fish from the rivers and lakes, he offers salt water fish from Boston and New York markets. His liquors are the choicest, his wines the purest that

money can purchase and the invitation to gentlemen who might by business or other causes be prevented from taking their meal at their regular eating place was accepted by a large number of the prominent citizens.

Another peculiar advertisement was that of John Bates, Cincinnati Exchange Bank, which catered particularly to industrious mechanics whose business was on too small a scale to enable them to have an account with any of the banking houses in the city. The bank received notes of all solvent banks in the Union at par and paid five per cent per annum on deposits.

An interesting illustration in the book is that of the Ohio Life Insurance & Trust Company at the southwest corner of Third and Main streets, an interesting temple-like structure fronting on Main street with four Ionic columns. On the opposite side of the street is shown one of the rows of horse posts which seem to have been quite frequent in those days. Another illustration is an engraving of a store of Platt Evens, mercer and draper at that time at No. 140 West Main street. Of this a traveler writing in 1837 says: "As in every other city there is a point more attracting than another—in this it is Mr. Platt Evens' lot to be distinguished—and the front of his store, with his large plates of French glass, through which may be viewed every article, almost, of Fancy, continues to attract crowds of men, women and boys from morning till night—when the day is pleasant, much to the annoyance of foot passengers." (W. G. Lyford in Western Address Directory, p. 279.)

CINCINNATI IN 1841.

In 1841 appeared the first of the invaluable books, so often referred to, contributed by Charles Cist to the history of the city. "Cincinnati in 1841: Its Early Annals and Future Prospects" gives a very complete conspectus of the city as it appeared at that time. It contains chapters on topography, history, the boundaries and divisions, climate, population with their occupations, the government, commerce and business relations, meteorology, geology, magnetism, means of transportation, publications, religious, charitable and benevolent institutions, as well as those of a scientific and educational character, fine arts, fire department, water works and in fact on the whole subject matter of the city. It also contains a number of extracts from early newspapers and a long letter from Judge Symmes referring to the history of the settlement and a series of census sketches giving general information ascertained by the writer while taking the census.

The population given in great detail is discussed elsewhere. The occupations, trades and pursuits were divided into four classes. The first included the professions together with literature, science and fine arts in which were 434 persons engaged. In commerce and navigation there were 2,226 while in manufactures and mechanic arts, 10,866; in the fourth class under the head of miscellaneous were included agents, barkeepers, barbers, boarding and eating house keepers, carters, cooks, draymen, gardeners, stage drivers—1,025 persons.

The capital invested in commercial houses in foreign trade and commission business was $5,200,000; that in retail dry goods, hardware, groceries and other stores, $12,877,000; and in the lumber business, $133,000. The Chamber of Commerce had been organized October 22, 1839, and met monthly at the Young Men's Mercantile Library rooms. Lewis Whiteman was president, Henry Rockey, secretary and B. W. Hewson, treasurer.

There were five incorporated and two unincorporated banks. Micajah T. Williams was still the president of the Ohio Life Insurance & Trust Company, which had been incorporated in 1834. The Franklin Bank incorporated the same year had for its president John H. Groesbeck; the president of the Lafayette Bank was Josiah Lawrence and of the Commercial Bank, James S. Armstrong. The first of these banks had a capital of two million and the others of a million each. G. R. Gilmore was president of the Bank of Cincinnati, N. W. Thomas of the Miami Exporting Company and E. D. John of the Mechanics' & Traders' Bank. A. Barnes was cashier of John Bates' Exchange Bank while Timothy Kirby was the agent of the United States Bank.

Seven insurance companies are enumerated. John P. Foote was president, William Goodman, treasurer and E. Robins, secretary of the General Board of Underwriters. The companies listed were the Cincinnati Insurance Company, John Young, president; the Firemen's Insurance Company, George W. Neff, president; Washington Insurance Company, William Goodman, president; Fire Department's Insurance Company, David T. Disney, president; Canal Insurance Company, R. Buchanan, president; Manufacturers' Insurance Company, James McCandless, president; and Equitable Insurance Company, George C. Miller, president. Of these seven

companies, five had offices on Front street, one on lower Main and one on Third street. Several had branches on the canal.

The capital invested in manufactures is given (from the census) as $14,541,842. The number of hands employed was 10,647 and the annual value of the product was $17,432,670.

The so-called works of interior communication included canals, railroads and turnpikes. The Miami Canal which had been finished in 1828 to Dayton had since been extended to Piqua and was in progress to Defiance where it was to join the Wabash Canal, making a continuous route from Cincinnati to Lake Erie. The White Water Canal, which was nearly finished and about 25 miles in length, connected Cincinnati with the White Water Canal of Indiana at Harrison on the State line. A number of locks were being constructed to open up the Licking River to navigation. The Little Miami Railroad was another important means of interior communication.

Under turnpikes or MacAdam roads, five are mentioned: The Cincinnati and Hamilton turnpike, the Harrison turnpike, the Lebanon and Springfield turnpike, the Cincinnati and Wooster turnpike and (across the river) the Covington, Georgetown and Lexington turnpike. A number of subsidiary turnpikes are also given which connect with the principal turnpikes at points a little distance from the city. In all, 1,125 miles of canal, railroad and turnpikes concentrating in Cincinnati had either been completed or were in process of completion.

Twenty-nine periodicals are given by Mr. Cist as published in Cincinnati at this time. The unpretentious character of these papers is shown by the circulation. Of the six daily newspapers printed in the English language, the *Times*, of which Edwin R. Campbell was editor and Calvin W. Starbuck printer and publisher, had the largest circulation, 1,500 copies. The *Public Ledger*, edited by C. H. Layton and published by Layton & Shannon, printed 1,400 copies a day. The *Cincinnati Daily Gazette and Liberty Hall*, edited by John C. Wright and owned and printed by L'Hommedieu & Company, printed 900 copies daily, 400 tri-weekly and 2,800 weekly. The *Cincinnati Republican*, edited by Charles S. Todd and published by E. Graham and J. B. Russell, issued 700 daily, 300 tri-weekly and 800 weekly copies. The *Advertiser and Journal*, of which Moses Dawson was editor and Dawson & Fisher proprietors, printed 400 daily, 150 tri-weekly and 1,650 weekly issues. The *Cincinnati Chronicle*, Edward D. Mansfield's paper, owned and printed by A. Pugh, printed the modest number of 400 daily and 900 weekly copies. These papers we are told were devoted to politics and the supply of the current news. The *Gazette*, *Chronicle* and *Republican* were Whig and the *Advertiser*, Democratic; the *Times* and the *Ledger* professed to be neutral in politics and were "published on the cash system, being what are commonly called penny papers." The circulation of the six German papers was equally restricted in number. The *Volksblatt*, of which the distinguished Stephen Molitor was editor and proprietor, published 312 daily and 1,400 weekly copies. This was the only daily and was Democratic in politics. The other Democratic German paper, the *Unabhaengige Presse*, edited and owned by B. Boffinger, was a tri-weekly with a circulation of 250. The Whig paper which had been established in 1837 by Christian Burkhalter as the *Westlicher Merkur* had been changed during the year 1841 to *Der Deutsche Im Westen* and was published by Burkhalter & Höfle (Hefley) each week with a circulation of 500. A Roman Catholic paper was the *Wahrheit's Freund*, published by the St. Aloysius Society and edited by Rev. J. M. Henni. Its circulation was 1,050 a week. A Methodist weekly with a circulation of 1,000 was the *Christliche Apologete*, edited by Rev. William Nast and published by Revs. J. F. Wright and Leroy Swormstedt. Molitor was the publisher and Edward Mühl the editor of the *Licht Freund* which was published as a semi-monthly with a circulation of 500, and supported Universalist principles. Wright and Swormstedt were also the publishers for Revs. Charles Elliott and L. L. Hamline of what was called an Episcopal Methodist paper well known to the present day as the *Western Christian Advocate*, with a weekly circulation of 14,000. The same publishers and editors were responsible for the monthly literary journal, publishing 7,000 copies, known as the *Ladies' Repository and Gatherings of the West*. Another journal of interest was the abolitionist weekly with a circulation of 3,000,—the *Philanthropist*, edited by G. Bailey, Jr., and printed by Samuel Alley. Rev. Edward Purcell at that time edited the *Catholic Telegraph* with a weekly circulation of 1,100, while another well known citizen, Rev. J. A. Gurley, was the editor and owner of the Universalist monthly with a circulation of 2,300, —*Star in the West*. Other weeklies were the *Cincinnati Observer*, *Western Episcopal Observer*, *Western Temperance Journal* and *Young Ladies' Museum*, while among the magazines

were the *Western Messenger, Christian Preacher, Precursor, Missionary Herald, Evangelist, Western Farmer and Gardener* and Rev. J. H. Perkins' *Family Magazine.* There was also a *Counterfeit Detector.*

The churches at this time were quite numerous. The Catholic St. Peter's Cathedral was still on the west side of Sycamore between Sixth and Seventh while the German Catholic Church of the Holy Trinity was on the south side of Fifth between Smith and Park. Christ Church and St. Paul's occupied the sites to which their names are still attached (St. Paul Building). Dr. J. L. Wilson was the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, still on the west side of Main between Fourth and Fifth, which with the Fourth and Fifth belonged to the Old School General Assembly Presbyterian faith. The New School was represented by Dr. Lyman Beecher's church, the Second, on the south side of Fourth between Vine and Race, the Third, Sixth and African Presbyterian. There was also a Reformed Presbyterian and an Associate Presbyterian. The regular Baptist organizations were the Ninth Street, the First and the African Baptist churches. The Christian Disciples were led by Elder James Challen on the west side of Sycamore between Fifth and Sixth. There were seven Methodist Episcopal churches, headed by Wesley Chapel as well as a Methodist Protestant Church and an Independent Methodist Church. The Friends' meeting houses were two in number,—on the south side of Fifth between Western row and John street. Other churches were three of the New Jerusalem persuasion, Rev. W. H. Channing's Unitarian Church, Rev. John A. Gurley's Universalist Church and Restorationist Church, the United German, the United German Protestant, German Lutheran, United Brethren in Christ, two Jewish synagogues, two Welsh churches (one Calvinistic and the other Congregational) and Bethel Chapel. There was also the Bethel Society and various mission and religious educational societies.

Under the head of charitable institutions were included three orphan asylums,—St. Peter's at Third and Plum, St. Aloysius' at Sixth opposite John, and the Cincinnati Orphan Asylum on Elm near 13th. The first two were Catholic. Other charitable institutions especially mentioned are the Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum of Ohio, the House of Employment for Female Poor and the Charitable Intelligence Office. The Masonic lodges included the old Nova Caesarea Harmony Lodge, No. 2; Miami Lodge, No. 46; Lafayette Lodge, No. 81; Cincinnati Commandery of Knights Templar; Cincinnati Council, No. 2, of Royal and Select Masters, and the Cincinnati Royal Arch Chapter, No. 2. There was also a lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Among other institutions of note was the Cincinnati Savings Institution, of which George W. Jones was president, and various benevolent societies, Caledonian, Scotch, Irish, temperance, anti-slavery, etc. The scientific and literary institutions included the Western Academy of Natural Sciences, Apprentices' Library, and Young Men's Mercantile Library Association.

The common schools at that time contained about 4,000 pupils and 60 teachers who were accommodated in nine school houses built of brick and containing four rooms each. An illustration is given of one of these school houses of the style of architecture familiar to all residents of the city. (This is reproduced in this work.) The Cincinnati College under the presidency of Rev. T. J. Biggs was once more making an effort to give instruction in classics and mathematics. Woodward College was under the charge of Rev. Dr. Aydelott while St. Xavier College was presided over by Rev. Mr. Elet. Although there was not in the proper sense any university, the various schools of the city to some extent supplied its place. These schools included Lane Seminary, Western Baptist Theological Institute in Covington, of both of which institutions engravings are given and St. Francis Xavier Theological Seminary. There was also the Cincinnati Law School in charge of Timothy Walker, the Medical College of Ohio and in the Ohio Mechanics' Institute were classes in drawing, mathematics and the practical arts. There were said to be in Cincinnati at that time 400 pupils receiving university and college instruction in various academies. Lane Seminary, the Medical College of Ohio and the Ohio Mechanics' Institute are discussed at length. The last named which had been formed as heretofore stated in 1828 had wandered from the north wing of the Cincinnati College Building to the old Baptist Church on Walnut street and afterwards to Mrs. Trollope's Bazaar. In 1838 it held an annual fair for the exhibition of Western manufactures and the encouragement of Western artists, which was repeated in 1839 and 1840. These fairs which commenced on the third Monday in June of each year exhibited every class of manufactures and were very successful. Dr. John Craig, the first president and prime mover in the organization,

had recently been succeeded by Dr. John Locke. At this time Dr. Locke was delivering a course of lectures on natural philosophy on two evenings of each week. On Saturday evenings popular lectures were delivered by different gentlemen in the hall of the Institute on Third east of Broadway. In this historic building not only were gathered the apparatus and collections of the Institute but also those of the Western Academy of Natural Sciences, while in the old ball room decorated by Hervieu was a reading room and saloon. The rotunda over the portico in the rear built for paintings was occupied by a drawing class. Here too were held annual fairs which also occupied a part of the vacant lot adjoining. The president of the board at that time was J. P. Foote. This same cultivated gentleman was the president of the Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge which had been organized in March, 1840, to foster instruction, by lectures and otherwise, in practical teaching, exact and mixed sciences, natural science, practical arts, fine arts, medicine, law, political economy and political science, moral and intellectual philosophy, history, languages, commerce and agriculture, polite literature and statistics. Other officers of this interesting society were E. P. Langdon, M. T. Williams, E. D. Mansfield, J. H. Perkins and M. Holley. The Eclectic Academy of Music organized in 1834 had about 100 members with a good library of music and an amateur orchestra of 24 instruments. Judge Jacob Burnet was the president and Victor Williams, instrumental professor. Another musical society was the Musical Fund Society, organized April 29, 1835, which had recently been revived with J. Tosso as leader of the orchestra. A large number of artists and works of art added their influence to the city. The Cincinnati Academy of Fine Arts had just been organized with Godfrey N. Frankenstein as president and John L. Whetstone as secretary. This organization had held an exhibition of 150 pieces at the Mechanics' Institute in 1839 for the purpose of obtaining sufficient funds to procure a collection of casts. They were unsuccessful, from a pecuniary standpoint, in the exhibition but in 1840 contributions of citizens permitted the purchase of such a collection, the first of the kind ever brought to the West. An exhibition open to all Western artists was contemplated for 1841. A great body of Cincinnati artists belonged to the section of the fine arts, one of the departments of the Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge.

The old familiar names still appear in the different fire companies.

The Cincinnati Water Company had just sold out its plant to the city and Samuel H. Davies was the superintendent of the water works which comprehended at that time 23¾ miles of pipe of which four and one-fourth miles were iron and the rest wood.

Eighty-eight steamboats were given as belonging to the district of Cincinnati in January, 1841. Among these are several familiar names such as the "General Pike," "Queen of the West," "Pike" and "New Orleans."

The dignity of the United States was upheld by the Federal officers who at that time were J. B. Warren, surveyor and depository of public moneys, Ezekiel S. Haines, surveyor general with offices in the Lytle mansion, and William Burke, postmaster. There were 60 mails arriving at the city each week and the revenue of the office for the year 1840 was $49,815.13.

The officers of the city at that time were Samuel W. Davies, mayor; James Saffin, marshal; Samuel Scott, treasurer; and Joseph Gest, surveyor. Edward Woodruff was president of the City Council, Nathaniel C. Read, president judge, J. W. Piatt, clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and David K. Este, judge, and Daniel Gano, clerk of the Superior Court.

A most valuable section of Mr. Cist's book is taken up with a chapter of "Early Annals" made up of quotations from early numbers of the *Western Spy and Hamilton Gazette*. Mr. Cist was not able to obtain a view of the earlier newspapers which he regarded as probably of little value!

Another important contribution is the letter of John Cleves Symmes written to Jonathan Dayton from North Bend in May, 1789, which gives a very complete account of the settlement of the purchase. Another section of the book is devoted to "Census Sketches," which are highly eulogistic in their character. Some of his comments make amusing reading at the present day. From his point of view there were few places in the United States which more favorably impressed a stranger reaching it by water—the usual avenue—than Cincinnati. "His eye "glances upon that superb quay—our Public "Landing, a space of ten acres, nearly, and a "front of almost one thousand feet—with "which our Eastern cities have nothing of the "kind to compare, in beauty and convenience. "He surveys it, along its whole front, encum- "bered with packages of every description and

"to an immense amount—the foreign imports, or "the domestic produce of the valley of the Mi-"amis—concentrating constantly at this point. "The hurried arrival and departure, singly and "in squads, of a whole battalion of drays; the "unremitting and active labor of hands, loading "and unloading the vessels in port; the incessant "ringing of bells, as signals to passengers or the "crews of the boats; the brief and abrupt inter-"change of business among the clerks on board, "and those belonging to the mercantile houses of "the city; with a great variety of sights and "sounds of subordinate interest, forcibly—per-"haps unduly—impress the mind of a stranger, "by the value set upon time, and the constant ex-"ercise of industry around him, as a fact, that "he has landed at a place where business is car-"ried on upon a large scale, and among a people, "who have neither the leisure nor the disposi-"tion to be idle."

Having disposed of the Public Landing, Mr. Cist takes his traveler along the line of Broadway to Fourth street from which point after casting his eye eastwardly to its termination along a row of modern palaces he takes him to the west along the whole course of that delightful street. "He cannot fail to notice the broad, "well paved and thoroughly ventilated streets; "the number, variety and beauty of the public "buildings; the taste and spirit which leave "spaces between the private edifices for borders "and sidewalks, and furnish an avenue to be-"hold the garden attractions in the rear of the "houses, the verdure of the grass plats, and "fragrance of the shrubbery which decorate the "front of the dwellings, and the exhibition of "flower vases in the windows of those who have "no space except the rear of their buildings to "cultivate. He will then mature the first judg-"ment he formed, and say to himself, or to his "traveling companion,—'These people have taste "to improve and spirit to enjoy, as well as in-"dustry to acquire.'"

If this be not enough to impress the traveler he is invited to extend his walks to the suburbs which in those days were to the north and west where he will find sources of enjoyment independent of fashion and wealth. Mr. Cist points a contrast with the approach of Pittsburg where "a dense cloud of darkness and smoke visible for some distance before he reaches it hides the city from the traveler's eyes until he is in its midst although half this volume of smoke is produced by household fires, coal being the only fuel of the place. The whole city (Pittsburg) is under the influence of steam and smoke. The surface of the houses and streets of that city are so discolored as to defy the cleansing power of water and the soot partakes of the bituminous character of the coal, and falling—color excepted—like snow-flakes, fastens on the face and neck, with a tenacity which nothing but the united agency of soap, hot water, and the towel can overcome. Coal and the steam-engine are the pervading influence of the place, and over the whole city the seal and impress is—'Great is Vulcan of the Pittsburgers.' How different," says Mr. Cist, "is all this from Cincinnati where the manufactures, with the exception of a few, are either set in motion by the water of the canal or are in the literal sense, manufactures—works of the hand. These last embrace the principal share of the productive industry of our mechanics, and are carried on in the upper stories, or in the rear shops of the warerooms, in which they are exposed for sale, in a variety and to an extent which can only be realized from a visit to the interior of those establishments."

Pages of description could not give a better idea of the contrast between the Cincinnati of 1841 and the Cincinnati of to-day than this ingenuous comparison.

Among the industries which are particularly commented upon by Mr. Cist are those of bell making, philosophical and mathematical instrument making and the manufacture of hollow ware, saddlery and cotton spinning machines. Another of the most important industries and one which reflected great light on the character of the business of the city at that time was the manufacture of steam vessels of which 33 of the total tonnage of 5,361 tons were built in Cincinnati in 1840 at a cost of $592,500.

Almost a million books, valued at a quarter of a million dollars, were published in the city during the preceding year.

In view of the recent sales of property in the city, Mr. Cist's comments on values at that time are of special interest. He states that in 1802 Ethan Stone paid Joel Williams for the three lots at the northeast corner of Fourth and Vine, extending 150 feet on Vine by 200 feet on Fourth, the sum of $220. Stone afterwards sold this property and in 1839 he repurchased a part of it lying above the corner, 60 feet front on Vine by 200 feet in depth. He was obliged to pay for this $150 a front foot or $9,000 for the lot which would make the value of his original lots, estimating the corner lot at the same price, as much as $45,000. Samuel Stitt in 1800 pur-

chased of Col. John Riddle a lot on the Public Landing, 60 feet front, where the Exchange Hotel stood for so long a time, for the sum of $1,200. In 1833 he leased this property on perpetual lease for $1,200 a year. Mr. Cist, writing in 1841, regarded the tract as worth $3,000 per annum as a permanent ground rent. In 1836 John H. Groesbeck paid for the Cincinnati Hotel property at the northwest corner of Front and Broadway the sum of $5,200. He subsequently leased the tract for 10 years to Joseph Darr for $4,000 per annum. Darr made some alterations in the building and rented it for $7,600 per year, being at the rate of six per cent on a valuation of more than $126,000. Lot 77 at the northeast corner of Front and Main was sold in 1789 for $2 and in 1793 Colonel Gibson offered to sell it for $100. At the time of Mr. Cist's writing the property was renting for $14,250,—six per cent interest on $237,500. A one-sixth part of Yeatman's Tavern lot on the east side of Sycamore above Front street was renting at that time for $2,860 on a valuation of $47,667, making the original lot 27 worth $286,000. Commercial Row, a block of eight buildings belonging to George W. Jones fronting 100 feet on Main by 60 feet on Front and Water streets at the west end of the Public Landing, rented in 1841 for $6,500 per annum, being six per cent interest on $108,067. This occupied about one-fourth of the original lot which in the early days sold for $2. Lot 51 at the northwest corner of Front and Sycamore rented at the same time for $10,200 per annum,—a six per cent investment on $137,000. Attention has already been called to lot 135 on the northeast corner of Third and Walnut, the site of the present Masonic Temple. This was willed by William McMillan in 1804 to the Nova Caesarea Lodge and was regarded as of such slight value as to be allowed to be sold for taxes. It rented in 1841 for $2,400 a year. Lot 110 at the northwest corner of Third and Main was sold in 1804 by Moore, who paid $2 for it, for $800. It was subsequently sold in 1814 in two parts for the aggregate amount of $4,900. The south half sold in 1814 for $4,000, two years later for $6,000, and in 1828 for $15,000. In 1839 the corner reduced to 20 by 26 feet was leased for 10 years for $2,000 per annum. Mr. Cist, were he living to-day, would be as much surprised at the later change in relative values of these different pieces of property as he was at the increase during the first half century of the city's existence; that was the day of three and four-story buildings, this the day of sky-scrapers.

Among the public buildings contemplated at that time was the new Roman Catholic Cathedral (St. Peter's), which was to be built on Eighth street between Plum and Western row. At that time a hospital at the western end of the lot was contemplated, which, however, was never built.

Another side-light on the city life is given by the discussion on fuel which at that time was principally wood. Mr. Cist advances five arguments in favor of the use of coal: It is more portable and convenient both to receive and store away; it is much cheaper, coal being 12½ cents a bushel and wood $3.50 per cord; it is safer both in burning by day and keeping alive by night; it requires less care and attention; and lastly is more easily rekindled in the morning after being covered up in the night. The sales in coal yards during the year 1840 were 930,000 bushels.

In the appendix a contributor, J. W. Scott, writes elaborately to sustain the proposition that within 100 years from that time, that is to say in 1941, Cincinnati will be the greatest city in America and that in the year 2000 the greatest city in the world. The arguments adduced which were regarded by Mr. Cist as unanswerable are certainly interesting; the reader is referred to the book for them.

Interesting features of this series of most valuable books are the illustrations. The frontispiece gives a view of the Public Landing taken from the Main street end. Another engraving is that of the Pearl Street House on the northeast corner of Walnut and Pearl. With its recessed porticoes overhanging its entrance and the ornamental iron balcony surrounding it and tall pilasters on its Walnut street front, it was a very imposing structure. The Foote residence at the northeast corner of Third and Vine forms the subject of a very interesting picture. To the left across Vine street is the old Burnet residence and grounds subsequently occupied as Shires' Garden. East of the Foote residence is the Odd Fellows' Hall in which building was located the Post Office.

In the advertising pages is given an illustration of the "Emigrants' Office" of Thomas Emery, real estate and money agent at No. 11 East Fourth street, just beyond Main. Almost 100 pages of advertising in which are many well known names conclude the book. Among the most familiar are those of Truman & Smith,

publishers; Sellew & Company, Brittania ware; E. B. Hinman, gloves; T. Bradford & Company, millstones; W. Teasdale, dye house; Lotze & Lohn, furnaces; W. M. Corry, attorney; F. & C. Andress, wall paper; Procter & Gamble, soap and candle manufacturers; W. E. Wiswell, picture frames; John Britting, pianos; Jones & Rammelsberg, cabinet ware; Sidney S. Jackson, nurseryman; Resor's Foundry; A. H. Ernst, nurseryman; M. Dodsworth, coal; U. P. James, books; Mitchell & Moore, furniture; Baker & Von Phul, lamps; George W. Coffin & Company, brass foundry; I. & B. Bruce, carriages; Miles Greenwood, Eagle Foundry; Joseph & James Hopple, tobacco and snuff; Storer & Bond, attorneys; John Justis, tailor; Nathan Baker, tailor; S. Menken, cutler; Peter Gibson, plumber; Townsend, Hills & Company, white lead; P. Wilson, saddler; Joseph Jonas, broker; C. W. Dury & Company, pianos; C. Bakhaus, druggist; F. Lawson & Brothers, copper and tin; Mitchell, Moore & Company, chairs; and Dr. J. H. Pulte. Even the artists condescended to advertise and in the list are given J. H. Beard, G. N. Frankenstein, W. P. Brannan, A. Baldwin, T. W. Whittridge, S. S. Lyon, John Cranch, J. B. Flagg, T. Dawson, T. V. Peticolas, J. O. Gorman and Thomas Campbell.

GROWTH IN POPULATION.

At the beginning of the second half century of Cincinnati's life, the city was a growing and prosperous community standing seventh among the cities of the country and bidding fair to gain a more important relative position in the immediate future. The State of Ohio which at the census of 1800 had ranked 18th in order had 10 years later advanced to the 13th position and by 1820 was the fifth in the order of States. At this time Virginia, which had previously been the first State in population, yielded to New York and dropped to second place. Pennsylvania was third and North Carolina fourth. During the following decade Ohio moved up one place, passing North Carolina which dropped to fifth place. During the same space of time Pennsylvania had passed Virginia. In 1840 Ohio displaced Virginia and took the third place being surpassed in population by New York and Pennsylvania alone. This relative position was maintained by the State until the census of 1890, when Illinois, a part of the Northwest Territory, displaced Ohio, which is now the fourth state in the Union in point of population. The population of the State in 1840 was 1,519,467. Hamilton County was much the largest county in the State, having a population of 80,165. Its nearest competitors were Richland County, with a population of a little over 44,000, and Columbiana County with a population of a little over 40,000. Of this vast community Cincinnati was the commercial, political and social center and in fact its preeminence extended throughout the entire West. The only city in the Western country that surpassed it in population was New Orleans which had a population of a little over 100,000. Cincinnati's rate of increase had been surprising. In 1800 its population was 750; this had increased in 1810 to 2,540. In 1820 the census showed about 9,600 inhabitants, in 1830 24,831 and in 1840 46,382 (46,338). Of course the rate of increase during the first few years of the city's existence was greatest. As the numbers were so small at the outset a comparison of percentages should not include the first few decades. The percentage of increase from 1810 to 1820 was, approximately, 278; during the following decade it was 158 and from 1830 to 1840,—87. Such a large percentage of gain was never shown again in the history of the city, excepting in the decade from 1840 to 1850, during which time the city added to its population over 69,000 people, giving it a total population in 1850 of over 115,000, a gain of 150 per cent. In the decade closing with 1860, 45,606 people were added to the population, an increase approximately of 40 per cent, so that during the period under discussion in this chapter the city increased from a little over 46,000 in population to 161,044, adding during the 20 years about 115,000 inhabitants or more than one-third of the present total population of the city. It must be remembered that during this whole time considerable territory was added, including Fulton and the section of Mill Creek township between Liberty and McMillan streets, so that this period unquestionably represents the time of Cincinnati's greatest actual, if not relative, increase. During no other two decades of the city's life were so large a number of people added to its population, by natural increase and annexation.

The annexation of Fulton took place in 1854. According to the census of 1850, Fulton township contained a population of 3,323. This section it will be remembered consisted principally of one long street lying between the hills and the river just east of the original city limits. It was included for a time in what was known as the Eastern Liberties and the village was

largely given over to industries conected with the river,—lumber yards, sawmills and shipyards. The territory north of Liberty street annexed in 1848 and 1850 contained in 1850 less than 20,000 population (19,336).

Taking the original city territory, the increase is not so great in the ten years prior to the war "the ten bad years." The territory which in 1840 had 46,000 inhabitants, contained ten years later 96,000 and, in 1860, 126,000. Therefore, from 1850 to 1860 the increase was but little more than from 1830 to 1840. This reduces the percentage of gain from 1840 to 1850 to about 109 and from 1850 to 1860 to a trifle over 31, the smallest percentage in its history up to that date.

The character of the population, however, was such as to insure the prosperity of the community. In 1840 the city contained 23,261 white males and 20,863 white females. The colored population was very small and included 1,014 males and 1,244 females. Of the white people by far the largest number were between the ages of 20 and 30. Of this age there were 7,321 white males and 5,238 white females. The next largest group among the males was that between the ages of 30 and 40, which included 3,800. In this group there were 2,723 females. Among the females this number was slightly surpassed by children under 5 years of age. The colored population were very deficient in children. This same statement curiously enough applied to the families of Germans who had fewer children relatively than their older fellow residents. The Germans at that time numbered 28 per cent of the population and included 14,163 persons, surpassing in numbers all other foreigners. In 1840, 54 per cent of the population were Americans, 28 per cent Germans, 16 per cent from Great Britain, 1 per cent from France and Italy and the remaining 1 per cent from all other countries. The males enumerated from Great Britain included 786 from England, 742 from Ireland, 360 from Scotland and 84 from Wales. Of the adults nearly one-half were foreigners; every State of the Union and almost every part of Europe were represented in the population at that time. So far as the States were concerned, speaking of males only, Pennsylvania predominated. The population of the city included 1,210 natives of that State as against 1,112 natives of Ohio. New Jersey furnished 795 and New York 672, so that the Germanic states with a contribution to the population of 3,440 males, almost equaled in number the natives of the four States mentioned. The other States that contributed a considerable number of males were: Virginia, 519; Maryland, 537; Massachusetts, 414; Kentucky, 349; Connecticut, 230; and Vermont, 118.

Population statistics are in themselves not interesting, but they show better than any other method the development of the city. In 1840 the most populous ward in the city was the Fifth Ward, extending from Main to Plum and from Sixth to Liberty. This circumstance shows more than anything else how the city had long since grown beyond its original limits. This ward contained 9,341 people, of whom almost one-half (4,320) were Germans and 316 were colored persons. The First Ward with 7,869 people, of whom 3,630 were Germans and 969 colored persons, was second in population. This ward, lying east of Main and north of Fourth, was also entirely outside the original settlement of the city. In the early days it has been seen that the principal population lay in what was in 1840 the Third Ward in population and name, including 7,326 inhabitants, of whom 1,912 were Germans and 196 colored. Next in turn was the Fourth Ward, which covered the lower level fronting on the river from Main to Western row. In this ward were 6,087 persons, of whom but 996 were Germans and 567 colored persons. The Second Ward, which lay just above the Fourth, extended as far north as Sixth street, included 5,370 persons, of whom 1,137 were Germans and 99 colored. Not far behind was the Seventh Ward, the northwestern part of the city beyond Sixth and Plum, with 4,813 inhabitants, including 1,473 Germans and 73 colored persons. The Sixth Ward, running along the river beyond Central avenue to Mill Creek was the smallest in population in the city and included 4,577 inhabitants, of whom 695 were Germans and 38 colored persons. This gave a total population of 46,382, of whom 14,163 were Germans and 2,258 colored.

During the 10 years that followed there was a very large accession of foreigners, particularly of Germans and Irish, so that in the census of 1850 the foreign born citizens still retained their proportionate strength. Mr. Cist (Cincinnati in 1851, p. 45) calls attention to the fact that the census for 1850 was taken at a time when the cholera was raging. As a result of this not only did the city sustain a loss,—4,832 deaths on this score,—but the population returns were farther reduced from the still greater numbers who fled by reason of the pestilence. For weeks

every form of conveyance was filled with fugitives, most of whom did not return in time to be included in the enumeration of inhabitants.

The census taken that year showed the population in wards one to 10 in the following numbers: 6,845; 8,213; 7,668; 10,957; 5,283; 9,630; 9,345; 14,424; 10,705; and 13,032; wards 11 and 12, north of Liberty street, contained 19,336 people, of whom but 90 were colored. The greatest colored population was in the Ninth Ward, 816; the Fourth had 563; First, 434; and Sixth, 401. The townships in the neighborhood of the city were populated as follows: Fulton, 3,323; Mill Creek, 6,287; Columbia, 2,416; Spencer, 1,656; Green, 3,951 and Delhi, 1,942. Of these, 114 were colored (107 in Mill Creek). There was a total of 112,266 whites and 3,172 colored persons,—a grand total of 115,438. From the various parts of the United States came 55,468, of whom 33,258 were natives of Ohio; Pennsylvania stood second, with a contribution of 5,005, followed by New York, 3,331; Virginia, 2,370; Kentucky, 2,223; Maryland, 1,663; New Jersey, 1,546; Indiana, 1,256; and Massachusetts, 1,166. The other States contributing were Connecticut, Louisiana, Vermont, Maine, Tennessee, Delaware, New Hampshire, Mississippi, North Carolina, Illinois, Rhode Island, District of Columbia, South Carolina, Georgia, Missouri, Michigan, Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, Texas, Wisconsin and Florida in the order named. Of the foreigners 30,628 came from Germany, 13,616 from Ireland, 3,690 from England, 820 from France, 771 from Scotland, 444 from Wales, 338 from Canada, 171 from Italy, 154 from Switzerland and 130 from Prussia. The remaining foreigners were made up of natives from Holland, Poland, Nova Scotia, West Indies, Quebec, Denmark, Belgium, Mexico, Russia, Norway, Spain, Isles of Jersey and Man, Greece, Brazil, Africa, Portugal, New Brunswick, China, Guatemala, the Isles of Wight, Guernsey and France, Newfoundland, Turkey and Australia. The foreigners numbered in all 51,171. The remaining population were included under the classification "At Sea" and "Unknown,"—8,799; and of the "Unknown" the greater number were natives of the United States. The central wards of the city contained the larger proportion of the native population but as a general rule the Irish resided in the neighborhood of the river and the Germans in the northern part of the city, a large proportion "Over the Rhine," as the region beyond the canal was called. The last to a great degree owned the property they occupied, and the high price of ground in the active business regions, together with its preoccupation for other purposes than sites for dwellings, had concentrated them along the northern line of Cincinnati. It was recognized even at that time that it was to the industry of foreigners that Cincinnati was indebted in a great degree for its rapid growth. Their presence had accelerated the execution of the public improvements and had given an impulse to the manufacturing operations without which they could hardly have reached the extent and importance attained at that time. (Cincinnati in 1851, p. 48.)

Dr. Drake was of the opinion that of all classes of foreigners the Germans soonest assimilated to the great mass. It took but one generation to obliterate all the distinctive marks of this race—even of language, usually a most tenacious feature. On the contrary, the Irishman whose dialect does not differ much except in accent and tone from ours, retained his family identity for several generations; this is also true, but in a less degree, of the English and Scotch. (Cincinnati in 1859, p. 166.)

The census of 1860 showed a poulation of 161,044. Of this 157,313 were white and 3,731 colored. The largest population, 18,596, was in the 12th Ward, and the smallest, 4,025, in the 17th Ward, in which last ward there lived but one colored man. The largest colored population was in the 13th, 978, and in the 4th, 825. The total foreign population at this time was 73,614. Of these, the natives of the German states comprised the greatest number, 43,931, (45.71%). Ireland came next with 19,375 as its quota. England contributed 3,730, Scotland 921, British America 881, France 1,884 and other countries 2,892.

The population of the wards of the city, from one to 17, inclusive, was as follows: 7,371; 4,158; 8,313; 11,338; 5,940; 7,793; 7,707; 13,292; 9,057; 11,519; 12,738; 18,596; 7,537; 9,035; 11,946; 10,679; and 4,025.

In the Directory of 1840 the opening of the Miami Canal and the introduction of stone coal are given as important contributing causes to the development of many kinds of manufactures which resulted in the wonderful increase of population and building in the 20 years from 1820 to 1840. In 1832, after the veto of the bank bill, real estate fell almost as it had risen and wiseacres prophesied that Cincinnati was on the retrograde track; they said her growth had been unnatural and her downfall certain. During the

seven years following, in the teeth of suspensions and hard times she had increased 50 per cent and during the last of these years, the hardest of all, no fewer than 300 (Cist says 394) substantial brick and stone buildings had been erected, so that the writer of the directory at that time, though business was torpid, the river low and money a nonentity, could say that Cincinnati was more truly and genuinely prosperous than ever before. (Directory of 1840, p. 482.)

During the latter half of the decade to follow the Little Miami Railroad gave its aid to the development of the city, followed in the next decade by other roads. The railroads were not such an impetus to the growth of the city as the canal had been. This water-way added to the river facilities was the agency that made Cincinnati a great city. What ensured its growth was the rapid development of manufactures, to which a wide market was opening. The financial repression of the "fifties" materially injured the city, as it did the whole country. Mr. Parton's charge, quoted later, that there was no public spirit in Cincinnati in the decade prior to the war is unjust, but there can be no question that it was not until after the great conflict that the city regained the characteristics that so distinguished the "thirties" and the "forties."

BUILDING IN THE "FORTIES."

According to Mr. Cist the total number of buildings in the city in 1841 was 6,781. Since 1832 more than 300 buildings had been added each year. The number in 1839 reached 394 and in 1840, 406. Of those built in 1839, 280 were brick and 114 frame, and in the following year there were built 260 brick and 146 frame buildings. The greatest number naturally was in the Fifth Ward, which was closely followed by the Seventh Ward, at that time the new territory just opening up for settlement. (Cincinnati in 1841, p. 42.)

Changes in the appearance of the city became more numerous as the numbers of new buildings increased. In 1842, 537 buildings were erected, and the following year 621. During the next year (1844) the indefatigable Mr. Cist made an enumeration of the buildings of the city showing that at that time they numbered 10,773, which was an increase of 1,228 over the previous year. It was also thought that as many as 500 new buildings had been added during the year in the district between the corporation line and the base of the hills. Mr. Cist calls attention to a new style of building front, of which two specimens had just been erected on Fourth street,—the dwelling houses of S. S. Smith and S. C. Parkhurst. These were built of a variety of white limestone or marble from the Dayton quarries. The first use of this stone was in the erection of the new St. Peter's Roman Catholic Cathedral. Among other buildings especially mentioned was a block at the corner of Pike and Symmes streets. The Observatory was rapidly approaching completion. The design of Miles Greenwood's new foundry, the cotton mill of Strader & Company, a row of 10 dwelling houses at the west end of Longworth street, faced with marble and ornamented with verandas and balconies which were even visible from the steamboats on the river, and the new Cathedral, the most magnificent structure of its kind at that time in America, were especially commended. In 1845 it is estimated that 1,500 new buildings were added to the city. Another estimate gives the number as 1,252. Among the new buildings in process of erection were the new Cincinnati College Building to take place of the old one, which had burned on the 19th of January, the Masonic Temple, Odd Fellows' Hall and 11 churches.

According to Mr. Cist's enumeration of the buildings of the city, which he made in the summer of 1844, the great hive of industry in the manufacturing line where "were the planing machines, iron foundries, breweries, sawmills, rolling mills, finishing shops, bell and brass foundries, boiler yards, boat building and machine shops" was the Third Ward, which it will be remembered was the river ward lying east of Main street. There was also considerable manufacturing and business of the heavier character in the Fourth Ward, which ran along the river west of Main and as far north as Third street. The explanation is given as to this ward that it had been "for many years in a state of suspended animation with little signs of improvement. Second or Columbia street was left for a long period at a grade which shut out the improvement its contiguity to the business region of Cincinnati should have located within its limits. In addition to this the great flood of 1832 laid it under water to such a depth that steamboats actually passed down some of its streets and its western borders were overflowed from eight to twelve feet. This calamity drove the dwelling house building, especially the elegant and spacious portion of it,

to the Hill (that is above Third street) and left the river region in a languishing state until within the past year, or within eighteen months, by which time the absolute want of room elsewhere, for business purposes, and the increasing trade of Cincinnati gave an impulse to warehouse building in the eastern and southern parts of the ward," which was filling them up with many and extensive improvements in blocks as well as single houses. Among those especially mentioned were the blocks of George H. Bates & Company, Stephen J. Wade and John H. Groesbeck, occuping three of the corners at Front and Walnut, two fine buildings at the corner of Second and Walnut and Stewart's Block on Second between Main and Walnut. These were "all built of substantial door posts and lintels faced in every direction with cast iron, handsomely ornamented." Another improvement was the new and capacious foundry of Goodhue & Company on Elm street. In fact it is estimated that the buildings erected during the 18 months just closed surpassed the previous erections for 15 or 20 years. Second street west had been filled up 10 to 12 feet and graded so that it formed a direct connection with the White Water Canal basin. As a result, Mr. Cist was of the impression that Front and Second street west of Walnut presented the best opportunities for investment in the city. (Cist's Miscellany, Vol. I, p. 18.)

The Second Ward, which included all that section west of Main to Western row from Third to Sixth, was said to be "four-fifths occupied with permanent buildings." Here were 22 public buildings, 825 other buildings all brick and 214 of frame, in all 1,061. Fourth street had been for years becoming the most desirable street in the city for private residences by reason of its elevated and airy plateau and the fact that it was within the reach of markets, schools, churches, public meetings and general business. The fact that it was blocked at both its eastern and western termini prevented it from being a thoroughfare for heavy hauling.

The new buildings in the First Ward, which lay east of Main and above Third, were largely to the east of the canal as the old part had long since been densely built over. Baum street on a range with Lock street had been opened during the year and was filling rapidly with buildings, and High street, the eastern continuation of Third and Symmes, which had been without any connection between its eastern and western points, was being graded down so that it would soon open up an entire new section contiguous to the canal and the shipyard business. The progress of the Observatory on the peak of Mount Adams made it a conspicuous point in this part of the city.

Three-fourths of the Fifth Ward, lying beyond Sixth between Race and Main, had been built over. The recent building operations had been largely south of the canal and were for investment purposes. Previous to that, most of the building had been over the canal and by persons of limited means. This was the "Over the Rhine" section and was largely German. Among the recent erections in this ward was an additional foundry of Miles Greenwood, three valuable blocks at the corner of Eighth and Walnut and a new brewery by Fortman & Company and eight or nine churches.

The southwest section of the city, the Sixth Ward, was not increasing as rapidly as other portions, although one-half of the ward had been built upon. This was one of the few wards in the city where the frame buildings exceeded in number those of brick. The grading of Sixth street west of Park to its termination at Mill creek almost a mile away was progressing rapidly. In the Seventh Ward, lying between the Fifth and Eighth, a number of business buildings around Sixth and Elm and a great many fine dwellings were in process of erection. Court and Elm was also a residence center. Among the streets which were being graded down were Pleasant, 14th, Hopkins and John streets. The great feature of this ward was, of course, the newly erected Roman Catholic Cathedral. Three-fifths of the ward was improved with buildings.

The Eighth Ward, the northwest territory, lying northwest of Sixth and John was still quite bare. But a few years before it had contained nothing but commons, brick-yards, pastures and vegetable gardens. At this time a great deal of grading of streets was going on. Among those specially mentioned were Freeman, Betts and Hopkins, all of which were being cut down. Many frame cottages surrounded by trees and shrubbery made this an attractive residence quarter for people of moderate means. Here on Catherine street just beyond Mound were the Catholic, Methodist and Baptist burying grounds.

The Ninth Ward, lying above Sixth and east of Main, was built over for about two-thirds of its space, containing 1,212 buildings, of which two-thirds were of frame. It was thought that as many as 500 new buildings had been put up

during the year, north of the corporation line (Liberty street) at the foot of the hills in the territory soon to be annexed to the city. The older buildings, too, which had made up the early town, were pretty well cleared out by this time. Among those that disappeared this year was the so-called Fairchild's Corner on Front and Main, Elsenlock's Corner on Walnut and Front and an old white frame building a little northeast of the corner of Fifth and Main which had been put up in the late days of the former century and the well known hotel of Andrew Burt, so long a fashionable resort.

Mr. Cist summarizes the aggregate of buildings in 1842 as 8,542; in 1843, 9,545; and in 1844, 10,773. Of the buildings in 1844 there were in the First Ward, 735; Second, 1,061; Third, 1,162; Fourth, 1,211; Fifth, 1,608; Sixth, 1,063; Seventh, 1,311; Eighth, 1,164; and Ninth, 1,212. In the following year he made a similar enumeration, showing an increase of 1,252 buildings, of which 789 were brick and 463 frame. He notes especially the increase of buildings east of the canal and on the southern brow of Deer creek and the new College Building, Masonic Temple and Odd Fellows' Hall.

Speaking in 1845, Mr. Cist says:

"The increase of business in Cincinnati compels it to radiate from its former centres. Blocks of business stands are forming east, west and north of the existing commercial regions. Thus some thirty large ware and store-houses have been or are just about to be erected on Walnut, between Water and Second streets. Commerce is finding vent down Second, Third and Front streets to the west, and up Second and Third streets to the east. That fine block known by the name of Hopple's Row, and which has hardly been a year built, is now occupied with lace and dry-goods stores, drug-shops, carpet ware-houses, etc., in which goods are offered wholesale to as good advantage as in any other part of the city. Among these the dry-goods store of Baird & Schuyler may be especially alluded to as a fine establishment. These are the occupants of the lower buildings; upstairs is a perfect den of *vipers* in the shape of lawyers and editors." (Cist's Miscellany, Vol. I, p. 256.)

The growth in another direction is indicated by another comment from the same writer:

"Our Northwest Territory.—There is nothing in Cincinnati exhibits a growth as vigorous as the northwestern part of our city, popularly called Texas. What constituted originally the Seventh Ward was, only seven years ago, interspersed here and there with dwellings, but consisted principally of brick-yards, cattle-pastures and vegetable gardens, for the supply of markets. Such was the unimproved condition of this region that nearly two hundred and fifty acres, occupied as pasturage, were owned by four or five individuals alone. Two hundred and fifty acres of pasturage in a city, and that city as thriving as Cincinnati! The whole number of dwellings at that period, within the bounds of that ward, were short of three hundred and fifty, and its whole population could not have reached to twenty-five hundred souls; and these the buildings and inhabitants of a section of Cincinnati more than a mile square!

"Now what a change! Eleven hundred new buildings, most of them of a character for beauty, permanence and value equal to the average of the main body of our city improvements. The streets graded and paved to a great extent, churches and public school houses going up in its midst, and well-paved sidewalks, adding to the general finish and convenience. With all these improvements, too, space has been left, at the sides and in the fronts of the buildings, for that free introduction of shrubbery and flowers which render our city so attractive to strangers, and so airy and pleasant to ourselves. It is, in short, completely *rus in urbe*, abounding in spots which combine the comfort of a country villa with the convenience and advantages of a city residence.

"It may serve to give a striking view of the magnitude and extent of the improvements in this region to state that London street has been graded from Fulton to Mound street west, which extent, some one thousand two hundred feet in length, is now dug down from five to ten feet, to fill up one thousand feet farther west and the entire width—sixty feet—of the street. The stupendous character of the work may be inferred from the volume of earth filled in, which, at the intersection of Baymiller street, measures sixteen feet in depth. The greater part of this is also paved, and progressing as fast in paving as is prudent, the graded ground being covered with stone as fast as it settles to its permanent bed. This must become one of the finest entrances to our city. The population of this section of Cincinnati is now, doubtless, eleven thousand, the inhabitants having quadrupled since 1838.

"A new and important avenue to trade and

marketing has been opened through this part of the city, by extending Freeman street to the Hamilton road. The effect of this will be to direct a large share of the travelling to the city, to the intersection of Fifth and Front streets; and to bring the pork wagons into direct communication with the pork houses which must be put up on the line of the White Water Canal.

"This avenue will also become a formidable rival to Western row, as a connection between the adjacent parts of Indiana and Cincinnati, owing to the scandalous condition into which the upper part of that street has been suffered to dilapidate, which renders it impassable in winter and unpleasant at all times."

In 1846, 980 more new buildings were erected and in 1847, 1,140. Among these last was the first five-story brick building erected in the city, that of Edmund B. Reeder, at the corner of Pearl and Walnut streets.

The peculiar dangers of flood in Cincinnati are indicated by the fact that during the building of a cellar a bystander remarked that he had once unloaded a flat-boat on the very spot. In December of that year (1847) came another of Ohio's great floods, the water reaching to within six inches of its height in 1832.

The following year, 1,305 buildings were added; 1849 was distinguished as being the year in which the Burnet House was erected; in 1850 the number of new buildings was 1,418. Mr. Cist gives the number of buildings in the city as 16,286.

CINCINNATI IN 1851.

Mr. Cist's second volume, "Cincinnati in 1851," gives an excellent idea of the growth of the city in the 10 years that had elapsed since the publication of its predecessor. The city was now the fifth city in the Union and the first in the Western country, although according to the census New Orleans had a slightly greater population. There could be no question that Cincinnati as a center of population far surpassed that city.

The second of Mr. Cist's books was published in 1851. In the meantime Mr. Cist had been engaged in compiling directories for the city and also in the publication of the *Advertiser* from which the extracts relating to the history of the community are compiled into two volumes known as the "Cincinnati Miscellany."

This work was more statistical in its character than the previous one, although it contained a number of general articles. Those on geology and magnetism were by Professor Locke, on medical topography by Dr. Drake, on meteorology by Professor Ray, education, transportation and travel by Mansfield, the culture of the strawberry and the grape by Robert Buchanan, while a most optimistic article on Cincinnati's destiny was from the pen of S. H. Goodin.

The claim is made that the statistics of manufactured and industrial products which at that time constituted more than one-half of the business operations of the city and afforded the profits of three-fourths the rewards of industry showed that the raw materials consumed did not exceed 54 percent or thirty out of fifty-five million dollars, leaving 46 per cent or more than twenty-five million dollars as the revenue derived at Cincinnati from her own handiwork.

The city, which at that time included the space between Mill creek on the west, the river on the south and east and Mill Creek and Fulton townships on the north and northeast (that is McMillan street on the north) had attained the dignity of 16 wards. Dr. Drake, in his chapter on medical topography, gives us a little idea of the appearance of the town at that time. The narrow swamp at the back part of the lower plain with the heavy timber surrounding it had long since disappeared, having been filled up with material which had been taken from the bluff bank of the river. As a result the city sloped gradually upwards to the base of the Mount Auburn hills. Deer creek still meandered along the east, converted in times of flood to a hill torrent and passed through a culvert into the river. On the west the Mill creek bottoms were still largely banks of mud although the work of elevation was going on. The White Water Canal came in from this direction, crossing Mill creek by an aqueduct and traversed the lower terrace into a basin of stagnant water located at Plum street. The city had extended by a single street nearly four miles up the Ohio so it included the villages of Fulton, Lewistown and Pendleton.

Dr. Drake tells us that the population of the city presented many varieties of physiognomy. While the original settlers were from various States of the nation and the armies of Harmar, St. Clair and Wayne had left a still greater variety of persons, the subsequent immigration, although largely from the Middle and North Atlantic States, had been in part from the more Southern. In later years the greater proportion had been Europeans. The Germans were most

numerous, followed by the Irish, English, Scotch and Welsh. There were few French, Italians and Spaniards, but a large number of negroes, including many mulattoes, griffes and quadroons. Dr. Drake was of the impression that the Germans of all classes of foreigners soonest assimilated to the general mass.

Professor Ray, in his chapter on meteorology, gives the result of the observations made at Woodward College from 1835 to 1850. According to this the mean temperature of the winter season was 33.6°, spring 53.7°, summer 73.5° and autumn 53.4°. February on the average, but not always, was the coldest month of the year, while July was always the warmest month, June was the least variable and March the most variable month, while the mean temperature of October was about that of the entire year. The mean temperature for the 16 years was 53.5°, with a range of 3.5°. The coldest winter, that of 1845 and 1846, had a mean temperature of 30.5°, while the warmest, the one preceding this, was 38.1°. The coldest summer was that of 1847, with a mean temperature of 71.4°, and the warmest that of 1850, with a mean temperature of 77.7°. The extreme range of the thermometer at Cincinnati was 117°, the lowest temperature mentioned being on February 8, 1835, when the thermometer fell to 17° below zero, and the highest, August 9, 1838, when it reached 100° above. The greatest range in any one year was 100°. Westerly winds prevailed two-thirds of the year, 246 days, those from the east 68 days or less than one-fifth, from the north 28 days or less than one-tenth, and from the south 22 days or one-sixteenth of the year. The average fall of rain and snow throughout the year was 48.02 inches. The greatest fall of fluid was in the summer months, June, July and August, being 14.74 inches; the spring came second with 12.12 inches, winter 11.09 inches and autumn was the dryest season of the year, with 10.07 inches. The wettest month of the year was June and the dryest September. The most marked drought was in 1850, when from September 17th to November 26th, 68 days, but 1.6 inches of rain fell. The average depth of unmelted snow during 11 winters preceding 1850 for each year was 21.8 inches; there was great variation, however, the depth in 1842 being but 8.8 inches, while in 1849-50 it was 50 inches. But once in the 10 years (1843) did any snow fall in April. Dividing the days into three classes, clear and fair, variable and cloudy, it was found that there were 146.3 days of the first, 140.6 of the second and 78.3 of the third class. The mean height of the barometer at Woodward College, 150 feet above low water of the Ohio, was 29.318 inches, the maximum was 30.05 inches and the minimum, 28.42 inches. The barometer was highest in October and lowest in May. It would be of interest to compare these figures with those of the present day.

The personal statistics made up from the census of 1850 have already been given. A very elaborate classification of occupations, trades and pursuits is given which is too lengthy to be copied in full. The largest number is under the head of laborers,—7,864. There were 2,318 carpenters, 1,676 tailors, 1,583 clerks, 1,569 boot and shoe makers and 1,550 merchants and traders. The bakers numbered 421, barbers 227, blacksmiths 713, boatmen 950, bricklayers and plasterers 809, butchers 672, cabinet-makers 485, coopers 868, coffee-house keepers 327 (there were no saloonkeepers), draymen 482, finishers 264, foundrymen 162, grocers 533, molders 512, machinists 255, painters and glaziers 589, servants 294, stone-masons and stone-cutters 657, tobacconists 219, and tanners and curriers 298. It will surprise many in these days when every man who was ever connected with the river is called "captain" to learn that there were but 16 steamboat captains in the city at this time. There are but 11 gentlemen listed and one loafer. These two classifications are distinguished by being printed in italics, an honor shared by them with the speculators of whom there were two and thieves, 42 in number. There were 176 attorneys, 278 physicians, 146 teachers, 22 professors not counting two dancing masters, 82 musicians, 97 clergymen, 25 artists (not including 11 portrait painters and two miniature painters who apparently did not consider themselves as artists), 25 priests, 153 druggists and 32 dentists. There is but one author listed and but three hackmen. The brewers were 126 in number, pork packers 13 and carriage makers 51.

The schools are considered at some length. They include the public schools, of which there were at that time 13, the Central School, which furnished a higher course than was afforded by the common schools; the parochial schools, of which there were 13, and a number of academies and private schools. The number of pupils enrolled in the public schools was 12,240, of which less than one-half—5,557—were in daily attendance. The number of children of school age (four to twenty-one) was 36,073. In the

parochial schools 4,494 were in attendanee. There were also two Catholie high schools, the Young Ladies' Literarv Institute and Boarding School on Sixth street, and the Ursuline Academy. Other private academies were: Wesleyan Female College on Vine street, Cincinnati Female Seminary, Herron's Seminary for Boys, the St. John's College of Dr. Colton, Lyman Harding and Mrs. Lloyd's seminaries for girls and E. S. Brooks' and the Youngs' schools for boys. The whole number of private academies and schools in Cincinnati at that time amounted to 50, with 2,500 pupils in attendance. Three colleges were mentioned; the oldest of these, the Cincinnati College, had practically suspended instruction except in the Law School, and the others were Woodward College and St. Xavier College. There were four medical colleges,—Medical College of Ohio, Eelectic Medical College, Physio-Medical College and Ohio College of Dental Surgery. The number of medical students in the city during the winter was estimated at 450. About 30 students attended the Law School and 250 the various mercantile schools of which three were regularly incorporated. Under the head of theological schools five are given, Lane Seminary, Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Seminary of St. Francis Xavier, Roman Catholic Theological Seminary and Baptist Theological Seminary. The last three had not formed classes, so that the whole number of theological students in the city did not exceed 60. There were also three colored schools with nine teachers and an enrollment of 360 pupils. In the totals are given 102 schools with 357 teachers and 20,737 enrolled pupils. This was more than one-half of all who were of suitable age for education and it must be remembered that a very large proportion of these were in regular attendance in the schools.

The faculty of Lane Theological Seminary, which was still headed by Lyman Beecher, its president, included Revs. D. H. Allen, George E. Day and J. B. Condit, and that of the Law School included Judge Charles P. James, M. H. Tilden and M. E. Curwen. The principal of the Cincinnati Mercantile College, at the southeast corner of Fifth and Walnut, was R. S. Bacon. St. Xavier College, on Sycamore between Fifth and Sixth, had quite an extensive faculty, including Revs. J. DeBlieck, president, and Xav. Whippern, vice-president. The president of the Wesleyan Female College, on Vine between Sixth and Seventh, was Rev. P. B. Wilber. Dr. Thomas J. Biggs was still the president of Woodward College and High School and other members of the faculty were Joseph Ray, Charles E. Matthews, William G. W. Lewis and D. Moloney. Herron's Seminary for Boys, on Seventh between Walnut and Vine, was a very prominent school and included in its list of instructors some of the best known teachers of the city. In addition to the principal, Joseph Herron, were Rev. Charles Aiken and C. Aiken, professor of vocal music, Joseph Tosso, professor of instrumental music and Frederick Eckstein, professor of drawing and painting. Another prominent school at the time was the Cincinnati Female Seminary, at the head of which were Miss M. Coxe and J. C. Zachos.

An elaborate enumeration of the dwelling houses and stores is also given.

The total number of buildings in the city in 1850 was 16,286, of which more than a third had been added in the preceding four years, and two-thirds since 1839. Of these buildings 9,360 were of brick, 6,886 of frame and 40 of stone. The largest number of buildings was in the Eighth Ward, which, of course, was the largest territorialiy. Within its limits were 2,082 buildings, of which about half were of brick and half of frame, there being but two of stone. The Sixth being the section lying along the river west of John contained 1,715 buildings, of which 985 were of brick. The next largest number was in the Ninth Ward, which lay above Sixth street and east of Main. Here were 1,650 buildings, a little more than half of which were of brick. The Seventh Ward contained 1,438 buildings, of which a little over half were of brick. The 10th Ward had also a large number of buildings. Here were 1,370 buildings about nearly distributed between brick and frame, there being but two of stone. The Third Ward followed with 1,347 buildings, of which two-thirds were of brick. This included the oldest portion of the city and lay south of Lower Market and east of Main street. There were no stone buildings in this ward. The Third was closely followed by the 12th, which lay north of Liberty street and west of Vine street, with 1,317 buildings, of which 17 were of stone, 479 of brick and 821 of frame. The Second Ward was also well built up, containing 1,303 buildings. One of these was of stone and 1,142 of brick, while there were 160 frame structures in this the most substantial ward of the city. The other wards in order were the Fourth, the 11th and the Fifth, in which were 1,184, 1,176, 984 and 720 buildings, respectively, brick buildings largely predominating.

Brick buildings in fact formed 60 per cent of all the buildings in the city. The number of individuals who owned the houses they lived in were 5,360, one-third of the voting population.

Fifty-three periodicals are enumerated. There were still six daily English papers, including the *Cincinnati Gazette and Liberty Hall, Chronicle and Atlas, Enquirer, Times, Commercial* and *Nonpareil.* The *Gazette* was still edited by John C. Wright, aided by his son, Crafts J. Wright and L. C. Turner. James D. Taylor was editing the *Times,* L. G. Curtiss the *Commercial,* and C. S. Abbott the *Nonpareil.* There were four German papers,—the *Volksblatt* of Stephen Molitor, *Republikaner,* edited by Emil Klauprecht, *Volksfreund* edited by Joseph A. Hemann and *Demokratische Tageblatt* of Henry Roedter. The *Gazette, Chronicle* and *Republikaner* were Whig and the *Enquirer, Volksblatt* and *Tageblatt* were Democratic in politics and the *Times, Commercial* and *Nonpareil* claimed to be neutral. The weeklies were largely religious in their character; perhaps the most important of them was the *Western Christian Advocate.* Frederick Hassaurek was the editor of the *Hochwaechter,* denominated by Mr. Cist as "socialist and infidel of the deepest dye." Another weekly paper of interest was Cist's *Advertiser,* "Charles Cist, editor, printer, publisher and proprietor.—Family, Historical, Statistical and Literary." Richard Smith edited the *Price Current.* There were four medical journals and a number of magazines representing special interests; the most interesting perhaps of these was *The Crisis,* an abolitionist paper of W. H. Brisbane. *Congress Halle,* issued once a month by Henry Roedter, contained the only full report in German of the congressional debates.

Ninety-one churches are enumerated in this volume of which 13 were Catholic, five Protestant Episcopal, five Presbyterian Old School, six Presbyterian New School, four Reform Presbyterians, four Congregational, seven Baptist, five Disciples, 22 Methodist and 13 under the various names of United Evangelical, Lutheran and German Reformed Church, two Friends,—one orthodox and one Hicksite,—as well as the Church of New Jerusalem and others. There were four Jewish synagogues. The Jews were the only religious denomination which kept a full register of its members which numbered in all, in the city and vicinity, 3,346. An estimate is given by which the Jews constituted three percent, the Roman Catholics 35 percent and the Protestants 62 percent of the population. At the head of the Catholic Church, of course, was Bishop Purcell. Other well known priests were his brother Edward Purcell, Charles Driscoll, Michael Deselaers, Joseph Ferneding and J. H. Luers. Bishop Charles P. McIlvaine, Episcopal Bishop of Ohio, lived in Clifton. The pastor of Christ Church at that time was Rev. John T. Brooke. Rev. Samuel R. Wilson was still at the First Presbyterian Church, while Rev. Samuel W. Fisher was at the Second Presbyterian Church, the head of the New School.

The Supreme Court still held its sessions here, although this custom was abolished by the new constitution of 1851. The other courts at that time were the Court of Common Pleas, the Superior Court and the Commercial Court. The mayor, Mark P. Taylor, also had certain judicial functions.

The incorporated banks included the Ohio Life Insurance & Trust Company, the Commercial Bank, the Franklin and Lafayette banks, Mechanics' & Traders' Branch Bank at No. 100 Main street and the City Bank on the south side of Third between Walnut and Vine. There were also many private banking institutions. Among these were Ellis & Morton at Third and Walnut; T. S. Goodman & Company, on Main above Third; George Milne & Company, on Third between Main and Walnut; the Citizens' Bank of W. Smead & Company on Main between Third and Fourth; B. F. Sanford & Company, Fourth and Walnut; Langdon & Hatch, Court and Main; Gilmore & Brotherton, Main below Columbia; S. O. Almy, Third near Walnut; the Western Bank of Scott & McKenzie, Fifth and Western row; Burnet, Shoup & Company, northwest corner Third and Walnut; Phoenix, on Third between Main and Walnut; and Merchants', on Third near Walnut. Brown & Ramsey, A. J. Wheeler, A. G. Burt, P. B. Manchester, Wright, Clark & Company and P. Outcalt & Company also engaged in banking operations.

Cincinnati at that time was also a very important insurance center as is indicated by the fact that almost 40 different companies local and foreign are enumerated in this volume. Among these 40 the Equitable, Cincinnati Firemen's, Washington, Merchants' & Manufacturers', City, Eagle, Ohio Life Insurance & Trust, Ohio Life, Jefferson, Ohio Live Stock and Ohio Mutual were the principal local companies. John Young was the president of the General Board of Underwriters and Benjamin Urner, secretary.

E. Hinman was at that time superintendent of the City Water Works and W. S. Caldwell president of the Cincinnati Gas Light & Coke Company. This latter company had between 18 and 20 miles of pipe laid and 500 lamps erected throughout the city. The Observatory was still on Mount Adams in charge of Prof. O. M. Mitchel. The Cincinnati Horticultural Society formed in 1843 was in a highly prosperous condition; its president at that time was A. H. Ernst. Other institutions that receive special mention are the medical colleges, the Ohio Mechanics' Institute in its new building at Sixth and Vine, the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association and the Apprentices' Library which had been in continued existence for 30 years. Under the head of fine arts is described the Arts Union Hall, which fine saloon with its attendant offices occupied the fourth story of the building at the northwest corner of Sycamore and Fourth streets. Here as many as 300 pictures had been exhibited at one time. A picture had recently been ordered of Mrs. Lily Martin Spencer at $250 and a statue or other subject in marble of Hiram Powers at a price to be set by himself at from $3,000 to $5,000. Another picture gallery was conducted by William Wiswell so well known to citizens of the present day. Here as many as 300 portraits, fancy and historical pieces embracing the work of Kellogg, Beard, Rothermel, Heade and others were placed. The gem of the collection was Powers' recently executed bust of Gen. Andrew Jackson. A list of Cincinnati artists is given which includes over 60 names. Conspicuous among these are Miner K. Kellogg, Shubael V. Clevenger, J. H. Beard, John Frankenstein, W. H. Powell, T. Buchanan Read, G. N. Frankenstein, W. L. Sonntag, Hiram Powers, C. C. Brackett and F. Baker.

The means of communication are given in a special chapter. First were the roads, after these the canals and finally the railroads. Until 1835 the roads were all mud roads but after the invention of MacAdam more attention was paid to the surface and grading of roads and as a result every road of any importance leading from the city had been macadamized either by chartered companies or by the county commissioners. Fourteen macadamized roads, in all 514 miles long, are given as proceeding directly from Cincinnati. The longest was the so-called Goshen, Wilmington, Washington and Circleville turnpike, which extended in an easterly and northeasterly direction for 100 miles. Montgomery road ran northeast for a distance of 50 miles, the Lebanon turnpike ran north and northwest a distance of 93 miles, Colerain road ran northwest 37 miles while the Cincinnati, Carthage and Hamilton road ran northwest 25 miles. The great Miami turnpike to Dayton through Monroe and Franklin ran northwardly 38 miles and was continued with the Dayton and Springfield pike 34 miles farther. To the west ran the Harrison turnpike 20 miles long and southwardly the Covington and Williamstown, 36 miles long.

The canal system had been completed some years before. The canals which connected directly with Cincinnati were the Miami Canal and Extension running north 29 miles of which the Wabash and Erie, 200 miles, was a continuation, and the White Water Canal which ran northwest 70 miles. The Miami Canal followed the Great Miami valley until it passed the summit of St. Mary's and entering the Maumee valley terminated at Toledo. The tolls collected on this canal for 1850 had been over $315,000, of which $192,000 was net after deducting the cost of repairs, superintendence, etc. This was an increase of about $65,000 over the preceding year. The canal brought to Cincinnati during this year 117,655 tons of merchandise and took from it 42,784 tons. The figures for Toledo were a little larger. The explanation given of this was that the Little Miami Railroad shared business at this point.

The Cincinnati and White Water Canal, which had been incorporated in April, 1837, extended 25 miles to Harrison where it connected with the White Water Valley Canal. This canal crossed the Dry Fork of White Water and Miami River and Mill creek, passing through the hills dividing the Ohio and Miami rivers by a tunnel 1,900 feet long, and came up the bank of the river to the city. The construction and right of way had cost $800,000, of which the city subscribed $400,000 and the State $150,000. Boats first passed through to the city in November, 1843. The president of the company at this time was William McCammon and C. W. West was the secretary. This canal which has long since been abandoned is the well known "ditch" so-called, through which trains run into the Grand Central Depot.

Two railroads besides the Little Miami are mentioned, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, with its office at the northwest corner of Vine and Fourth streets, and the Ohio & Mississippi, with its office in Bromwell's Building at the northeast corner of Fourth and Vine streets.

Of the former the president was S. S. L'Hommedieu, chief engineer, R. M. Shoemaker, and among the directors from Cincinnati were J. C. Wright, Samuel Fosdick, Eben B. Reeder, William Burnet and A. M. Taylor. The president of the second road was Abner T. Ellis. Other officers were H. H. Goodman, Henry Hanna, Alphonso Taft, E. Gest, C. W. West, Eben B. Reeder, David Z. Sedam, John Baker, James C. Hall, Joseph A. James, John S. Burt and John Slevin.

Railroad construction was at that time at high tide. The Little Miami Railroad was the only road leading from Cincinnati actually in operation. It connected at Springfield with the Mad River & Sandusky Railroad, at Xenia with the railroad via Columbus from Cleveland, thus affording two distinct routes to Lake Erie. The president of the Little Miami at this time was Jacob Strader; secretary, John Kilgour; treasurer, Archibald Irwin; and superintendent, W. H. Clement. The other directors were Griffin Taylor, R. R. Springer, John H. Groesbeck, Nat Wright, John Bacon, William McCammon, Abraham Hivling, James Hicks, Larz Anderson and Alphonso Taft. An interesting feature is the elaborate explanation of the various transportation arrangements of Cincinnati to other large cities.

Spring Grove Cemetery, Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum, Cincinnati Orphan Asylum at Elm near 13th, St. Peter's Orphan Asylum on the corner of Third and Plum, St. Aloysius' Orphan Home on the south side of Fourth west of Western row, the German Protestant Orphan Asylum, Asylum for Colored Orphans, the Widows' Home, the newly established House of Refuge, the Poor House and Farm near Carthage, Cincinnati Relief Union, the Hotel for Invalids and Orthopoedic Institution at Broadway and Franklin streets are among the various public institutions noted. Another is the Tract Depository in the Melodeon Building at No. 163 Walnut street, where were kept the publications of the American Tract Society, more than 1,200 in number and printed in 10 languages. A number of religious, benevolent and temperance societies are also recorded. Among the benevolent societies were included the Cincinnati Colonization Society and the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society. The Masonic Temple at the northeast corner of Third and Walnut and Odd Fellows' Hall at the northwest corner of the same streets are also described. Six public halls are mentioned. The Apollo Hall was and is at the northwest corner of Fifth and Walnut. At that time there was located in this familiar structure Wood's Museum, Gundry's Commercial College and Hawkins' Daguerrean Gallery. Bromwell's Building was at the northeast corner of Fourth and Vine. Here were the offices of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company, various daguerrean rooms and on the fourth story a hall. Center Hall was at Western row and Fifth street. The Cincinnati College was of course on the east side of Walnut between Fourth and Fifth and the hall of this building is well known to citizens of the present time. At this time the city council room and public offices of various description occupied the ground floor of this building while the library and Merchants' Exchange were on the second floor in front of the hall. The Cincinnati Law School was as for many years afterwards on the third floor. Court Street Hall was on the north side of Court between Main and Walnut. It was at that time occupied by various county offices and court rooms. Melodeon Hall was mentioned as one of the most prominent and elegant buildings in Cincinnati. This it is needless to say was on the northwest corner of Fourth and Walnut. On the ground floor were various drug, music, book and other stores. In the second story was Bartlett's Commercial College and Faris' Daguerrean Gallery. In the third story was the Public Hall, 100 by 60 feet, and 25 feet in height. This was said to be "fitted up and finished in the most elegant style with stuccoed frieze, cornice and ceiling and in architectural beauty is probably equal to any hall in the country." The building was erected by Louis Williams of Philadelphia in 1846 and was much admired for its beauty and simplicity of architecture. Another buiding which was especially mentioned was the newly erected Reeder's Building between Walnut and Vine streets which with six stories on Third and four on Pearl was the largest brick building, with partitions, in Cincinnati. It included 112 rooms for offices, stores and sleeping chambers and was protected by water tanks and iron shutters.

Nine hotels are mentioned. The Burnet House was said to be undoubtedly the most spacious and probably the best hotel in its interior and domestic arrangements in the world. The others mentioned were the Gibson House, Dennison House, the Walnut Street House, Pearl Street House (whose Walnut street front was about to be extended to the corner of Third); Woodruff House, a newly erected building on Syca-

more extending to Hammond between Third and Fourth, the United States Hotel at Sixth and Walnut, Henrie House on the north side of Third between Main and Sycamore and the Waverly House on Main near Court.

The fire department at that time consisted of 18 companies of firemen in addition to two hook and ladder companies and a company of fire guards. The various companies included 1,800 members.

Almost 100 pages are devoted to the description of the manufactures and industrial products of the city which included probably every known variety of industry. The aggregate product of the manufacturing and industrial concerns was valued at $55,017,000, of which $29,988,300 represented raw material and $25,028,700 represented labor. Among the largest items are those of alcohol and spirits (six establishments in number), $608,260; bakers (140), $637,662; boot and shoe makers (374), $1,182,650; breweries (21), $566,000; butchers (121), $2,850,000; carpenters and builders (284), $2,116,000; clothing factories (108), $1,947,500; domestic liquor factories (16), $726,000; feed and flouring mills (14), $1,690,000; foundries and engine shops (44), $3,676,500; furniture factories (136), $1,660,000; iron rolling mills (five), $1,050,000; milliners (60), $820,000; lard oil and stearine (34), $3,015,900; patent medicine factories (14), $660,000; pork, beef and ham curers (33), $5,760,000; publishers (12), $1,246,540; sheeting, yarn and candle wick factories (five), $636,000; soap and candle factories (38), $1,475,000; steamboat builders (seven), $488,000; tailors (98), $832,000; tanners and curriers (30), $965,000; tobacco, cigar and snuff factories (62), $931,000; and whiskey distilleries (38). $2,857,920.

This chapter is concluded with a quotation from Horace Greeley published in the *New York Tribune* in 1850:

"It requires no keenness of observation to perceive that Cincinnati is destined to become the focus and mart for the grandest circle of manufacturing thrift on this continent. Her delightful climate; her unequaled and ever-increasing facilities for cheap and rapid commercial intercourse with all parts of the country and the world; her enterprising and energetic population; her own elastic and exulting youth; are all elements which predict and insure her electric progress to giant greatness. I doubt if there is another spot on the earth where food, fuel, cotton, timber, iron, can all be concentrated so cheaply—that is, at so moderate a cost of human labor in producing and bringing them together—as here. Such fatness of soil, such a wealth of mineral treasure—coal, iron, salt, and the finest clays for all purposes of use—and all cropping out from the steep, facile banks of placid, though not sluggish, navigable rivers. How many Californias could equal, in permanent worth, this valley of the Ohio!"

The largest number of hands employed was in the foundries,—4,695; pork, beef and ham curing factories,—2,450; tobacco factories,—1,310; furniture factories,—1,158; and boot and shoemaking business,—1,760; while the carpenters and builders numbered, 2,320. It is apparent from this enumeration that in those days as today, pork, whiskey, stoves, shoes, beer and clothing were staple Cincinnati manufactures.

Elaborate tables are given showing the imports and exports of Cincinnati during six years beginning with 1845. Naturally the principal item of imports is pork in bulk, which for the year 1850-51 aggregated 14,348,204 pounds. The importations of corn for the same period amounted to 443,746 bushels; of flour, 434,359 barrels; and whiskey, 199,248 barrels. There were also 102,391 head of hogs. The exports for the same year included 4,742,405 pounds of pork and bacon in bulk, and 11,958 barrels, 18,849 tierces and 27,309 hogsheads. During the same time there were exported 188,873 barrels of whiskey and 347,471 barrels of flour.

A subject of particular interest at this time was the culture of the grape to which many prominent citizens, including Mr. Longworth and Mr. Buchanan, were devoting their attention. Within a circle of 20 miles there were over 300 vineyards, aggregating 900 acres and producing 120,000 gallons of wine.

Mr. Cist notes the growth of the surrounding suburbs which the improving methods of travel, notably better roads, omnibuses, stages and railroad cars, were bringing nearer to the city. Among those mentioned were the towns of Industry, 10 miles west, whose principal access was to be by the canal; Caledonia, near the mouth of the Little Miami, and Camden, at the intersection of the Little Miami Railroad with the river of that name. These towns were mentioned as designed to afford cheap lots to those who desired homes of their own. Another class of citizens whose business was in the city but who proposed to reside outside the corporate limits to escape taxation resided in Covington, Newport, Fairmount, Mount Auburn and Prospect Hill. In

Fairmount about 150 acres had been platted to suit purchasers and extensive sales had been already made. In the northern section of the city east of Freeman, George Hatch was endeavoring to start a settlement of the best class. At the northeast on the outer edge of the city was Mount Auburn in contiguity to which was Burnet and Reeder's subdivision and the property on Prospect Hill of Dr. William Price. It was expected that these sites which were just being opened up would be occupied by residences only.

There were at this time six new market houses in the city,—Lower Market, Canal, Pearl, Fifth, Sixth and Wade. The special feature of the markets was the parade of stall-fed meat on Christmas Day, which was in charge of the butchers of the city. This on the previous Christmas had been especially fine. It was held at the Fifth street market where 66 bullocks, 125 sheep, 350 pigs, 10 bears and a buffalo calf weighing 500 pounds, all of the finest variety and greatest weight, were displayed side by side. Over 99,000 pounds of beef were sold in the market that day. One piece of nine ribs weighing 120 pounds was sent to the Astor House, New York, and a roasting piece of 66 pounds to David T. Disney, the Congressman at Washington. The average retail price of this was eight cents a pound. The market house was illuminated by chandeliers and torches and over the stalls hung oil portraits in gilt frames of Washington, Jackson, Taylor, Clay and other public characters loaned by various artists and owners. The butchers in special charge were Vanaken and Daniel Wunder, John Butcher, J. and W. Gall and Francis and Richard Beresford.

An interesting chapter is given to "the hog and its products." The want of ready and cheap access to foreign markets is assigned as the explanation why the settlers of the Western States turned their attention to raising hogs and distilling whiskey as a convenient means of taking corn,—their great staple,—to market. The pork packing industry had sprung into importance for the first time about 1833 and the business had increased rapidly until in 1848 almost a half a million hogs had been packed in Cincinnati alone. A full description of the process of slaughtering and packing at the 10 slaughter houses of the city occupies about a dozen pages of this work.

Another industry which is discussed at some length is the raising of strawberries for which Cincinnati had a high reputation. The entire product of the strawberry for the year 1848 aggregated 7,000 bushels.

The new public buildings in process of erection that are mentioned by Mr. Cist are the Medical College of Ohio, the German Protestant Orphan Asylum and the Widows' Home on Mount Auburn, an engine house and various school buildings, hotels at Sixth and Walnut and Front and Broadway, two Episcopal churches,—one on Sycamore north of the canal and the other at the southeast corner of Seventh and Plum,—and two Presbyterian churches,—the new First Presbyterian on Fourth and Main and the Seventh on Broadway between Fourth and Fifth. The new City Hall was also soon to be erected on Plum between Eighth and Ninth and the new Custom House at the southwest corner of Fourth and Vine. The new county Court House was also in process of erection. St. Peter's Cathedral had just been completed and was justly regarded as the finest building in the West and the most imposing cathedral in the United States,—a description that will very nearly hold true today.

Other points of special mention are the new De Golyer boulder pavements, the Cincinnati Observatory and the increasing use of coal in the city. The coal at that time came from mines in Meigs and Lawrence counties, the Peach Orchard field of Virginia, the cannel coal fields on the Kanawha and those on the Monongahela and Youghiogheny. Eight million bushels was the annual consumption at that time.

An extensive article on "Cincinnati's Destiny" by S. H. Goodin concludes with the statement that Cincinnati is the grand centre of the United States,—"the centre of the forces and influences, which, when readjusted after the introduction of the great disturbing cause, the railroad, must settle and determine the destiny and relative position of the various cities or centres, which are now struggling for supreme ascendency on this continent." Unfortunately Mr. Goodin overlooked the fact that the same influences, that is the railroads, which were to do so much for Cincinnati would be at work in other communities. The fact remains that Cincinnati's relative growth was greatest when she made the most of her natural advantages, the water-ways.

The book contains a number of biographies of the prominent citizens of the time, including those of Salmon P. Chase, A. Morrell, David T. Disney, George W. Coffin, J. D. Jones, O. M. Mitchel, George W. Neff and Nicholas Longworth.

It is illustrated with a number of interesting engravings. Its frontispiece is a fine view of the newly erected Burnet House. Other pictures are those of St. Peter's Cathedral, Fort Washington, the buildings of Niles & Company and Milward & Odershaw's pork house (in Covington), the establishments of Tyler Davidson & Company and Dodd & Company on Main street below Fourth, the Medical College of Ohio, the Ohio Female College, the Wesleyan College, the Hotel for Invalids, Reeder's Building, the Woodruff House, the Baptist Theological Seminary, Farmers' College and portraits of prominent citizens, including those whose biographies are given as well as a number of others.

JUST BEFORE THE WAR.

The third and last of Mr. Cist's invaluable works on Cincinnati is "Cincinnati in 1859." Almost half of this book is made up of the valuable "Early Annals," from which so many quotations have been made for this work.

The population of the city is estimated at 225,000 and the prediction is made that the census of 1860 if correctly taken will show a population of 250,000; the population in fact at that census was 161,044.

The courts then sitting in the city were the District Court, the Court of Common Pleas, the Superior, Probate and Police courts.

There were 16 public school buildings in addition to the two high schools. The number of pupils enrolled during the year 1858 was 17,685, of whom 10,493 were in regular attendance. There were 278 teachers. In the parochial schools were 7,750 children in attendance under 78 teachers. There were also a large number of private schools and academies with 150 teachers and 4,000 pupils. Among the private institutions especially mentioned were the Wesleyan Female College on Vine street in charge of Prof. P. B. Wilber; the Cincinnati Female Seminary at the southwest corner of Seventh and Mound, in whose faculty were such well known personages as T. A. Burrowes, Milton Sayler and Victor Williams; the Mount Auburn Young Ladies' Institute in charge of Rev. E. A. Crawley; Herron's Seminary for Boys on Seventh between Walnut and Vine, where in addition to the principal the faculty included Maxwell P. Gaddis, James E. Sherwood, Charles Aiken, Tosso and others; and Mr. Rickoff's English and Classical School at Ninth and Elm. The faculty of the Cincinnati Law School still included Judge Tilden and Mr. Curwen, and Bellamy Storer had been added to it. The only other college "properly so called" was St. Xavier on Sycamore between Sixth and Seventh, of which Rev. M. Oakley, S. J., was the president. Six medical colleges were enumerated, the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, Eclectic Medical Institute, Eclectic College of Medicine, Physio-Medical College and the Ohio College of Dental Surgery. In the faculties of these institutions were included a large number of the most prominent physicians of the city. Another institution mentioned is Newton's Clinical Institute. This building, still standing at the southeast corner of Sixth and John is described as one of the most spacious and most pleasant buildings in the city furnished in the most modern style with bells, gas, hot and cold water and with bath rooms with cold and warm water. Its fine airy location is especially mentioned! Another well known institution at the northeast corner of Third and Walnut was Bartlett's Commercial College.

One hundred and eight churches and religious societies are enumerated as well as six Jewish synagogues. Bishop Purcell was still at the head of the Roman Catholic Church which included 24 churches. Dr. K. Goddard was the rector of Christ Church. Of the nine churches belonging to the Presbyterian Old School, the most prominent pastor was Dr. Samuel R. Wilson. The New School had nine churches; the pastorship of the Second Church was vacant. There were seven Reformed Presbyterian churches, seven Baptist, four Disciples, 21 Methodist, three United Brethren, eight Lutheran, three German Reformed, two Friends, two Unitarian and two Universalist organizations. Among the prominent ministers of the city were Rev. Joseph Emery, Rev. R. S. Storrs, Elder William P. Stratton, Elder Thomas J. Melish, Bishop Thomas A. Morris of the Methodist Church who resided in the city at that time and Rev. G. W. Eisenlohr. The minister of the First Congregational Church at the southwest corner of Fourth and Race street was the well known Moncure D. Conway. Rabbi Lilienthal and Rabbi Isaac M. Wise were in charge of the two principal Jewish congregations and were among the most prominent citizens of the community at that time and for many years afterwards.

Fifty-three periodicals are mentioned as being published in the city; of these seven were dailies, —the *Cincinnati Gazette and Liberty Hall, Enquirer, Times, Commercial, Volksblatt, Volksfreund* and *Republikaner*. Babb and Smith were

the editors of the *Gazette,* J. J. Faran of the *Enquirer,* J. W. Ward and E. M. Spencer of the *Times,* M. D. Potter of the *Commercial,* Klauprecht of the *Volksblatt,* Hemann of the *Volksfreund* and August Willich of the *Republikaner.* There was also Hall's *Penny Press* and Warden's *Law and Bank Bulletin.* Other journals were distributed among the various religious, medical and business and literary interests.

Sixteen local insurance companies are given and a very large number of agencies of foreign companies.

Among the banks were still the Commercial and the Lafayette as well as Groesbeck & Company, Gilmore, Dunlap & Company, Evans & Company, J. R. Morton & Company, James F. Meline & Company, C. F. Adae & Company and Van Hamm's Bank of Savings.

The railroads were the Little Miami, Marietta & Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, Cincinnati & Indianapolis and Ohio & Mississippi. The Little Miami road announced three trains daily, one of which was provided with a sleeping car.

In the list of suburbs College Hill and Glendale are especially mentioned.

The manufactures and industrial products are again considered at great length. Since 1851 the value of these products had more than doubled, that for 1859 being given as $112,254,400 of which $58,000,000 represented raw material and $54,000,000 the labor and interest on capital invested. The product of pork and beef packing was valued at $6,300,000 and foundry castings at about the same. Made up clothing is given as $15,000,000. This was the largest business carried on in the city, comprehending 48 wholesale and 86 retail establishments. Whiskey was represented by $5,318,730 and wine by $500,000; boots and shoes $1,750,450; alcohol and spirits of wine, $2,260,000; and ale and beer, $1,500,000.

In the years 1857-58 the value of the imports reached $74,348,758, and exports $47,497,095, both of which represented a falling off from the previous year of nearly three million in imports and eight million in exports. Comment is made on the fact that during the crisis of 1857 Cincinnati suffered less than any other large city in the Union, only one wholesale house and a few retail houses having succumbed to the pressure of the times.

Public institutions and buildings are practically those mentioned in the previous issues. Among the new buildings mentioned are the National Theatre, Pike's Opera House, the Central Presbyterian Church at the northwest corner of Barr and Mound, Masonic Temple, Carlisle Building and Shillito's store on Fourth street. These last are regarded as with but few rivals in their line in any of the Eastern cities. The newly erected Custom House and Post Office at Fourth and Vine, Hughes High School and the Marine Hospital at Sixth and Lock are also especially mentioned.

The pipes of the gas company laid in the streets were said to measure 55 miles and the number of consumers were 1,659. The reorganization of the fire department largely due to the efforts of James H. Walker and Miles Greenwood is specially commented upon. Special mention is made of a new style of building of both private and public edifices, which had been introduced by the architects greatly to the improvement of the public taste. The buildings particularly mentioned are the Seventh and Central Presbyterian churches; Vachel Worthington's fine mansion on Pike street; Robert Burnet's house on Seventh and Vine; and stores and business blocks known as the Baker Buildings on Walnut street; Taylor Block on Second; Perin, Gould & Company's building on Front; those of Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Company and Mitchell & Rammelsberg on Fourth, and those of Albert, Day & Matlack and Stadler on Pearl; the Trinity Methodist Church on Ninth, Roman Catholic Institute on Vine; W. K. Nixon's at Fourth and Vine and Heidelbach & Seasongood's on Third and Vine; the private residence of J. Netter on Eighth, and of Messrs. Dickson and Parker on Ninth street. Most of these were the work of Walter & Wilson. James W. McLaughlin is credited with the designs of the residence of Edmund Dexter on the northeast corner of Fourth and Broadway and of Judge Este on Fourth near Park, the Derby Building at the southwest corner of Third and Walnut, the Shillito Building on Fourth, Masonic Temple on Third, the Firemen's Insurance Company Block at Front and Main, and the National Theatre. He was engaged at the time on the new office of the *Commercial* at Fourth and Race, two fine five-story stores for Elsas & Company on Pearl near Race and three for A. & J. Wolf on Vine as well as two Roman Catholic churches. He also furnished designs for a new

and spacious City Hall which it was expected would be commenced shortly. Isaiah Rogers had designed the Burnet House, Lunatic Asylum at Carthage, the county jail and the Smith Building on Fourth, west of the Carlisle Building. Anderson & Hannaford furnished designs for R. A. Whetstone's residence in Clifton, the two stores of George H. Browne on Main street, stores of Miner & Andrews and Thomas D. Carneal on Main; a block of warehouses for John Hall on Second and a number of residences, including those of Charles E. Matthews on East Walnut Hills, Lewis Mehner on Eighth near Freeman and J. F. Mills on Richmond near Freeman.

With reference to the grape culture, the sad fact is chronicled that within the last three or four years, the grape crop in the Ohio Valley had been much injured by mildew and rot, diseases which are incident to bad seasons or sudden atmospheric changes. Despite this fact 2,000 acres yielding an average of 200 gallons an acre were devoted to vineyard culture in the neighborhood of Cincinnati. This little note, however, shows the beginning of the end, for the grape culture very shortly afterwards was abandoned in this part of the country.

The consumption of coal is given during the year just closing at about 15,000,000 bushels.

The illustrations of the work include a view of the city taken from West Covington as well as views of the new Masonic Temple, Mount Auburn Female Institute, the Ohio Female College at College Hill and Hughes High School.

In the advertising pages are shown a number of views of prominent buildings including the Glendale Female Seminary, Newton's Clinical Institute, Eclectic Medical Institute and the interior of the well known book store of Rickey, Mallory & Company at No. 145 Main street. Most of these buildings are still standing.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

FROM THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL TO THE WAR—III.

NOTABLE EVENTS OF THE "FORTIES."

A New Era—The Coffee Houses—The Gas Contract—The Bank Riot of 1842—Dickens in Cincinnati—Social Functions—The Election of Harrison to the Presidency—The Cincinnati Horticultural Society—Grape Culture—Pugh & Alvord's Fire—The Cincinnati Observatory—The Wesleyan Cemetery—The Millerites—The Cincinnati Historical Society—Cincinnatus—Spring Grove Cemetery—The Cincinnati Law Library Association—The First Railroad—The Flood of 1847—The Riot of 1848—The Young Men's Christian Association—The Ohio Mechanics' Institute—The Cholera of 1849—The Literary Club of Cincinnati—The Year of Murders.

A NEW ERA.

The beginning of the second half century of Cincinnati's life was signalized by its first lasting experience in municipal ownership. On January 23, 1839, it purchased the rights and property of the Cincinnati Water Works Company for the sum of $300,000.

The same year was established the first Superior Court of the city with David K. Este as judge and Daniel Gano as clerk.

The portrait of this latter worthy with his elaborately ruffled shirt adorned with its magnificent breast pin and his old-fashioned Revolutionary plaited queue tied with a black ribbon and hanging down his back between his shoulders is familiar to every Cincinnatian.

Daniel Gano was for many years one of the most interesting figures in Cincinnati life. He was born near the mouth of the Little Miami River on May 29, 1794, and died at Cincinnati August 17, 1873. He was a grandson of the Baptist minister, Rev. John Gano, and the son of the latter's fourth surviving son, John Stites Gano, who was one of the original settlers at Columbia. John S. Gano, it will be remembered, married a daughter of Judge William Goforth. During the infancy of Daniel Gano, his parents moved from Columbia to Cincinnati where he attended the school kept in Fort Washington by Edward Harrigan. At the age of 13 he rode 1,100 miles on horseback to Providence, Rhode Island, where he entered Brown University. He soon returned to Cincinnati and became assistant clerk and afterwards deputy in the office of his father then clerk of the County Court. Upon the resignation of his father, the latter removed to Covington. Daniel Gano succeeded him as clerk which position he continued to hold, with the intermission of a short period when it was held by General Harrison, until 1856 at which time he retired, some 45 years after he first entered into the office. When 18 years of age he was commissioned as aide to his father who was then major-general. Upon the appointment of James Find-

lay to succeed his father, he received a new commission with the rank of major. He took a large part in preparing the soldiers for the War of 1812. He was particularly interested in the location of the Miami Canal and had five canal boats built and equipped. He was also interested in all kinds of live stock and published a work on horses. At the time of the visit of Lafayette to the city in 1824, the distinguished Frenchman was entertained by Major Gano at the latter's house. In his later life he became interested in Dr. Samuel Thompson's botanical system of medicine and in an amateur way gave some attention to the practice of medicine. He also became interested in animal magnetism and spiritualism. He was an earnest advocate of the abolition of slavery. He married Rebecca Hunt Lawrence, daughter of Benjamin Lawrence, by whom he had six children of whom but two survived their father. His son Stephen survived until 1903.

Almost at the end of the year (1839) died one of Cincinnati's most brilliant young men, the son and father of distinguished citizens: General Lytle the second.

Robert T. Lytle was a son of the celebrated Gen. William Lytle and grandson of the Revolutionary soldier, Col. William Lytle. He was born at Lytlestown, afterwards Williamsburg, Ohio, on December 9, 1804, and died at New Orleans, December 22, 1839. He was educated at the Cincinnati College and afterwards studied law with his uncle Judge Rowan at Louisville. He returned to Cincinnati to engage in the practice of the law in 1824. He was subsequently elected to the Legislature and in 1832 to Congress, defeating Col. N. G. Pendleton. In October of the following year, being offended at some criticisms with relation to the manner of his election, he resigned and submitted himself once more to the electors at the November election. He was triumphantly elected once more. A year later he was defeated by Bellamy Storer, although running at the head of his ticket. During his term in Congress he became specially noted for his support of the Jackson administration and he was subsequently appointed surveyor general of the Northwest Territory, an office previously held by his father. Upon the death of Maj.-Gen. James Findlay, he was appointed major-general of the Ohio militia. He was repeatedly urged to run for the governorship and from 1836 was asked to become a candidate for the United States Senate, but his health would not permit any further political life. He was finally obliged to go South where he died in the midst of a brilliant career. Gen. Robert Lytle was regarded as one of the most brilliant young men who had ever lived in Cincinnati. As an orator he has never been surpassed and he was capable of arousing the enthusiasm of his audience to a degree equaled by few men of his time. He was married at Cincinnati on November 30, 1825, to Elizabeth Haines. Their children were: Gen. William Haines Lytle who died at Chickamauga and two daughters, one of whom became the wife of Nathaniel Foster and the other that of Samuel Broadwell.

Almost the last public appearances of General Lytle were at the various meetings held in 1839 with reference to the negro colonization scheme. He was the originator of the "Abhorrence Meeting" held March 9, 1839.

Other deaths of the year were those of Morgan Neville and John Bartle.

The well known Union Bethel was organized for mission work in January, 1839. Its first headquarters were in the old Commercial Row on the river bank. It was originally under the patronage of the Western Seaman's Friend Society. Subsequently the Boatmen's Bethel Society was formed and the school for a time was removed to East Front street near Pike to the "Old Museum" building, but after about three years it returned to its original location.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, which has always taken a prominent part in the public affairs of the city, was organized on October 22, 1839. At first it met but once a month in the rooms of the Mercantile Library. Seven years later the Chamber was combined with the Merchants' Exchange, and in 1850 the institution was chartered under the name of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Exchange. The president at the time of the organization in 1839 was Griffin Taylor.

During the year 1840 the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association which had been in existence since 1822 moved its quarters to the old Cincinnati College Building on Walnut street, and this has been the site of the library since that date. At that time the College Building opened on to a garden on the south which extended to the corner of Fourth street and was planted with shrubbery and trees.

On the night of March 31, 1840, a disastrous fire destroyed the celebrated Franks' Museum, the successor to the Western and Dorfeuille museums.

THE COFFEE HOUSES.

During the first year of this period the ever recurring liquor question occupied a large part of the time of the City Council whose proceedings were largely devoted to granting licenses to coffee houses. The prices at which these licenses were fixed varied from $25 to $150,—almost a prohibitive sum at that time,—and the lobbying with members of the Council to procure favorable action became a public scandal.

Just prior to the spring election of the following year, the Council passed an ordinance abolishing coffee houses and submitting the whole liquor qustion to the votes of the people who expressed by their choice of councilmen their desires with regard to this matter. Among those selected as candidates in favor of no license were such men as E. Hinman, Nathan Guilford, Miles Greenwood, Charles Cist, S. S. L'Hommedieu, A. G. Gano, E. Woodruff, O. Lovell, H. E. Spencer, E. Gaither, David Griffin and A. Valentine.

The papers were full of editorial discussions concerning the liquor question and columns of advertisements announced the various candidates and ward meetings. Just prior to the election the death of a drunken man as a result of a coffee house brawl at the southwest corner of Vine and Columbia streets was used as a campaign argument. As a result of the election, a majority of the new Council was pledged to support the suppression of drinking houses.

The feeling against the coffee houses became so intense that on December 30, 1841, a large number of citizens met at College Hall to take measures for their suppression. Timothy Walker presided over this meeting, Elam P. Langdon acted as vice-president and Thompson Neave and John C. Vaughan officiated as secretaries. A committee of vigilance with S. S. L'Hommedieu as president; Charles Cist, vice-president; W. T. Truman, secretary and 10 prominent citizens in each ward were selected.

THE GAS CONTRACT.

By ordinance of June 16, 1841, James Conover, the well known newspaper man, together with his associates was vested with the full and exclusive privilege of using the streets, lanes, commons and alleys of the city for the purpose of conveying gas to the city and the citizens for the term of 25 years and thereafter until the same should be purchased by the City Council. Conover was to furnish gas mains and such quantity of gas as should be required by the City Council for public lamps at two-thirds of the lowest average price at which gas should be furnished to private individuals in New Orleans, Baltimore, New York, Louisville and Pittsburg. The works were to be commenced and $2,000 expended within six months and within two years 6,000 feet of gas mains were to be laid and 4,000 feet annually thereafter until the principal parts of the city should be supplied and at any time after the expiration of 25 years the City Council was to have the right to purchase the plant at a fair price to be determined by arbitration. Associated with Conover originally was J. H. Caldwell. A charter was subsequently obtained under the title of The Cincinnati Gas Light & Coke Company and the capital stock was originally $100,000. Works were located on Front, between Smith and Park, and by 1851 between 18 and 20 miles of pipe had been laid and 500 lamps erected. This company with numerous increases of capital stock and with a recent change of name to The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company, still supplies the citizens with gas. To quote the language of the president of the Historical Society: "It is the same old meter with a different colored bill." (Joseph Wilby before Optimist Club.)

The year 1841 was disgraced by several riots, one occurring in June and another in September. The negro question was at the bottom of both of these. They are described in another chapter.

THE BANK RIOT OF 1842.

The ever present Cincinnati mob made itself manifest once more on January 11, 1842. On the evening preceding, the Miami Exporting Company's bank at the southwest corner of Main and Court streets, made an assignment, and on the following morning the Bank of Cincinnati closed its doors. Consternation on the part of the depositors was widespread, and by eleven o'clock the angry crowds had gathered about the doors of the bank. Very soon somebody gave the suggestion and the doors of the bank were broken in and all movable property destroyed. Included in the destruction were the books and papers, many of which were of value to the members of the mob themselves as well as to the bank. Presently 10 of the city guards headed by Capt. O. M. Mitchel came to the scene and succeeded in driving the rioters away. Thinking that quiet had been restored, they retired but were assailed by the regathering crowds. They finally fired into the mob and wounded two or three of the citizens.

Attack was also made upon John Bates' Exchange Bank at No. 154 Main street, and upon the exchange office of Noah Lougee on Main, between Third and Fourth streets, adjoining Bates' Exchange Bank. Lougee was one of the directors of the Bank of Cincinnati. Both of these institutions were sacked completely.

The amount of property destroyed was not great, but a large amount of money was stolen from the Miami Exporting Company's bank. Bates had steadily redeemed his own paper and there was no excuse for the assault upon his bank. The mob seemed to be utterly without restraint. Charles Fox was called upon by the sheriff to read the riot act which he did, but he was seized by the mob and very roughly handled. Ten of the city guards with other citizens who finally succeeded in quelling the riot included some well known citizens. They were John Jeffries, Oliver Lovell, Jr., John D. Lovell, J. H. Beard, W. H. Comstock, H. Aydelott, J. Wheelwright, A. Young, W. W. Northrop, W. Cassilly, C. Thorp, T. P. Taylor, J. Sprigman, S. Withington, C. P. James and S. Scudder.

The feeling against Mayor Davies by reason of his failure to take more vigorous action at the time of these riots resulted in a trial before the deserving of censure, but his conduct was ex-Council on charges preferred. He was found cused by reason of ill health. He died shortly afterwards.

DICKENS IN CINCINNATI.

The famous visitor of the year 1842 was the celebrated English novelist, Charles Dickens, who brought with him his wife. He remained here but a short time and subsequently went down the river on a steamboat to Louisville. Upon his return he also stopped a day. He went from here to Sandusky by way of Columbus, traveling in the great mail coach. His narrative of his trip gives a very fair idea of the travel of those days.

He came from Pittsburg on the "Messenger" occupying three days on the trip. He was struck with the dismal demeanor of the passengers, all of whom seemed to have tremendous secrets weighing on their minds. There was "no conversation, no laughter, no cheerfulness, no sociality, except in spitting; and that is done in silent fellowship round the stove, when the meal is over." The solitude prevailing along the banks of the river impressed him as well as the loud, high pressure blasts from the boat's engines. On the return trip from Cincinnati to Sandusky along the macadamized road six miles an hour in a great mail coach "whose huge cheeks are so very ruddy and plethoric" and holding a dozen passengers inside, the trip seemed but little more gay to him. The taciturnity of the company seems to have overwhelmed him. He found Cincinnati a "lively city," however, "with other boats, and flags and moving wheels and hum of men around it; as though there were not a solitary or silent rood of ground within the compass of a thousand miles. * * *

"There happened to be a great Temperance Convention held here on the day after our arrival; and as the order of march brought the procession under the windows of the hotel in which we lodged, when they started in the morning, I had a good opportunity of seeing it. It comprised several thousand men; the members of various 'Washington Auxiliary Temperance Societies,' and was marshalled by officers on horseback, who cantered briskly up and down the line, with scarves and ribands of bright colors fluttering out behind them gaily. There were bands of music, too, and banners out of number; and it was a fresh, holiday looking concourse altogether.

"I was particularly pleased to see the Irishmen, who formed a distinct society among themselves, carrying their national Harp and their portrait of Father Mathew high above the people's heads. They looked as jolly and good-humoured as ever; and, working the hardest for their living, and doing any kind of sturdy labor that came in their way, were the most independent fellows there, I thought.

"The banners were very well painted, and flaunted down the street famously. There was the smiting of the rock and the gushing forth of the waters; and there was a temperate man with a 'considerable of a hatchet' (as the standard-bearer would probably have said) aiming a deadly blow at a serpent which was apparently about to spring upon him from the top of a barrel of spirits. But the chief feature of this part of the show was a huge allegorical device, borne among the ship carpenters, on one side whereof the steamboat Alcohol was represented bursting her boiler and exploding with a great crash, while upon the other the good ship Temperance sailed away with a fair wind, to the heart's content of the captain, crew, and passengers.

"After going round the town, the procession repaired to a certain appointed place, where, as the printed programme set forth, it would be received by the children of the different free

schools, 'singing Temperance Songs.' I was prevented from getting there in time to hear these little warblers, or to report upon this novel kind of vocal entertainment:—novel, at least, to me: but I found, in a large open space, each society gathered round its own banners and listening in silent attention to its own orator. The speeches, judging from the little I could hear of them, were certainly adapted to the occasion, as having that degree of relationship to cold water which wet blankets may claim: but the main thing was the conduct and appearance of the audience throughout the day, and that was admirable and full of promise.

"Cincinnati is honorably famous for its free schools, of which it has so many that no person's child among its population can, by possibility, want the means of education, which are extended, upon an average, to four thousand pupils annually. I was only present in one of these establishments during the hours of instruction. In the boys' department, which was full of little urchins (varying in their ages, I should say, from six years old to ten or twelve), the master offered to institute an extemporary examination of the pupils in algebra;—a proposal, which, as I was by no means confident of my ability to detect mistakes in that science, I declined with some alarm. In the girls' school reading was proposed, and as I felt tolerably equal to that art, I expressed my willingness to hear a class. Books were distributed accordingly, and some half-dozen girls relieved each other in reading paragraphs from English history. But it was a dry compilation, infinitely above their powers; and when they had blundered through three or four dreary passages concerning the Treaty of Amiens and other thrilling topics of the same nature (obviously without comprehending ten words), I expressed myself quite satisfied. It is very possible that they only mounted to this extreme stave in the ladder of learning for the astonishment of a visitor, and that at other times they keep upon its lower rounds; but I should have been much better pleased and satisfied if I had heard them exercised in simpler lessons, which they understood.

"As in every other place I visited, the Judges here were gentlemen of high character and attainments. I was in one of the courts for a few minutes, and found it like those to which I have already referred. A nuisance cause was trying; there were not many spectators; and the witnesses, counsel, and jury formed a sort of family circle, sufficiently jocose and snug.

"The society with which I mingled was intelligent, courteous, and agreeable. The inhabitants of Cincinati are proud of their city, as one of the most interesting in America, and with reason; for, beautiful and thriving as it is now, and containing, as it does, a population of fifty thousand souls, but two and fifty years have passed away since the ground on which it stands (bought at that time for a few dollars) was a wildwood and its citizens were but a handful of dwellers in scattered log huts upon the river's shore." (American Notes, chap. 11.)

SOCIAL FUNCTIONS.

An advertisement of Messrs. Tosso and Winters in the current papers at the beginning of this period announces a cotillion party at the Cincinnati Assembly Rooms in Pearl street at which the attendance of the ladies is respectfully solicited. Confectionery, fruits, etc., were furnished by F. G. Ringgold of whom tickets could be obtained for the small sum of $1.50. These parties were opened to the public and were quite generally attended by people of prominence.

Another ball of great brilliancy was the Mechanics' and Citizens' Ball given for the benefit of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute on March 4, 1839. This was a very elaborate entertainment held at the National Theatre and tickets of admission commanded the high price of $5. The decorations were in charge of Platt Evens, at that time the principal storekeeper in the city. The hall was decorated with portraits of prominent citizens and on the floor we are told were "the military glittering in rich uniform, jealous husbands and their wives, jealous lovers and their ladies, crusty old bachelors reassuming their complaisance, sighing youths forgetting their troubles and widows who had just doffed their sables, widowers half resolved to throw another die and beautiful mothers and their more beautiful daughters" and while the boxes were filled, those who had descended to the floor would have suffered no disparagement by the contrast. "Very quiet observers could detect now and then the arch smiles of a mischievous mouth and the touch of the hand that sometimes led to something serious. All went to be pleased and were pleased up to as late an hour as two o'clock in the morning." (*Gazette*, March 6, 1839.)

The people of the early days were much given to banquets and a favorite occasion for such functions was Franklin's Birthday, which then as now was celebrated by the members of the print-

ing fraternities. In those days however the public generally were invited to attend and did attend in large numbers. The list of toasts given at the Franklin's Birthday celebration on January 13, 1839, fills two closely printed columns of the daily papers. Among the local worthies toasted were Thomas Palmer, James H. Looker, Maj. James F. Conover, Judge James Hall, George W. Bradbury, F. W. Thomas, J. T. Bruce, J. M. Campbell, S. S. L'Hommedieu, Edward A. McLaughlin, General Harrison. Charles Hammond, Nathan Guilford, Charles R. Ramsey, and Mr. Ringgold, the caterer.

Another social event of interest was the "military fete" given by the Citizens Guards at the assembly rooms on Washington's Birthday. In the list of managers appear such names as O. M. Mitchel, W. H. H. Taylor, N. Reeder, David T. Woodrow, J. R. Wheelwright, Richard W. Keys, James M. Dickson, and Daniel P. Strader.

One of the visitors to the city during the year 1839 was the Florentine exile, Madame Elina Ameriga Du Vespucii, who claimed lineal descent from the celebrated Americus Vespucius from whom the continent takes its name. She received much attention while here and was the occasion of several public meetings at which resolutions of welcome were adopted and petitions were forwarded to Congress asking an allotment to her of a portion of public lands. She received much social attention as well and was honored on the occasion of a complimentary benefit to James M. Scott, the well known actor, by being handed to her box by Gen. William Henry Harrison. (Diary of John D. Caldwell, July 22, 1839.)

Important additions to the population of the city were the albino lady and the Irish giant who arrived at the Western Museum at Main and Pearl streets early in 1839. This distinguished couple seem to have attracted much attention and the papers of the day mentioned them both editorially and in numerous communications. Miss Shore the albino was said to be "in form and features like others of her sex,—perfect,—with hair white as the driven snow like the finest spun glass. Her eyes were prismatic and of variegated pink changing their color and position every moment." Mr. O'Claney from County Wicklow, Ireland, was conceded to be one of the tallest of well proportioned men in the world.

Another attraction at this time was a fancy glass blower who in five minutes in the presence of visitors could spin from glass without the help of moulds or instruments any bird, beast, fish or ship that might be called for. He could also spin one thousand yards of glass in a minute. It was quite the fashion of the day to attend these exhibitions.

Another social event of about this time is indicated by the following card of invitation preserved by the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio:

"Bachelor's Ball. The pleasure of Your Company is requested at the City Assembly Rooms, on Wednesday Evening, 5th of Feby. Next, at 8 o'clock. Cincinnati, Jany. 29, 1840. J. F. Conover, W. H. Southgate, Jno. Miller, Wm. Dennison, Jr., J. A. D. Burrows, M. F. Neville, Hy. Lawrence, R. B. Bowler, J. Yorke, Wm. Young, D. T. Woodrow, M. J. Blair, R. H. Southgate, Charles L. Avery, E. Burdsal, C. G. Springer, B. Kelly, D. A. James, Wm. N. Green, J. W. King, L. M. Gwynne, D. P. Strader, Chas. Roe, Jas. Wiles, Wm. Watts, P. A. White, E. Lawrence, Jos. Graham, J. D. Wheeler, Jno. Buchanan."

Cincinnati's interest in the new President was indicated by an inaugural ball given at the assembly rooms on the southwest corner of Walnut and Pearl streets on March 4, 1841. The managers were Capt. Joseph Pierce, Col. John Noble, James McCandless, George Graham, W. R. Morris, William Disney, Jr., B. W. Hewson, Thomas H. Yeatman, M. J. Blair, Daniel Robinson, William McCammon, W. R. Foster, Isaac Young, Maj. William Oliver, Dr. J. T. Shotwell, Fenton Lawson, Charles Sonntag, George K. Shoenberger, H. H. Southgate, D. T. Woodrow, E. Burdsal, Atherton Thayer, R. W. Corwine and Joseph Yorke.

Another invitation of interest that is preserved is as follows:

BUCKEYE BALL.

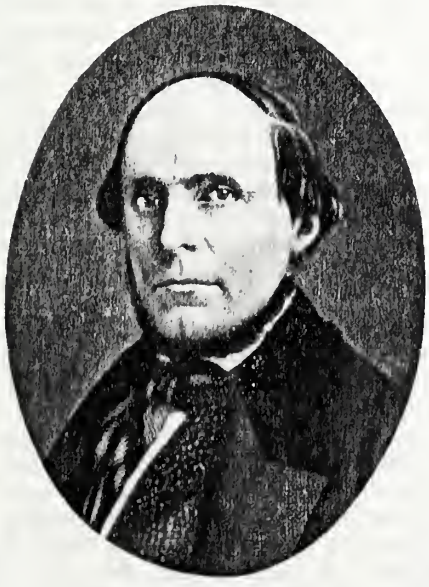
The pleasure of your Company is requested at the Assembly Rooms on Monday Evening, April 8th, 1844.

MANAGERS.

Geo. P. Torrence,	Peyton S. Symmes,
Thos. D. Carneal,	Jacob Strader,
Wm. R. Morris,	Nathl Reeder,
Wm. Irwin,	H. H. Southgate,
J. A. D. Burrows,	L. M. Gwynne,
A. G. Burt,	D. Piatt,
Jno. A. Gano,	E. Burdsal,
Dan. Corwin,	Maj. Genl. Jno. Snyder,
Wm. Oliver,	J. Pitts Harrison,
James Hall,	J. M. Douglass,
N. C. McLean,	M. J. Blair,
Wm. M. Corry,	W. W. Cones,
O. M. Spencer,	O. Looker, Jr.,
R. F. L'Hommedieu,	Chas. P. James,
W. C. Thorpe,	Griffin Taylor.

WILLIAM WOODWARD.

CHARLES HAMMOND.



MILES GREENWOOD.

GEN. ORMSBY M. MITCHEL.

THE ELECTION OF HARRISON TO THE PRESIDENCY.

The period from the beginning of the second half century of the city's existence to the war was in many respects the most exciting in the history of Cincinnati. In the first place, lying as it did on the border-land between the North and the South, it was a hotbed of politics. Allied to the North by reason of the large contributions in population that it had received from that section, by virtue of its fundamental law the celebrated ordinance of freedom, and by reason of its growing importance as a manufacturing center, it also was closely associated with the South with which a large part of its trade was carried on and which at the time seemed to a large part of the population its natural friend. In every national election in which the State of Ohio had taken part until 1836 it had cast its vote for the Democratic presidential nominee with one exception, that of the year 1824, when Henry Clay carried the State over Jackson by a plurality of less than 800 votes out of a total of about 50,000. In the following campaign, that of the year 1828, Ohio gave Jackson over Adams 4,000 plurality and in 1832 Clay was beaten in the State by his old antagonist Jackson by a plurality of almost 5,000 votes out of a total vote of 155,000. In the campaign of 1836 Cincinnati and the State had a peculiar personal interest in that the candidate of the new Whig party, William Henry Harrison was a resident of Hamilton County. This campaign which was a four-sided contest between Van Buren, Harrison, Judge Hugh L. Wright of Tennessee and Webster, was one of great malignancy and Harrison was attacked with particular bitterness as a failure in the field and forum (although he had been general, Territorial Governor and Senator), and a man of most reprehensible morals and character. Although unsuccessful in the national election, the Hamilton County candidate was second both in the popular and electoral vote and carried his own State by a majority of about 8,000 in a total vote of a little over 200,000.

In 1840 General Harrison at that time clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County was again the candidate of the Whigs for the presidency, having been nominated over Clay and Scott at Harrisburg as a result, it is claimed, of a trick played upon the convention by Thaddeus Stevens. The campaign as is well known was most extraordinary. The effort of Van Buren's adherents to belittle Harrison by the charge that he lived in a log cabin and drank hard cider was taken up as a campaign war cry and the Harrison homestead at North Bend, quite an imposing country residence for the time, converted into a small hut covered with coon-skins by the imagination of campaign orators, did good service. The campaign in Cincinnati as well as elsewhere was a very active one and during the summer of 1840 but little else occupied the attention of the citizens.

Mrs. Steele in her "Summer Journey in the West," gives a brief side-light on the condition of affairs at this point:

"Sixteen miles below Cincinnati is the residence of General Harrison, the candidate for the presidency. It is said he lived in a log cabin; but it was a neat country dwelling, which, however, I dimly saw by moonlight. To judge from what we have seen upon the road, General Harrison will carry all the votes of the West, for every one seems enthusiastic in his favor. Log cabins were erected in every town, and a small one of wicker-work stood upon nearly all the steamboats. At the wood-yards along the rivers it was very common to see a sign bearing the words, 'Harrison wood,' 'Whig wood,' or 'Tippecanoe wood,' he having gained a battle at a place of that name. The Western States, indeed, owe him a debt of gratitude; for he may be said to be the cause, under Providence, of their flourishing condition. He subdued the Indians, laid the land out in sections, thus opening a door for settlers, and, in fact, deserves the name given him of 'Father of the West.'"

In spite of the violent attacks made upon him, Harrison was gloriously triumphant and carried the country by a popular majority of almost 150,000 votes and the majority of 174 in the Electoral College. The State of Ohio gave her first President a majority of almost 24,000 votes to which Hamilton County largely contributed.

In the fall of 1841 the entire Loco Foco ticket carried Hamilton County by a majority of about 300. The Whigs carried the city by a little less than 1,000 with the Locos carrying the country by a little over 1,300. The name of James J. Faran headed the successful ticket, defeating Oliver M. Spencer for the Senate.

In 1839 the Whigs had carried the city but were defeated in the county and the same thing had been true in 1840.

In the early part of the year 1841 the man who had been so prominent a figure in the history of the community as commandant at Fort Washington, Secretary of the Territory, Representative in Congress, general of the army

and Senator from the State, left the city to take up a new life as chief magistrate of the nation.

The late Judge Joseph Cox described the scene of his departure in a paper delivered before the Cincinnati Literary Club as follows:

"The scene of his departure was most affecting. Old men who had shared with him the toils of the campaigns among the Indians, their wives and children, his old neighbors, the poor, of whom there were many who had shared his bounty, gathered to witness his departure, cheering for his triumph while their cheeks were wet with tears. The boat on which he was to pass up the river lay at the foot of Broadway, in Cincinnati. The wharves, streets, and every surrounding vessel and house were filled with spectators. Standing on the deck of the steamer, with a clear, ringing voice he recalled to the mind of the people that forty-eight years before he had landed on that spot a poor, unfriended boy in almost an unbroken wilderness to join his fortunes with theirs, and that now, by the voice of a majority of the seventeen millions of people of this free land, he was about to leave them to assume the Chief Magistracy of the greatest Nation of the earth. He assured them that he was devoted to the interests of the people, and although this might be the last time he would look upon them, they would find him in the future true to the old history of the past. Prophetic vision! Nevermore was it given to him to look on the faces of those who this day cheered him on to his high goal. Before visiting Washington, he went to the old homestead on the James River, and there, in the room of his mother (then dead many years), composed his inaugural address as President."

His absence from his home county unfortunately was of but brief duration for shortly after reaching Washington his health which had been for some time quite feeble broke down completely and he died of pneumonia on April 4, 1841. His death was so sudden that his wife who had delayed her departure from North Bend was unable to reach his bedside in time to see him alive. On June 16th a committee appointed by the citizens and the City Council of Cincinnati composed of Judge Jacob Burnet, J. C. Wright, T. D. Carneal, Charles S. Clarkson, Edward Woodruff, L. Whiteman, A. Dudley, D. A. Powell, A. McAlpin, John Reeves and Rufus Hodges, having first obtained the permission of the Harrison family, presented themselves at Washington for the purpose of removing the remains of the late President to the State of Ohio and shortly afterwards this purpose was accomplished and General Harrison's body was laid to rest near his old home.

Judge Cox in the paper already quoted from speaks as follows:

"The funeral services took place at the White House, after which the body, accompanied by a large civic and military procession, was taken to the Congressional burying ground and deposited in the receiving vault, to await the arrangements of his family. The nation was shrouded in mourning, and the ensuing sixteenth of May was set apart as a day of fasting and prayer, upon which, in nearly every town and city, the people met in honor of the illustrious dead.

"In the meantime preparations had been made to inter the remains on a beautiful hill just west of his home at North Bend, and under the guidance of committees of Congress and of the principal cities of the country, they were, in July, 1841, escorted from Washington. Arriving in Cincinnati, the body lay in state at the house of his son-in-law, Colonel W. H. H. Taylor, on the north side of Sixth street, just east of Lodge, and was visited by thousands of his old friends and fellow citizens. It was then, after suitable religious services, placed on a bier on the sidewalk, and the citizens and military filed past it. The funeral procession, under charge of George Graham, Esq., still living, then marched to the river; the corpse was placed on a magnificent catafalque on board a steamer, which, with two others lashed side by side and loaded with mourners, slowly, with solemn dirges and tolling bells, moved to North Bend. Arriving there, a long procession followed the remains to the summit of the mound, where they were deposited in the vault, beneath a low-built structure covered with turf. There have they lain for nearly thirty years.

> No marble rears its head to mark
> The honored hero's dust;
> Nor glittering spire, nor cenotaph,
> Nor monumental bust,
> But on the spot his manhood loved
> His aged form's at rest;
> And he built his own proud monument
> Within a nation's breast."

The land on which this tomb was placed was afterwards deeded by General Harrison's son to the State of Ohio on condition that it should be kept in proper repair. It can hardly be said that this condition has been complied with.

William Henry Harrison was so conspicuous in the history of the country that a sketch of his

life seems to be almost unnecessary. He was born in Berkley, Virginia, on February 9, 1773, the son of Benjamin Harrison, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and Governor of Virginia. He first studied medicine and subsequently under the express patronage of Washington entered the army which he joined at Fort Washington in 1791. He served through Wayne's campaign after which he took command of the fort at Cincinnati. While at this point he married Anna Symmes, daughter of Judge Symmes, during a temporary absence of the latter from home as the Judge had refused his consent to the match. He subsequently resigned his commission and was appointed Secretary of the Northwest Territory. In 1799 he was elected delegate to Congress and two years later was made the first Governor of Indiana Territory which office he held until 1813. During this time he was superintendent of Indian affairs and made 13 important treaties with different tribes during the course of his administration. He commanded at Tippecanoe and during the War of 1812, receiving a major-general's commission on March 2, 1813. In the following year by reason of a slight put upon him by the Secretary of War, Harrison, at this time the most prominent military figure in the country, terminated his connection with the army. For two years he was engaged as commissioner to complete treaties with the Indians. In 1816 he became a member of Congress from the Cincinnati district, serving for three years. While in Congress he was charged as to the misuse of the public funds by a dissatisfied contractor but he was completely exonerated after investigation. The bitter oppositions which seem to have pursued him throughout his life prevented him from receiving a gold medal in 1816 for his victory at the Thames. Two years later, however, the resolution to award this medal was passed unanimously. In 1819 he was chosen a member of the Ohio Senate. In 1822 he was defeated for Congress by James W. Gazlay after a very bitter campaign. Two years later he was a presidential elector and voted for Clay. In this same year he was sent to the United States Senate where he succeeded Andrew Jackson as chairman of the committee on military affairs. He resigned in 1828 to accept the position of United States Minister to the United States of Colombia. Upon Jackson's election, he was recalled and retired to North Bend. He was subsequently made clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County. As already stated he was nominated to the presidency in 1836 and 1840. His wife Anna survived him for some years, dying December 25, 1864. Her body rests by the side of her husband.

Their son, John Scott Harrison, was a man of prominence and fine education and served in Congress for two years. One of the most horrible episodes in the city's history was the finding of the body of this distinguished son of one President and father of another by the latter in the dissecting room of a Cincinnati medical college. The horror-stricken son was Benjamin Harrison, twenty-third President of the United States. A daughter of Gen. W. H. Harrison became the wife of the well known citizen of Cincinnati, David K. Este, and another married Col. W. H. H. Taylor.

THE CINCINNATI HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Was organized at the house of Robert Buchanan in February, 1843, by Robert Buchanan, A. H. Ernst, M. Flagg, S. C. Parkhurst, J. B. Russell, Henry Probasco, V. C. Marshall, John Locke, George Graham and Thomas Winter. Its purpose was to increase interest in horticulture, introduce new fruits and flowers to the community and incidentally to give semi-annual exhibitions which were to arouse interest in horticultural matters. Mr. Buchanan became the first president and a number of committees on fruits, flowers, vegetables and entomology, as connected with insect depredations on fruit and shade trees, were appointed. During the year 1843 the society met almost every Saturday in the lower room of the building on Third street between Walnut and Vine formerly occupied as the Post Office. Its membership increased rapidly and its correspondence with various kindred organizations throughout the Union resulted in arousing a general interest in the subject. Its exhibitions of flowers in the spring and fruits and American wine in the autumn were very successful. In 1845 it was regularly incorporated and after that time it prospered beyond the fondest anticipations of its most ardent supporters. Mr. Cist tells us that in 1851 it had nearly 700 members and that its receipts for the year were over $19,000 and expenditures almost the same. A large part of this amount was paid out in premiums for fruits and flowers and horticultural designs and decorations. Its president at that time was A. H. Ernst. Other officers included William Resor, M. S. Wade, N. B. Shaler, John A. Warden, George Graham, John P. Foote, S. S. Jackson, Joseph Longworth, M. McWilliams and

others. In 1859 it numbered 860 members. Its receipts for the year were over $3,000. It had by that time accumulated a library of 450 volumes. Its president was then S. W. Haseltine. It is claimed for this organization that among its achievements was a great improvement in the size and quality of strawberries for which at this time Cincinnati was one of the principal markets. Specimens five inches in circumference and in some cases almost six inches were exhibited at its meetings. The interest however in the organization finally died away and for some years it was practically quiescent. It was finally reorganized and carried on for a time, about twenty years.

During the late "fifties" at a time when the local news of the city papers was still of the most meagre character, the meetings of this organization and its various exhibitions were reported with the greatest regularity and fidelity. For weeks there would be no other local news in the papers and if we were to judge from their columns this society was the only matter of interest to the community.

This was not entirely without reason for the grape culture here and that of strawberries had attracted national attention, dividing interest with the porker himself.

GRAPE CULTURE.

A little before the middle of the 19th century the culture of the grape was introduced into the neighborhood of Cincinnati and for many years it was thought that Hamilton County was destined to be a great wine country. Nicholas Longworth is principally entitled to the credit for the endeavor to add this attractive product to the list of those successfully harvested here. He had for many years given much attention to the cultivation of the grape with the view of making wine. His first efforts were confined to the acclimatization of foreign vines. He tried about 40 varieties before the idea occurred to him of testing our indigenous grapes. He met with such success that in 1828 he withdrew from the practice of the law and commenced experimenting more elaborately upon the production of wine from the native grapes. Two of these varieties, the Catawba and the Isabella, seemed to him to possess the best qualities for wine and to be best adapted to the climate and soil. He soon cultivated large vineyards and built extensive wine vaults where he stored the wines manufactured from his own grapes as well as those purchased from others. As a result Cincinnati became world famous as the center of a wine region and thousands of wine growers flocked to it, causing the vine-clad hills to become famous the world over. In 1851 Mr. Longworth had 115 acres in grapes, almost exclusively Catawba. He had grafted within the few years preceding more than 120 kinds of native grapes. He had at that time a wine house and cellar, 44 by 135 feet, four and one-half stories high. The bottom of the cellar was 25 feet below the surface and the top 12 feet above. He had bottled during that season 75,000 bottles. In addition to Mr. Longworth a German wine merchant, Z. Zimmerman and a French wine merchant, Corneau, and his son, all experienced in the business, were preparing to engage extensively in the production of wine. The Isabella grape was used for ladies' wine and was of a delicate flavor. Another wine producer of some success was Robert Buchanan. By 1859 the wine industry of Cincinnati had become of great importance. Other successful raisers of the vine were G. and P. Bogen near Carthage, M. Werk and Thomas H. Yeatman. Not less than 800 persons were employed in the culture and the product in favorable years was valued at $600,000. Mr. Longworth at that time had a stock of 200,000 bottles of Catawba on hand, half of which was still wine and half, sparkling. In the cellars of Longworth, Bogen and Werk there was said to be an average stock of 400,000 bottles. As a result of this new industry, much of the hill lands on the Ohio River which had been regarded as too steep for cultivation came into use; property which had sold at $40 an acre within eight years increased to $1,000 and $1,200 an acre. Unfortunately even at this time complaints were made that the past few seasons had been unpropitious. It was thought that this was owing to unusual conditions but eventually it became apparent that the vine culture was not adapted to this locality and the vine-clad hills along the banks of the beautiful river have long since become a thing of the past.

For the first time in the history of the city two natives of the county were candidates for the office of mayor in 1843,—Henry E. Spencer and Henry Morse. Mr. Spencer was elected. This year too has the honor of ushering into existence the *Cincinnati Commercial* which was published for the first time by Messrs. Curtiss and Hastings on November 2nd. Among the first things of importance to be recorded by the paper was the opening of the White Water Canal, which occurred on November 28th. This canal extended from a point near Pearl and Plum to

the village of Harrison, 25 miles away, where it joined the White Water Canal of Indiana. A freshet in 1846 damaged it quite materially and a year later it was relocated at its Harrison terminus upon higher ground. It was finally abandoned in 1863 and its bed, euphoniously called the "ditch," is the entrance for trains using the Central Union Station at Central avenue and Pearl as well as the freight depot just below that point.

Another event of the year was the death three days before Christmas of one who had been one of the most prominent citizens, both in business and political circles,—ex-Mayor Samuel W. Davies.

Thirty miles of the Little Miami Railroad were opened to traffic during this year.

PUGH & ALVORD'S FIRE.

A distressing occurrence of the year 1843 happened on the 28th of February. About five o'clock in the morning a fire broke out in a smoke house at the corner of Walnut street and the Canal, which belonged to Pugh & Alvord's pork packing establishment. The smoke house was connected with the main building by a narrow passage way through which the meat was usually wheeled. As the fire started in the smoke house at some distance from the main building, it was thought that it could be confined by closing up the various openings and thereby excluding the air. In a short time however the smoke and gas invaded the principal building and when the flames finally ate their way through the little wooden door which connected the two buildings the gas was instantaneously ignited. A tremendous explosion followed which lifted the whole roof into the air and threw it into the street. The walls on all sides were blown out, those on the east being completely destroyed and the building was converted immediately into a mass of smoke and ruins. The explosion is said to have been awful in its appearance but far more awful were the results to the onlookers. Eight or nine citizens were killed instantly and a dozen or more, including Mr. Alvord, one of the proprietors, were severely wounded. A fortunate circumstance which saved many lives was the settling of the smoke which took place shortly before the explosion and made the Canal and Walnut street fronts impassable. As a result the crowd had drawn back from the point where the greatest force of the explosion was felt. On the following morning which was Sunday a special meeting of the Council was called and the mayor issued a proclamation requesting the citizens to suspend business on Monday, the 2nd of March, the day of the funerals, which should be a day of general mourning. On that day the courts adjourned, business houses were closed and the bells of the churches and city tolled and the whole city was given up to mourning for the unfortunate victims.

THE CINCINNATI OBSERVATORY.

The indefatigable energy of one man, Ormsby M. Mitchel, and the public spirit of another, Nicholas Longworth, made possible an institution in which the city has always felt great pride, —the Cincinnati Observatory. In 1842 Mitchel organized the Cincinnati Astronomical Society before which he delivered a course of lectures on astronomy for the purpose of interesting citizens to such an extent as to make possible the equipping of an observatory with proper instruments. Mr. Longworth's gift of four acres on what is now known as Mount Adams determined the location of the institution whose cornerstone was laid by ex-President John Quincy Adams on November 9, 1843. During Mr. Adams' stay, a "Martha Washington Tea Party" was given at Shires' Garden on the site of the old Burnet homestead.

THE WESLEYAN CEMETERY,

A beautiful tract of 25 acres situated in the northwestern part of the city on the east bank of the west fork of Mill creek at what is now the northwest corner of Colerain avenue and Hoffner street, was opened in 1843. By 1842 the old cemetery back of Wesley Chapel had become too small for the Methodists of the city and this lot at that time about five miles from the city, but now in the midst of a thickly settled community, was purchased. The site was a beautiful one and the plan of the burying ground in accordance with the best ideas of the time. Originally a small chapel was built on the grounds which was displaced in 1855 by a handsomer edifice of brick.

THE MILLERITES.

The year of the presidential election of 1844 is remarkable for an extraordinary religious agitation, that of the Millerites. The delusion of these people had been spreading for some 18 months through the West and had been propagated here with great zeal by Revs. Himes, Jacobs and many others. Religious services were carried on at first in the Cincinnati College

Building but afterwards a tabernacle was erected on the southeast corner of Seventh and John, a broad building 80 feet square but capable of seating 2,000 persons. A newspaper, *The Midnight Cry*, was also established. Miller, the author of this movement, had predicted that the second advent would take place with the close of 1843. Unfortunately for the prophet the assigned period came and nothing happened. A recalculation showed that the divine author had made a mistake and he fixed a day in March, 1844, as the proper date. Once more the world continued after the day set for its destruction and finally October 22, 1844, was selected as the critical time. So confident were the disciples that for several days before the day of prophecy the faithful adventists gave up all labor. An amusing story is told of one whose wife did not sympathize with his views. He had abandoned work and on the following morning remained at home, and after sitting for sometime and seeing no signs of breakfast he made inquiries and was told in scriptural language that if a man will not work neither shall he eat and reminded of the fact that as he was about to be translated to another sphere he would not need food. The gnawing pangs of hunger produced a compromise and on the promise of returning to work he obtained breakfast. Mr. Cist gives an account of the final disappointment of these deluded enthusiasts:

"All these periods were referred to in succession in *The Midnight Cry*, and so firmly was the faith of the Millerites fixed on the last calculation that the number published for October 22d was solemnly announced to be the last communication through that channel to the believers. In this progress of things, both in the press and tabernacle, as might have been expected, deeper exercises of mind among the Millerites was the result, and within a few days of the twenty-second all the brethren had divested themselves of their earthly cares, eating, drinking and sleeping only excepted. Chests of tools which cost forty dollars were sold for three. A gold watch worth one hundred dollars was sacrificed for one-fifth the value. Two brothers of the name of Hanselmann, who owned a steamboat in company with Captain Collins, abandoned to him their entire interest in it, alleging they had nothing farther to do with earthly treasures. John Smith, an estimable man, once a distinguished member of the Baptist Church and a man of considerable property here, left it all to take care of itself. A distinguished leader in this movement shut up his shop and placed a card on the door, 'Gone to meet the Lord,'—which in a few hours was irreverently replaced by some of the neighbors with 'Gone up.'

"One of the believers, the clerk of one of our courts, made up his business papers to the twenty-second, and left later business to those who were willing to attend to it. Another, a clerk in one of the city banks, resigned his position in order to devote his entire attention to the second advent preparations; and others settled up their worldly business, paying their debts so far as was in their power, and asking forgiveness of their unpaid creditors, when they were unable to discharge the account. Others, again, spent weeks in visiting relations and friends for the last time, as they supposed. In short, after all these things, all ranks and classes of the believers assembled at the tabernacle on the nights of the twenty-second and twenty-third successively, to be ready for the great event.

"In the meantime considerable ill-feeling had been engendered among the relatives of those who had become infatuated with these doctrines, as they saw their wives or sisters or daughters led off by such delusions, to the neglect of family duties, even to the preparing of ordinary meals or attending to the common and everyday business of life. The spirit of lynching was about to make its appearance. Crowds upon crowds, increasing every evening, as the allotted day approached, aided to fill the house or surround the doors of their building. A large share were ready to commence mischief as soon as a fair opportunity should present itself. On last Sabbath the first indications of popular displeasure broke out. Every species of annoyance was offered to the Millerites at the doors of the tabernacle, and even within its walls, on that and Monday evening—much of it highly discreditable to the actors. At the close of an exhortation or address, or even a prayer by the members, the same tokens of approbation, by clapping of hands and stamping of feet, as are exhibited at a theatre or a public lecture, were given here, interspersed with groans of 'Oh Polk!' 'Oh Clay!' shouts of 'Hurrah for Clay!' 'Hurrah for Polk!' 'Hurrah for Birney!' and loud calls of 'move him.' 'you can't come it,' varied occasionally with distinct rounds of applause. A pigeon was let into the tabernacle also, on Monday evening, to the general annoyance.

"On Tuesday the crowds in and outside the building, still increasing, and not less than twenty-five hundred persons being within the walls, and nearly two thousand in the street adjacent,

a general disturbance was expected. But the mayor and police had been called on, and were upon the ground and distributed through the crowd. The clear moonlight rendered it difficult to commit any excess irresponsibly; and above all, Father Reese, venerable for his age, erudition, and skill in theology, and his magnificent beard, occupied the great mass outside the doors, as a safety-valve to let off the superfluous excitement. At nine o'clock the Millerites adjourned—as it proved *sine die*—going home to watch all their respective dwellings for the expected advent. They held no tabernacle meeting on Wednesday evening, to the disappointment of the crowd, which assembled as usual, and to which, by way of solace, Reese again held forth. At nine o'clock the out-door assembly dispersed, also without day. Wednesday evening having dissipated the last hopes and confounded all the calculations of the Adventists, they have since, to a great extent, resumed that position in the community which they previously held. The carpenter has again seized his jack-plane, the mason his trowel, and the painter his brush. Eshelby has tied on anew the leather apron, and Brother Jones again laid hold of the currying-knife. The clerk in the bank, whose post was kept in abeyance until he should recover from his delusion, is again at his desk, and John the Baptist, by which well-known sobriquet one of the principal leaders is designated, has gone back to his houses and his farms, content to wait, as other Christians are waiting, for the day and hour to come, as the chart has pointed it out." (Cist's Miscellany, Vol. I, p. 42.)

Among the entertainments offered in 1844 was Winter's Chemical Diorama which had been exhibited throughout the country with great success. His pictures which were exhibited on Fourth below Main in the Miller Building were four in number; they included a view of the "Milan Cathedral at Midnight Mass," the "Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem," "Belshazzar's Feast" and the "Destruction of Jerusalem." The coloring, perspective, light and shade and the successive changes under the various lights were extremely striking and impressive and the scenic illusion was said to be most striking. "You see the Cathedral at Milan in the moonlight of midnight. Mass is celebrating within the walls. A bell faintly tinkles in the great distance apparently before you in tones of perfect keeping with the scene. It is difficult to realize that you are beholding a picture—so perfectly are the eye and ear led captive." (Cist's Miscellany, Vol. I, pp. 50 and 72.)

Other events of the year 1844 was the erection of the first cotton factory of the city by Jacob Strader, Samuel Fosdick and Anthony Harkness, the purchase of the first ground for Spring Grove Cemetery, and the opening of the Little Miami Railroad to Xenia.

Towards the end of the year 1844 a vessel named the "Muskingum" of 350 tons burthen was built at Marietta and during the winter was loaded at Cincinnati with a cargo for Liverpool. She finally reached that city in January, 1845, and her arrival was regarded as of sufficient importance as to call for a special mention in the *Times* of that city which recorded the receipt of a file of Cincinnati papers brought by the first vessel that ever cleared out of this city for Europe. The success of this vessel induced the building of a number of other sea-going vessels, three of which were built before 1850 by John Swasey & Company.

THE CINCINNATI HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

In August, 1844, was organized the Cincinnati Historical Society with James H. Perkins as its first president. The transfer in 1849 of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio from Columbus to Cincinnati and the uniting of the two kindred societies resulted in the organization which to-day stands among the first institutions of the kind in the country. The first president of the new organization was the poet W. D. Gallagher.

CINCINNATUS.

An event which called for a special note in all the newspapers was the arrival in April, 1845, of drawings of the well known statue of Cincinnatus which was modeled by Nathan F. Baker at Rome the year before. This statue had excited the admiration of so great a sculptor as Powers who was then at Florence and was highly spoken of by other artists in Rome. Mr. Baker's own description of the statue which can be compared with the work itself which now stands in the City Hall says that he represented Cincinnatus in the attitude of a mediator when he was called for the first time to act in a public capacity and that he endeavored to give the action of the speaker before the Roman citizens. He thought the statue would express the first position as well as the last although he was acting more in the character of a warrior than as a judge. He was dressed simply in a Roman toga

which was worn by all classes of the time. A plow was merely indicated in the sketch. Baker had already executed the "Egeria" which, exhibited at the residence of J. Baker at the corner of Fourth and Walnut, had attracted general attention.

In 1845 a meeting of the Southern and Western Anti-Slavery Convention was held in the city. A celebrated visitor of this year was Sir Charles Lyell who was the guest of Dr. John Locke and also of Robert Buchanan and others. In his work subsequently published he gave a description of the geological formation of the city. He speaks of the discovery of teeth of the extinct giant elephant similar to those found on the banks of the Thames and in the ice of Siberia. Near the city some teeth of mastodons had been found as well as other remains of this extraordinary animal. He spoke with enthusiasm of the collection of fossils then owned by Messrs. Buchanan, Anthony and Clarke.

A visit of President James K. Polk was an interesting episode of the year 1845.

SPRING GROVE CEMETERY.

On August 28, 1845, occurred the consecration of the new cemetery grounds known as Spring Grove Cemetery. This event was the practical result of an agitation which had continued for a number of years and had culminated in an organization about a year before at a meeting at the house of Robert Buchanan at which were present a dozen or more of the most prominent citizens. The ceremonies of the consecration were in charge of Rev. J. T. Brook and in them took part Judge John McLean, W. D. Gallagher and Lewis J. Cist.

A disastrous fire of this year (January 19th) destroyed the well known College Building on Walnut street near the corner of Fourth.

THE CINCINNATI LAW LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

An organization fruitful in results, certainly to the lawyers of the community and probably to all interested in the administration of justice, is the Cincinnati Law Library Association which dates from the year 1846. The principal spirits in the movement were the well known lawyers, William R. Morris, William M. Corry, Daniel Van Matre, Alphonso Taft and George E. Pugh, who formed a committee appointed at a bar meeting held in the old Superior Court room at that time. As a result of the organization begun so modestly, Cincinnati is possessed of a Law Library which in spite of many vicissitudes is one of the few great law libraries of the country and which with the library of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals affords assistance to the lawyers in both State and Federal courts of the city such as few communities are possessed of.

The first annual meeting of the New England Society took place in 1846. It was held at that time on January 6th. During the same month the Post Office was removed from the Henrie House to the Masonic Building at the corner of Third and Walnut. This also was the year of the opening of the Merchants' Exchange in the College Building. In July of this year Colonels O. M. Mitchel and Curtis led two regiments of infantry, the First and Second Ohio, to take part in the war against Mexico. A notable man, Rev. Joshua L. Wilson, died on the 14th of August of this same year.

THE FIRST RAILROADS.

The most noteworthy event in the city life of 1846 was the opening of the first railroad, the Little Miami, to Springfield, an event that almost paralleled in importance the opening of the Miami Canal two decades before.

By 1841, 35 miles of the road had been graded and more under contract. The iron rails for 15 miles had been bought and the locomotives to run on the road procured. Thirty miles of the road were opened to public traffic in 1843. At this time the rolling stock consisted of one eight-wheeled locomotive, two passenger coaches and eight freight cars, all of which had been built in Cincinnati. So primitive were the ideas of the day that it is said that a locomotive was not allowed to enter the city for fear the sparks might set fire to the houses and the cars were drawn into town by mules. On the 17th of July, 1844, the road was opened to Xenia, 68 miles and the first train over the completed road to Springfield went through August 10, 1846. There had been expended by this time in the construction of the road the sum of $1,232,000, although the property of the road had to be assigned to trustees before reaching Springfield. A dividend on its capital stock had been declared in 1845. Dividends averaging 10 per cent per annum were paid regularly until the time of its lease in 1870, to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Its dividends of course were not so large at first and the stock did not reach par until 1852 but it finally went to 125 before falling. Its bonded indebtedness was incurred for the purpose of rebuilding and the money raised,—one and a half million dollars,—was put into the road. The con-

vertible bonds were turned into stock. The strap rail of the early road was very soon displaced by rails of more modern character and the road has been the subject of constant improvement up to the present time. It is now regarded as one of the best constructed roads in the world. The Sandusky connection was completed in 1848, giving Cincinnati the first communication with the coast by water and rail. The same year connection for Columbus was made at Xenia by the Columbus and Xenia road over which the first passenger train traveled February 20, 1850. Shortly after this the first legislative junket was taken by the members of the General Assembly over these roads to Cincinnati. In 1851 the office of the company was at the corner of Congress and Kilgour streets. Jacob Strader was its president; John Kilgour, secretary; Archibald Irwin, treasurer; and W. L. Clement, its superintendent and engineer. Other directors were Griffin Taylor, Reuben R. Springer, John H. Groesbeck, Nathaniel Wright, William McCammon, John Bacon, Larz Anderson, Alphonso Taft, Abraham Hivling and James Hicks, Jr. It was at that time the only railroad leaving Cincinnati actually in operation although the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and the Ohio & Mississippi had been organized. Since May 1, 1849, one train a day each way had been running between Cincinnati and Springfield and passengers for Sandusky, Buffalo, Boston and New York were provided by P. W. Strader, agent, with tickets via the Little Miami, and Mad River & Lake Erie railroads to Sandusky, steamboat line to Buffalo and thence via railroad to Albany and steamer to New York. On and after the opening of the New York & Erie Railroad, steamboats could be taken to Dunkirk and thence to New York. In 1851 there were two daily trains leaving Cincinnati, one at 5:20 in the morning and the other at 2:30 in the afternoon. Passengers leaving on the afternoon train reached Sandusky at six o'clock in the morning, left at seven for Buffalo by steamer where the morning express was taken for Albany and the evening steamer for New York. Connection was also made by means of the steamer "Arrow" with Detroit and at Buffalo by the Niagara Falls and Ontario route with Toronto, Montreal and Quebec. Connection was made at Albany with Boston and at New York with Philadelphia and Baltimore. The fare from Cincinnati to Springfield was $2.50, to Sandusky $6.50, to Detroit $8.00 and to Buffalo $8.80. The fare from Buffalo to New York was $7.50 making a total fare of $16.30. No extra charge for meals or staterooms was made to passengers while on the boats. Passengers could also go by the Cleveland route under the spring, summer and fall arrangement, reaching New York in 48 hours. This route included the Little Miami, Columbus & Xenia, and Columbus & Cleveland roads to Cleveland whence steamboats took passengers to Buffalo who proceeded by railroad to Albany and by steamer to New York. The express train leaving at 5:20 in the morning reached Columbus at 11:30, and Cleveland at six o'clock that night. Passengers slept the first night on the lake steamer and the second night on a steamer on North River, "making the trip from Cincinnati to New York without loss of sleep." The tickets by this route were a little more expensive; the rate to Buffalo being $10.00, the rate to Cleveland was $7.50, to Columbus $3.50, to Xenia $1.90. The office of the company was on the east side of Broadway the first door north of Front. The road during the year 1850 carried 144,486 passengers, of whom 52,288 were through passengers between Cincinnati and Springfield. The total receipts from through passengers were about $125,000 and altogether $204,589.87. The receipts for freight were: Way freight $157,607.38, through freight $35,000 and carrying the mail $8,500, making the total receipts of the road $405,697.24. November 30, 1853, the two companies, the Little Miami and Columbus & Xenia, entered into an agreement by which the roads were operated as a single line. On January 1, 1865, these roads became the lessees of the Dayton & Western and the Richmond & Miami railways and later in the same year purchased parts of the Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia and Belpre roads. On November 30, 1868, the Little Miami became the lessee of the Columbus & Xenia and all the rights of that corporation in the roads mentioned and in 1870 leased its own road and all its property to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company (Pennsylvania system). The lease is for 99 years renewable forever at an annual rental of eight per cent on the capital stock, besides interest on the funded debt and payment of expenses of organization.

The present depot at the corner of Pearl and Butler streets was considered at the time of its erection in 1881 one of the prominent structures of the city.

The second railroad to make an entrance into Cincinnati was the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton. This was chartered March 2, 1846, as the

Cincinnati & Hamilton Railroad Company. Its present name was given to it by an act passed March 15, 1849. It was opened for business September 19, 1850, but a little more than a year after work had been commenced upon it. The road was built without the aid of township subscriptions and its stocks and bonds sold at par from the start both in New York and Cincinnati. In less than a month after the opening of the subscriptions for stock, three-fourths of a million dollars in cash was paid in by Cincinnati investors. The rest of the stock and the first issue of bonds were taken in New York at par. This is supposed to be the first instance of the kind in the history of railroading. On May 1, 1863, the road from Dayton to Toledo belonging to the Dayton & Michigan Company was leased to the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and on February 18, 1869, it became the lessee of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Chicago Railroad Company, which covered also the Richmond & Miami Railway. In 1872 the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad was added to the system. S. S. L'Hommedieu from whom so much has been quoted concerning the history of the city was for many years director of this road. The chief engineer during its construction was Robert M. Shoemaker.

Mr. L'Hommedieu in an address before the Pioneer Association spoke of it as follows:

"It may be expected I should say something of the second railroad built in our city—the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, or the Great Miami Railroad.

"When this road was commenced, in 1848, the question as to the superiority of railroads over canals had been settled in the public mind, and there was no such difficulty in raising funds as had been experienced by the Little Miami Company. The bonds of roads then under way —such as the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Lake Shore and others—were negotiated in New York, so as to net from eighty to eighty-five cents on the dollar. County, town, and township subscriptions to capital stock were readily obtained, and railroads were built with comparative ease.

"The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, however, was built without the aid of any such subscriptions. Its stock and bonds were sold at par, without the employment of New York or other brokers. Such was the faith at home in the enterprise, that within a month a cash subscription of three-fourths of a million was made by our merchants, manufacturers, and other citizens. New York capitalists took the remaining stock and the first issue of bonds at par.

"This was the first instance in which Western railroad securities had found a market in New York without making heavy sacrifices, and it took the New York City brokers by surprise at its presumption and success.

"The road was placed under contract, and built in a little over a year's time. It was opened on the 19th of September, 1851, and for twenty years or more promptly met all its obligations, and, after paying interest on bonds, made fair average dividends to its stockholders." (Cincinnati Pioneer, No. III, p. 18.)

The third railroad to enter Cincinnati was the Ohio & Mississippi which connects Cincinnati with East St. Louis opposite the city of St. Louis. This was built by three companies,—the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company of Indiana incorporated in 1848, a corporation of the same name of Ohio chartered in 1849 and one of the same name of Illinois chartered in 1851. It was completed and opened in May, 1857. It originally had a broad gauge of six feet and connected with the old Atlantic & Great Western (subsequently the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio) and the Erie lines, giving a broad-gauge route between St. Louis and New York. Ormsby M. Mitchel did much of the early surveying for this road. The road has passed through many vicissitudes of fortune but now is a part of the Baltimore & Ohio system.

The Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company was originally chartered as the Belpre & Cincinnati Railroad Company March 8, 1845. In 1851 this company was consolidated with the Franklin & Ohio River Railroad Company and at the same time it was authorized to build a railroad from a point opposite Parkersburg or from Harmar opposite Marietta to Cincinnati. The main line was completed to the Little Miami at Loveland April 15, 1857. From time to time a number of other roads were absorbed by the Marietta & Cincinnati Company which finally was reorganized in February, 1883, as the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore road. In 1889 was formed the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Company. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company became the owner of the common stock of the company and guaranteed the principal and interest of its first mortgage bonds. The so-called "Bee Line" (the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway) was chartered March 12, 1845. The original line, 138 miles,

was completed February 22, 1851. In 1861 it acquired the stretch of road between Delaware and Springfield. The Cincinnati & Springfield Company was organized to build an extension into Cincinnati of the "Bee Line." This extension known as the "Dayton Short Line," was completed July 1, 1872. The entire system has since been absorbed by the so-called "Big Four."

THE FLOOD OF 1847.

The year 1847 was a great flood year, the water reaching its greatest height on the 17th of December, at which time it stood at 63 feet seven inches, but eight inches below the flood of 1832. The river never came within five feet of this height again until the floods of 1883 and 1884. The high water of 1847 was naturally accompanied with much suffering but the flood of 1832 had been a warning which had been regarded by many and the city was not so seriously affected as before. Many of the business houses had moved to higher ground in the meantime.

Other noteworthy events of this year were the arrival of Levi Coffin in April and the receipt on August 21st by the local press of the first public telegraphic dispatch sent to the city.

THE RIOT OF 1848.

A riot marred the record of Cincinnati for the year 1848. Two volunteer soldiers who had received their honorable discharge from the service in the war with Mexico returned to this city in the hope of establishing themselves in honorable employment. As they were Germans they naturally drifted to the German quarter of the city and finally obtained board in the house of a German family who lived near the Brighton House while they secured employment in one of the factories down town. Unfortunately they had in their possession land warrants which they had received for their service to their country and this information came to the German and his wife with whom they were living and aroused their cupidity. Their landlord used every effort in the way of persuasion to induce them to barter their warrants away or to assign them to him even temporarily. This he did in the hope that if he got the warrants into his possession he would be able to cook up some sort of a story which would enable him to use them for his own purposes. The soldiers however insisted upon retaining their property and thereupon this German and his wife devised a most diabolical scheme of revenge. One morning the whole population of the city was shocked with the information that these two discharged Mexican soldiers had been guilty of a most horrible assault upon the young daughter of their landlord. A warrant was sworn out by the father before Squire Eri Brooks and the soldiers were arrested and taken to the magistrate's office on the south side of Court between Main and Walnut streets for preliminary examination.

News of the terrible crime had spread throughout the city and the story told with most horrible details aroused the populace to a spirit of righteous indignation. The crowd in attendance at the hearing was so great that the justice was obliged to adjourn the examination to the old court room in the Court House. It was vacation time and there was no court in session. As the examination continued, the gathering crowd filled the court room, the galleries, the whole building and the Court House yard and finally thousands of citizens packed the streets of the neighborhood. The testimony of the parents and of the little girl and the exhibits that were made left no doubt as to the guilt of the accused and the two soldiers were committed to jail without bail. The officers of the court had great difficulty in protecting their prisoners from the crowd on the way out Court street and up Sycamore to the place of confinement and were obliged to call upon a large posse to assist them. The crowd gathered around the officers and the prisoners and hurled missiles of all characters at them but finally they were landed safely in the custody of the sheriff, Thomas S. Weaver.

This was late in the afternoon as the examination had consumed practically all the day. The crowd hung around the jail and from time to time demanded the prisoners whom they desired to lynch. Sheriff Weaver, however, was a striking exception to most officers in his position. He was a man of courage and fully conscious of the responsibilities placed upon him. He called upon the two military companies of the city, the Citizens Guard and the Greys, and they undertook the guarding of the jail. As men throughout the city knocked off their work at the end of the day they drifted toward the crowd at the jail until Sycamore and Hunt streets were packed tight with an excited mob. The sheriff addressed the crowd a number of times and tried to keep them moving. He warned them not to violate the law and to keep the city's name free from the charge of riot and assured them if the prisoners were guilty they would undoubtedly be punished. He also notified them that he would protect his prisoners to the end and that

if any attempt was made to take them from him he would repel attack with force and if necessary would shoot down those who opposed the peaceable operation of the law. After reading the riot act he retired within the jail expressing the hope that the disorder would cease.

As the crowd became more worked up however they made a rush for the jail. The soldiers fired with blank cartridges but this made no impression upon the angry mob. After this the sheriff at the risk of his life went out before the mob and begged them to retire to avoid the shedding of blood. He warned them that the next fire would be with fatal purpose. The crowd simply shouted at him. The fences were torn down, the pavements ripped from their fastenings and these missiles were used in the attack. The ringleaders became more persistent and finally the onset was so fierce that some of the mob got within the front doors of the jail and thereupon the sheriff ordered the soldiers to fire. The order was immediately obeyed and 11 persons in the crowd were shot dead. This settled the riot and the frightened crowd scattered to their homes. The usual thing happened; among the dead were found a number who were entirely innocent of any participation in the riot. A woman working in her house across the street was killed. A workman named Carnahan on his way home from work had stopped for a moment to inquire the reason of the crowd and was struck lifeless by a bullet.

The whole city was in mourning and the burial of the dead was participated in by thousands of people. Intense indignation was felt at the actions of the sheriff and soldiers but eventually they were justified by public opinion.

The sequel showed that however unfortunate was the result of the performance of his duty by the sheriff any weakness on his part would have been followed by an even more terrible misfortune. The two men whose lives were sought by the mob and who at that time would have been strung up without a moment's delay were found upon further investigation to be the victims of a horrible conspiracy. By the time their case was called before the grand jury sufficient evidence had accumulated to show that the little girl had been coached by her parents and that her testimony had been committed to memory. She was made to repeat over and over again the words that she was to use in describing the affair and finally admitted that there was absolutely not a word of truth in the charge. The father was overheard to tell the prisoners in jail that if they would give up their land warrants to him he would go away and not appear against them and when they refused he berated them with the statement that if they had given up the warrants beforehand he would not have put up this story on them. The testimony of more than twenty physicians the most prominent in the city was offered and showed that the crime charged was an impossible one. As a result, of course, the two unfortunate soldiers were released, after having suffered one of the most infamous charges and having been in constant expectation of death from the moment of their arrest.

Naturally public indignation was turned against the instigators of the charge but when they were sought for by the infuriated citizens fortunately they could not be found. Father, mother and child had practically disappeared off the face of this earth as far as the city was concerned and another riot which would have been justified, if anything can justify lynch law, was averted.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Cincinnati has the distinction of being the home of the pioneer Young Men's Christian Association in America. This organization dates from October 8, 1848, at which time a meeting of the male teachers of the first mission Sabbath-school of the Central Christian Church was held "for the purpose of taking into consideration the formation of a society for mutual improvement in grace and religious knowledge." The organization was at a little later time known under the name of "The Young Men's Society of Inquiry." This afterwards was changed to "The Cincinnati Society of Religious Inquiry." The first president of the organization was P. Garret Rice. The first mission school was established in April, 1849, on Cherry street near Plum and in August of the same year the second school was organized. In 1851 a library was formed in a suite of rooms leased in the upper story of a building at No. 130 Walnut street which were the first rooms used for such purposes in the United States. The society changed its name again in 1853 to "The Cincinnati Society of Religious Inquiry and Young Men's Christian Union." The first half of this name was dropped in 1858 and it was not until five years later that the name "Young Men's Christian Association" was adopted.

The United Jewish Cemetery on Walnut Hills,

at Montgomery street and the old Duck creek road, was laid out in 1849. The new part was added in 1860.

THE OHIO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

An important event of the year 1848 occurred on Independence Day. This was the laying of the corner-stone of the building of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute on the newly purchased lot at the southwest corner of Sixth and Vine. This institution which had been organized in 1828 had passed through many vicissitudes and in fact at times the effort to continue it almost reached the point of abandonment. Its renewed activity at this time was almost entirely due to the efforts of Miles Greenwood and Marston Allen, assisted by John P. Foote. The building was completed in time for the tenth annual affair which was held in it in 1850. The arrangement entered into with the Public School Library in 1857 finally assured its continued life and from that date to the present it has been one of the most prominent and valuable institutions of the city.

Marston Allen was born at Barnstable, Massachusetts, May 11, 1789. His family name was originally spelled Allyn and he was of Welsh descent. In his early life he lived in Boston, where he worked in a hardware store and afterwards as a salesman in a paperhanger's store. By 1812 he and a fellow workman entered the paperhanging business on their own account. Six years later he removed to Cincinnati where in addition to his regular business he took up dry goods, pork packing and nail making. He finally embarked in the drug business in 1824 and lost his all in the fire of 1826. He subsequently rebuilt his warehouse and in 1840 he took sole charge of a drug store at Fifth and Main streets. He was one of the originators of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute and with Miles Greenwood gave it its first large donation. He died August 12, 1868, at Glendale where he had lived for a number of years.

A most picturesque fire occurred during a heavy fall of snow on the night of January 8, 1848. As a result of this Shires' Theatre, built upon the western part of the old Burnet place, was burned to the ground. After Judge Burnet's removal to his "farm" at Seventh and Elm the old Burnet residence on the lower part of the square bounded by Third, Vine and Walnut was utilized as a restaurant and hotel. Shires' Garden was a well known place of resort. Subsequently a theatre was built to the west of the house, a frame structure about 50 by 100 feet in dimensions and here for a time was conducted a very successful theatre.

THE CHOLERA OF 1849.

In 1849 the terrible scourge, cholera, returned and devastated the city to a much greater extent than ever before. In September, 1849, the Board of Health of the city reported the deaths for four months preceding September 1st as 6,459, of which 4,114 were from cholera. Mr. Mansfield estimates the deaths from the middle of April to the middle of October as 7,000, of which 4,600 were from cholera. The mortality for the year was about 8,500, which counting the population as 116,000, was one in 14. He further estimates that the deaths among the Germans and Irish were almost fourfold the number of deaths among the Americans. Of the 4,114 above mentioned, 2,896 were Germans, Irish and Hebrews, while but 1,218 represented the other nationalities who formed 60 per cent of the population.

"During the prevalence of this pestilence, a deep gloom and solemn fear pervaded the city. Many plans and suggestions were made to mitigate the disease. The greatest mortality was in the hot month of July, yet great fires were made in some streets, with the idea of driving off the poison; but the disease went on with its fearful fatality, and the 'long funerals blackened all the way.'" (Mansfield's Memories, pp. 258-261.)

The cholera returned again the following year and in 1851 and 1852. The panic which followed its recurrence in 1850 threatened for a time almost to depopulate the city and did materially affect the census then taken.

THE LITERARY CLUB OF CINCINNATI.

On October 29, 1849, 12 gentlemen met together for the purpose of organizing a club for debates and the reading of papers. These gentlemen were Robert Buchanan, I. C. Collins, Nelson Cross, Stanley Matthews, Martin L. Sheldon, A. R. Spofford, Reuben H. Stephenson, Algernon S. Sullivan, H. G. Wade, M. Hazen White, Peyton C. Wyeth and John C. Zachos. At this meeting, which was the result of a preliminary meeting at the rooms of Mr. Spofford, was formed what has since been known as the Literary Club. This to the present day has held a leading position among the social and literary organizations of the city and has achieved a national reputation both by reason of the character of its membership and the success with which it has maintained its position

during the period of over a half a century. It is said to be the oldest club of its character at present in the United States and from it have developed similar organizations in a number of other cities, notably Chicago and Indianapolis. It met first in the rooms at the southwest corner of Vine and Longworth and in its long career has occupied about a dozen different quarters; it is at present located at No. 25 East Eighth street in a building erected by the club.

A famous visitor of 1849 was Lady Emmeline Stuart Wortley who by reason of the crowds at the hotels staid but a day. She thought the city a handsome one with a fine situation. Another visitor was President-elect Taylor.

Another event of this year was the opening of the Little Miami road to Springfield.

THE YEAR OF MURDERS.

As if the horrors of the cholera were not sufficient, the year 1849 has passed into history as the year of murders. The so-called Howard tragedy and trial came this year. The latter excited the attention of the public who were in profound sympathy with the injured wife who had slain the woman who stole her name and husband. Her acquittal was received with general satisfaction. In May of this year John Brasher, police officer, was slain by the burglar Jones who received a life sentence for the crime.

The attempted wholesale poisoning of the Summons family by a worthless son occurred in July. The young man was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to hang, but his conviction was set aside by the Supreme Court upon a technical error and when the time came for a retrial the most important witness for the State could not be found, having undoubtedly been spirited away. Summons finally escaped with a penitentiary sentence.

The murder of one Harrison by McCabe occurred in April of this year.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

FROM THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL TO THE WAR—IV.

NOTABLE EVENTS OF THE "FIFTIES."

EVENTS OF 1850—THE FARRER POISONING CASE—THE VISIT OF KOSSUTH—THE CITY INFIRMARY—THE BEDINI RIOTS—THE KISSANE CASE—THE YOUNG MEN'S GYMNASIUM ASSOCIATION—THE ARRISON INFERNAL MACHINE—THE KNOW NOTHING RIOTS—MEETING OF LINCOLN AND STANTON—THE FILIBUSTERS CASE—THE CINCINNATI PIONEER ASSOCIATION—THE CONVENTION OF 1856—THE PUBLIC LIBRARY—THE WINTER OF 1856-57—THE OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD—THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY FAILURE—EMERSON, SCOTT AND JENNY LIND—PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE—LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS—LAST MAN SOCIETY—THE STREET RAILROADS—THE FOURTH STREET PROTEST—SOUTHERN LEGISLATORS IN CINCINNATI—THE TORNADO OF 1860—THE PRINCE OF WALES—THE UNITED STATES FAIR—POLITICAL EVENTS OF 1860.

EVENTS OF 1850.

The Cincinnati House of Refuge was opened for the reception of inmates on October 7, 1850. It stood in Mill creek valley, about four miles from the Post Office, on Colerain avenue on a tract of 10 acres bought from Joseph R. Riddle. The building which is a castellated edifice of rough blue limestone trimmed with white Dayton stone has a frontage of 270 feet and cost about $150,000. At the time of its construction it was regarded as the most convenient building for the purpose in the United States. Its first superintendent was Rufus Hubbard.

On May 3rd of this year the opening of the new Burnet House was officially celebrated by a grand ball and house warming. This hotel, erected by a stock company, was regarded at the time of its erection as possessing the finest hotel building in the country and possibly in the world. It soon became famous throughout the West and it was claimed that the possession of such excellent accommodations for the traveling public contributed largely to the growth of the business of the city. Its proprietor at that time was A. B. Coleman. Mr. Cist said of it in 1851 that it was "central to river and canal; and when the railroad communications in progress here shall be completed, will be so to all the traveling public landings and depots." The Little Miami depot was completed this year.

A murder of this year was the result of over-officiousness on the part of an officer, Davison, who lost his life on June 18, 1850, at the hands of one John C. Walker, a student at the Medical College of Ohio and a stranger in the city. Van Amburg's circus was exhibiting on the square bounded by Vine, Race, 12th and 13th streets. Walker, who had come early and obtained a front seat, was ordered by Davison and another officer to vacate it for some ladies who had come late. He refused, whereupon the officers attempted to eject him by force and one

struck him on the head with a "billy." Walker drew a bowie-knife, and stabbed both officers, killing Davison. Walker narrowly escaped lynching at the time, but upon his trial he was acquitted upon the ground of self-defense. The verdict was generally approved, as in those days the unjust cry of "end seat hog" had not been heard of and the first comer was accorded his fair rights.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science met for the first time in Cincinnati in 1851. In the course of an address Professor Henry of the Smithsonian Institute spoke of his surprise at the appearance of the city. He "expected to see a boundless, magnificent forest world, with the scattered clearings and log cabins and energetic New England-descended inhabitants; he thought to find Cincinnati a thriving frontier town exhibiting views of neat wood houses with white fronts, green doors and brass knockers; but instead of this he found himself in a city of palaces reared as if by magic and rivaling in appearance any city of the Eastern States or of Europe." He spoke particularly of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, the Academy of Natural Sciences, Young Men's Mercantile Library Association and the Young Men's Lyceum of Natural History.

Another visitor of the year was Lord Morpeth, Earl of Carlisle, who said that Cincinnati seemed to him the part of the Union where if obliged to make his choice he should like best to fix his abode. It had "a great share of the civilization and appliances of the old-settled States of the East with the richer soil, the softer climate, the fresher spring of life which distinguish the West."

The well known banker, Wesley Smead, was the principal influence in the organization of the Widows' Home and Asylum for Aged and Indigent Females, whose building, located on a lot in Mount Auburn bounded by Bellevue, Stetson, Highland and Market streets, was erected in 1851. The property was given by Messrs. Burnet, McLean, Shillito and Reeder and the building was erected from funds secured by Mr. Smead and others.

THE FARRER POISONING CASE.

One of the most remarkable criminal trials that ever took place in the city of Cincinnati was that of Nancy Farrer, who was indicted for murder in the first degree. Her attorney was Rutherford B. Hayes, at that time a young lawyer of fine social position but small practice. Nancy was a serving maid of extraordinarily repulsive appearance. She had an enormous mouth running almost from ear to ear, which was so hideously shaped as to have called from Judge Johnson the appellation of "catfish mouth." Her eyes were very small, set very far back in her head and fully four inches apart. Above them were very shaggy and bushy eyebrows, which gave her almost a fiendish expression. Her nose was the most remarkable feature of her face, resembling, it is said, two noses most distinctly marked with the lower one flattened out like that of a negro. In spite of her hideous appearance she was fond of children and they were very fond of her.

In August, 1851, she was acting as an assistant nurse in the family of a Mrs. Greene. The chief nurse was an Italian woman, Mrs. Brazilli. Mrs. Greene died quite suddenly but at the time this fact excited no suspicion of any criminality. After her death, Nancy went to live at the house of Elisha Forrest, a merchant in Fulton. This family consisted of five members,—Mr. and Mrs. Forrest and three children. Nancy became a great favorite and the children were much attached to her. Shortly after her arrival, the mother, Mrs. Forrest, suddenly became quite sick and died in horrible agony. A few days later a son, the youngest, was attacked with the same symptoms as those of his mother and soon died. On November 30th another son, James Wesley Forrest, became violently ill with the same symptoms and suffered the fate of brother and mother. Mr. Forrest and the only remaining child shortly afterwards showed the same symptoms but fortunately the physicians were able to save their lives. Naturally such extraordinary occurrences excited the comment of the public and but one explanation seemed possible, that of poisoning. Mr. Forrest could not think of any person who had a motive to commit so horrible a crime, but as Nancy was the only person who had the liberty of the house suspicion naturally fell on her. From this time Mr. Forrest constituted himself a detective and watched her very carefully. At length he found a piece of brown paper on the back stairs leading to her room on which was a label indicating that the contents of the package had been arsenic, which had been purchased from Thomas Salter, the druggist at No. 60 Broadway. Inquiry at the drug store disclosed the fact that the arsenic had been sold to Nancy, who had purchased it, she said, for the purpose of poisoning rats. Thereupon a post-mortem examination was made of the

stomachs of the victims and all of them were found to contain large quantities of arsenic. At the examination of the body of James Wesley Forrest, Nancy was present but gave no indication of guilt or even extreme interest in the proceedings. She was arrested, however, and after preliminary examination before Mayor Spencer she was bound over to the grand jury on the charge of murder. The grand jury found four indictments against her, covering the murder of the three members of the Forrest family and also the murder of Mrs. Greene, and in the last indictment the Italian nurse, Mrs. Brazilli, was included. As Nancy was in indigent circumstances and unable to employ counsel, Rutherford B. Hayes and John F. Hoy were appointed by the court to defend her. The trial came on hearing before Judge A. G. W. Carter, who had just taken the bench. It was held in the Court House on the north side of Court street, and beginning on February 19, 1852, lasted for 10 days. The case excited great interest not only by reason of the atrocity of the crime charged but because of the apparent lack of motive. The extraordinary appearance of the prisoner and the peculiar character of the testimony, that of anthropologists, phrenologists and medical experts who had personal examinations of the prisoner before the court and jury, made the case unusual. The expert testimony of Drs. Z. Freeman and J. R. Buchanan was of great interest and displayed much learning. Judge Carter's charge was regarded as an eminetly fair and comprehensive one and the evidence seemed conclusive, but the jury delayed three days before finding a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Nancy was sentenced to be hanged in the jail yard of Hamilton County on June 25th. The fact that a paper containing a portion of the charges found its way to the jury room and that the members of the jury had talked of the case with an outsider, gave Mr. Hayes an opportunity to attack the proceedings. During the interval Nancy was taken before the Probate Court and pronounced of unsound mind. She was sent to the Lick Run Asylum and afterwards to Longview. Here she soon made herself a general favorite and was soon in active service as a nurse.

In the course of her consultations with Mr. Hayes she had informed him that the death of Mrs. Greene had been brought about by the Italian nurse, who had taught Nancy, all unconscious of her act, how to administer the poison. Mr. Hayes, who was very confident that Nancy was intellectually incapable of committing the crimes charged upon her, pressed for the trial of Mrs. Brazilli. On the day of the trial Nancy, who was expected to be the principal witness for the State, absolutely refused to give any testimony in relation to the matter. This unexpected conduct made it necessary for the jury to return an instructed verdict of not guilty. Mrs. Brazilli was so overcome with her release from what seemed certain death that she fainted in the court room. She subsequently moved away to Illinois.

Nancy finally escaped from the asylum and was never seen again by any person in this neighborhood. The explanation of her conduct given at the time was that she was fascinated by the extraordinary power that she found that she possessed,—the power of life and death over those around her. There was no possible motive for the killing of the people who had been friendly to her and to whom she seemed much attached other than the mere lust of killing.

THE VISIT OF KOSSUTH.

The visit of Kossuth in 1852 absorbed much of the attention of the public. The daily papers reported his movements from the time he arrived in the country until his departure and the speeches and addresses delivered to him were printed in full. Kossuth hats and Magyar caps were for sale by all the hatters and in the advertisements of the day the presence of the distinguished Hungarian was constantly referred to. One advertiser for instance invites attention to his wares by a large head line,—"Kossuth Surprised," the point being that Kossuth would be astonished to learn of the perfection of the wares offered for sale.

Two nights previous to his arrival, a public meeting was held at the hall of the Mechanics' Institute, at which J. H. Gerard acted as chairman and Cal. W. Thomas as secretary. Judge Carter delivered an address and William M. Corry, the chairman of the Kossuth Committee of Finance, presented resolutions. Francis Pulszky, one of Kossuth's suite, also addressed the meeting. Other speakers were Bellamy Storer, Dr. Buchanan and Judge Parker. Kossuth was accompanied from Columbus by the most distinguished citizens—Governor Wood, Lieutenant-Governor Medill, and President E. S. Hamlin and Messrs. Miller and Manypenny of the Board of Public Works. As the train

rolled in at the Sixth street depot, Kossuth was greeted by an assemblage of 20,000 people, which had been standing for hours. The arrival of the train was announced by a salvo of cannon accompanied by tremendous cheering. The crowd was so compact that it took some time to escort Kossuth from the train to the stand where the committee were in waiting. Here the mayor, Mr. Taylor, delivered an address of welcome which was responded to by the distinguished visitor. His voice, worn out by constant speaking, almost entirely failed him. The procession thereupon moved up Smith street, headed by Grand Marshal C. H. Sargent and Captain Guthrie's troop of mounted escorts with a fine brass band. Then followed the military under command of General Browne as follows: German Cavalry, Hamilton Artillery, Rough and Ready Cadets, U. S. Infantry from Newport, German Sharpshooters, German Riflemen, Lafayette Guards and Steuben Guards, each preceded by a full brass band. In the second and third divisions were the fire department companies and various associations and societies. Kossuth was seated in an open barouche drawn by four fine bay horses finely caparisoned. In the carriage with him were Mayor Taylor and Judge Hoadly, chairman of the committee of arrangements, Governor Wood and William B. Cassidy, president of the City Council. Madam Kossuth and Madam Pulszky also occupied an open carriage. The enormous crowd of people in the neighborhood of the depot made the procession move very slowly. Its route was up Sixth to Western row, thence to Seventh, thence to Vine and then down Vine to the east entrance of the Burnet House. Throughout the line of march, Kossuth was everywhere greeted by the same demonstrations of regard and the whole was a grand triumphant progress such as was never before seen in Cincinnati. During the march, Kossuth stood erect in his carriage most of the time with uncovered head, bowing to the huzzaing crowd on the street and to those of the fair ones waving handkerchiefs from every door, window and balcony. When the party reached the Burnet House, it required the full force of police as well as the cavalry to clear a passage. Almost 8,000 people crowded on Third and Vine streets in front of the hotel. In response to the demands of the people Kossuth appeared on the southeast balcony. He was called upon for a speech but was obliged to lean over the balustrade and say,—"Gentlemen, I cannot, I have no voice." At this came a cry from the crowd that lights be put around him so that he could be seen, which was done and "as Kossuth's noble form stood clearly revealed before the sovereign people a shout went up from the multitude below that might for aught we know have reached Francis Joseph himself." (*Gazette,* February 10, 1852.)

Prior to the departure from Columbus, a committee of the City Council headed by M. B. Coombs delivered an address extending an invitation to Kossuth to the metropolis of the West.

The train carrying Kossuth was obliged to stop at almost every station on the way,—Cedarville, Xenia, Yellow Springs, Springfield, Dayton, Middletown and Hamilton. At each of these points addresses of welcome were delivered and contributions to the Hungarian cause handed to the committee. Unfortunately Kossuth's health was such that he was not able to accept the formal reception tendered to him for some days after his arrival, but in the meantime various organizations of citizens called upon him at his hotel and tendered their respects. The formal reception finally took place on Thursday, February 12th, at the Court street market space in the presence of the mightiest gathering ever witnessed in the city. The addresses of welcome were delivered by Caleb B. Smith in English and Charles Reemelin in German, and Kossuth responded in an address delivered to 30,000 people, which occupied two columns of the daily papers. Despite Kossuth's exhaustion he was required to deliver addresses to all sorts of organizations. Eleven hundred people paid $1 apiece to hear him speak in Smith & Nixon's Hall, where he was introduced by Frank T. Chambers. Judge Hoadly, Bellamy Storer, Judge Matthews, R. M. Corwine, William Griswell and others were appointed to arrange for a general meeting of the various Hungarian associations in the city. On the same day he delivered an address occupying one and a half hours to the German population at Turner Hall on Walnut below 14th street. The hall was filled with ladies while the area in the rear of the building used for gymnasium grounds was occupied by several thousand male German citizens. Kossuth spoke from a staging erected on the outside of the building on a level with the hall floor so that he could be heard both by those within and those without. Charles Reemelin also addressed the people in German and presented a formal address lithographed on parch-

ment. At each of these meetings Kossuth was presented with checks for more than $1,000.

The papers of the day contained minute details of Kossuth's movements and the various delegations received by him. On one day he received delegates of the young men of the city under 15, the School Board, the French Association and the pupils of Mr. Herron's school, each of which had presented him with a donation.

On another he sat for his daguerreotype at Mr. Faris' studio, received a delegation of Israelites and addressed a number of Hungarian societies and organizations.

On Thursday afternoon, the 19th, he received a thousand ladies at the Burnet House, where he listened to an address by Mrs. Telford. Immediately after the ladies had listened to a response from Kossuth, the clergy of Cincinnati took possession of him and to these he made another address.

Kossuth's banquet was held Saturday night, February 21st, at the Burnet House. It was attended by 450 people who paid $5 a plate. In the center of the dining hall was suspended a full-length portrait of Washington, with one of Jackson on the right and one of Kossuth on the left. The hall was draped with national flags of both Hungary and Turkey. The table was decorated with representations of the steamship "Mississippi" bearing Kossuth from captivity, liberty columns surmounted with statues of Washington, Franklin and others, a temple of liberty and a figure representing Kossuth trampling the crown of Austria under his feet, a Turkish pavilion, an Egyptian monument, a Western steamer, etc. Tosso's band discoursed pleasant music. J. J. Faran presided. The toasts were 13 in number and were responded to by such speakers as W. M. Corry, Judge Carter, General McDowell of Hillsboro, R. M. Corwine, Caleb B. Smith, Judge Hoadly, Governor Moorehead of Kentucky, J. B. Stallo, Prof. O. M. Mitchel, Lieutenant Nelson of the steamer frigate "Mississippi" and Frank T. Chambers. The toast of welcome was "Here in the wilderness, in the bosom of the great West; in the city of one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants whence emanated the first public move in America for his personal cause and also his liberation from captivity, do we welcome Louis Kossuth, the champion of self-government in Europe."

The receptions and addresses continued until Kossuth's departure on the 24th, at which time an enormous gathering of people once more occupied the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton depot. Kossuth was introduced to the people by Bellamy Storer and was addressed by William S. Groesbeck and responded in one of his most lengthy as well as eloquent speeches.

Not the least interesting result of the visit was a discussion of the Hungarian question between Orestes A. Brownson and J. B. Stallo.

Unfortunately a controversy arose with regard to Kossuth's treatment. He was disappointed in the money raised by him for his cause, but little over $7,000, when he had expected as much as $25,000. There was also a controversy with regard to the hotel bill, which was finally paid by the city.

Francis Pulszky, who accompanied him, comments particularly on the lack of cohesion in the society of Cincinnati:

"I preceded Kossuth thither, in order to deprecate on his part all costly processions, pageantry and banquets, and as he was exhausted already by speeches, I wished to arrange matters so, that he should only once address the multitude, and once those who had formed themselves into associations of friends of Hungary.

"But as soon as I was introduced to the Committee of Arrangements, I saw that my diplomacy must fail. Thirty gentlemen belonged to that body, and the great question was just under discussion, whether besides the Mayor of the City, it should be the Chairman of the City Council, or the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, who was to occupy the carriage with the 'City's Guest' at the festive entry. I do not remember how this grave concern was settled, but, of course, it was impossible under such circumstances to carry the proposal that *no* procession should be held. Besides, every coterie claimed a separate speech, and the result was, that Kossuth had to address 'the Big people' of Cincinnati at a banquet, and others again at Nixon's hall, and then the Ladies, and the Northern Germans, and the Southern Germans, and the fashionable public at large, and the lower classes at large, and likewise the inhabitants of Covington, the suburb of Cincinnati on the Kentucky side.

"But this was not the only consequence of the want of homogeneity in the population of Cincinnati. Kossuth several times requested the members of the Committee to allow that he should himself bear his own expenses, and that the appropriation made for his entertainment by the City Council, which had invited him, should be given to the Hungarian fund. The Commit-

tee-men declined to comply with his desire, it seemed to them mean to do it. We left Cincinnati, and Mr. Coleman, the lessee of the Burnet-house,—the splendid hotel in which we had been accommodated,—presented his bill to the City Council, but the Council, divided in the same way as the population, reduced the bill *first* by one-third, and *then*—repudiated the claim altogether, though the arrangements were entered into by their own members, who had been authorized to do so. I do not know whether Mr. Coleman recovered his claim, but I know that nowhere in the United States did we find an establishment better kept, or an attendance better regulated than here." (White, Red and Black, p. 292.)

Mr. Pulszky was much impressed by two Cincinnatians whom he met at this time,—Prof. O. M. Mitchel, who was in charge of the Cincinnati Observatory, and its donor, Nicholas Longworth. Mrs. Pulszky also discusses Cincinnati in her diary. She thought that the landing place offered a grand view with its thirty gigantic steamers always to be seen, some coming, some going, some loading, others discharging. "Heavy waggons throng the banks; everybody seems to be interested in the heaps of wares they carry; we feel that this place is one of the great markets of America. Along the river there are extensive storehouses, filled with busy labourers, like bee-hives. Higher up rise the brick and stone buildings of the wealthy, and the frame and wood houses of those who are striving to grow rich. The Germans live all together across the Miami Canal, which is, therefore, here jocosely called the 'Rhine.' The associations coupled with this name are multiplied by the vines, which cover the hills around the city. It is the only place in the United States where the culture of grapes is carried on to any large extent. But even here all the European sorts of vine have failed; the native Catawba alone has succeeded, and gives a very pleasant beverage, though not to be compared with the better sorts of European wines; Americans drink it and pay for it more from patriotism than by taste. The villas and country-seats of the citizens of Cincinnati, on the heights, command a most beautiful view; gardens are laid out around them, and the houses, though nearly all of them frail, wood structures, look very elegant. (White, Red and Black, p. 297.)

At another place Mr. Pulszky says: "American grandiloquence is too well-known. We can scarcely suppress a smile, when every Westerner whom we meet assures us in the first moment of our acquaintance that America is a great country. But when we see Cincinnati, with its one hundred and thirty thousand inhabitants, its extensive commerce and navigation; the canal connecting the Ohio with Lake Erie; the railways radiating in every direction from this common centre; its schools and colleges; its ten daily papers, and its numerous beneficent institutions; and when we remember that in 1788 this city was laid out in the wilderness, we must excuse the boast of the American. He has full right to pride himself on his nation and on its energies. After the difficulties he has surmounted, and with the self-confidence they have inspired in him, he does not know the limit which could stop his progress." (White, Red and Black, p. 288.)

While the party was in Cincinnati, they learned that the Misses Fox, the spirit rappers, were at the Burnet House with them and the Hungarian party thereupon visited the two mediums. Unfortunately the spirits were confused as to the age of one of the ladies of the party and added 10 years to her actual age. When the lady remonstrated, Miss Fox replied that she and her sister were not responsible for any errors that might be made by the spirits and that there were lying spirits as well as truthful ones. As a result of this visit, which was published in the newspapers, the report got about that the Hungarian party were spiritualists and they received invitations to a number of seances. There were a number of spiritualistic circles in the city at that time and according to Mrs. Pulszky the principal spirits in the habit of appearing to Cincinnatians were George Washington, Andrew Jackson, Benjamin Franklin, Zachary Taylor and Emanuel Swedenborg. The spirit of Swedenborg had forgotten the Latin language and did not know the title of his own works. Sir Robert Peel also appeared, but he had strangely enough become republican since his advent in the other world. At one of the seances at which the party was present, some difficulty was experienced in communicating with the principal spiritual messenger who seemed to be in demand on that particular meeting in two different circles. In fact, during the evening a letter was brought to the host from another circle asking if they could not spare this spirit for that evening. At another seance, held on Washington's Birthday, the spirit of Washington itself appeared and delivered a message written in quite bad English. The party was charmed, however, to learn that all

the spirits took great interest in Kossuth and his cause and prophesied the speedy deliverance of Hungary. Mrs. Pulszky's concluding remark about this matter is: "I was no longer astonished at the great number of insane persons in this country—above 15,000 in twenty-three millions—one hundred and fifty per cent more in proportion than in Hungary."

Mrs. Pulszky found that Americans, especially in the West, had little leisure to enjoy nature and no art to refine their feelings. "The soul must grow weary of the tinkling of dollars, of the purely material aim of their life. They long for excitement; the ladies grow nervous, and work themselves into trances and visions, and cheat themselves and others. Spiritual circles are formed in lieu of balls and concerts and theaters." (White, Red and Black, pp. 296 and 307.)

THE CITY INFIRMARY

Was opened for the reception of inmates in the year 1852. Previous to this time the paupers of the city had been provided for at the old Commercial Hospital and by a system of outdoor relief. The institution was located near Hartwell not very far from the County Infirmary near Carthage on property formerly belonging to Maj. Daniel Gano. The building, built of gray limestone, was four stories high in the center and at the ends had a frontage of 304 and a depth of 47 feet, in addition to a wing at the center 133 feet in depth and 32 feet wide.

The first private execution held in the jail yard was that of Henry Le Count who expiated upon the gallows at the end of this year the murder of one William Church, committed about six months before. The jail, then on Sycamore north of the canal, was surrounded by an immense crowd and the housetops and windows in the vicinity were packed by the inquisitive populace.

An anti-slavery convention was held in Smith & Nixon's Hall beginning April 27, 1852. Delegates were present from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and other States, including Frederick Douglass and other prominent negroes. This convention particularly represented those anti-slavery agitators who had based their efforts upon religion. Dr. W. H. Brisbane called the meeting to order and Rev. J. G. Fee of Kentucky acted as president. Frederick Douglass took a very active part in the proceedings, which lasted for three days.

THE BEDINI RIOTS.

The so-called Bedini riots occurred in December, 1853. Cincinnati at that time had within its limits a large German population, who were very active in politics as well as in business. In 1850 at a time when the entire population of the city was 115,438, more than 51,000 of this number were foreigners. Of these there were 30,628 Germans and 130 Prussians.

Quite a number of this German element were known as "Forty-eighters," who had taken part in the Rebellion of 1848 and had been obliged to flee from Germany to the land of freedom. These Germans, from the very circumstances of their coming, were men of great force and determination and they felt keenly the political conditions which had made them abandon the land of their birth. They had organized in this country a "Society of Freemen" and this organization, dedicated to the universal equality of man, kept alive the spirit of relentless hatred toward those who had injured them in their old home. Among others they felt that the Papal Nuncio Bedini had been concerned in their troubles in Germany, and when he arrived in Cincinnati as the guest of Archbishop Purcell, a strong feeling of indignation was manifested throughout the German population.

A meeting was called and resolutions were passed demanding that the Nuncio leave the city. After the meeting a number of valiant "Forty-eighters," in all more than 200, started for the Archbishop's residence at Eighth and Central avenue, where it was known that Father Bedini could be found. When they reached the Eighth street park in front of the old city buildings on Plum street, they were met by the entire police force, headed by the chief acting under the orders of Mayor David T. Snelbaker. The officers used their clubs with great vigor and the rioters were soon thrown into a panic which resulted in precipitate flight. A number of shots were fired and as a result 14 people were wounded. One of these, a policeman, died as a result of the wounds and a citizen died from the blows which he received at the hands of the policeman. A number of arrests were made but to quiet the excitement the offenders were dismissed at once. Naturally such an affair aroused the German population especially, as it was claimed that the mob had no intention of doing any injury to Father Bedini but simply desired to make a demonstration. The policemen were

denounced for using their clubs and the citizens were called upon to vindicate their liberties.

Another indignation meeting was called and a committee of 100 was appointed to wait upon the City Council and ask that body to request the mayor for his resignation. The committee followed their instructions but the Council paid no attention to their request. Thereupon a meeting of the committee was held and word was sent to the mayor to appear before them. He notified them that he was too busy to do so, but that he would receive any communication they saw fit to forward to him. This disregard of the wishes of the committee was received with fierce anger and one of their number, Judge Spooner of the Police bench, offered a resolution that since the mayor had refused to comply with their request he should be forced to come and that a large enough body be sent to bring him. At this, Bellamy Storer, who was present, addressed the assemblage and urged upon them that they had reached the limits of their authority. They had the right to express their disapproval of the action of a public servant but could do no more without violating the law themselves. His counsel prevailed and the meeting adjourned. The mayor, however, was forced by public opinion to dismiss his chief of police, Thomas Looken. Much feeling was engendered by this affair, which lasted for some years.

THE KISSANE CASE.

A remarkable trial of this period began December 9th. It is known as the Kissane case, and grew out of the burning of the steamboat "Martha Washington," which took place on the Lower Mississippi in January of the previous year. A number of passengers perished in the flames. Subsequently Sidney C. Burton, of Cleveland, charged William Kissane, L. L. Filley, the brothers Chapin and others with conspiring to burn the boat for the purpose of obtaining large amounts of money as insurance. It was claimed that no merchandise had been shipped on the boat more valuable than bricks, stones and rubbish. A number of prosecutions followed at Lebanon, Cincinnati, and at Helena, Arkansas, as a result of which Kissane escaped conviction of any crime in connection with the "Martha Washington." But to obtain money to carry on his defense, Kissane in the summer of 1854 committed a forgery upon the Chemical National Bank of New York, for which he served a term in Sing Sing. Burton was afterwards indicted for subornation of perjury in the "Martha Washington" cases but died in December, 1855. His death was charged by many to poison. The matter, which was full of complications, is still a favorite subject for those who delight in mystery.

In 1853 was completed the new City Building between Eighth and Ninth streets, lying west of Plum. The ground cost $60,000 and the building about $27,000. Fronting on Plum street was a park of little over an acre. A one-story structure had been erected during the preceding year and had been first occupied in February, 1852. The second story was added after the building had been found to be too small for city purposes. The building completed in 1853 served the city for 35 years.

THE YOUNG MEN'S GYMNASIUM ASSOCIATION

Was organized in the summer of 1853 by a number of young men who had been connected with Barrett's Gymnasium on Third street. Rooms were first secured in the Apollo Building at Fifth and Walnut but by 1816 the gymnasium was moved to the so-called Commercial Building at Fourth and Race. After a time quarters were obtained in the Le Boutillier Building on Fourth between Vine and Race.

The distinguished visitor of this year was William Chambers, the Edinburgh publisher. He was particularly impressed with the condition of the educational institutions in Cincinnati. He stated that he had never seen a town of its size so well provided with publishers, libraries and reading rooms.

The paid fire department dates from April 1, 1853, having been organized under an ordinace of March 16, 1853.

An anti-Nebraska convention was held in Cincinnati on March 7, 1854, at which Judge Hall presided. Among the speakers were Charles Reemelin, Judge Timothy Walker and Bellamy Storer and the committee on resolutions included Bellamy Storer, E. D. Mansfield, John W. Ellis, Patrick Mallon, Henry B. Blackwell, Charles E. Cist and Stanley Matthews. This meeting was participated in by citizens of all parties and an especially large number of Germans were present.

In May the new Superior Court, consisting of Judges Bellamy Storer, O. M. Spencer and W. Y. Gholson, began its sessions, which have continued for 50 years. This court has always maintained a very high reputation and upon its bench have sat some of the nation's greatest jurists.

THE ARRISON INFERNAL MACHINE.

While the record of the crimes committed in Cincinnati during the century of its existence is neither interesting nor profitable reading (despite the fact that Col. William De Beck published as a book "for the family" a history of the murders of the Queen City) there are a few instances of such peculiar character as call for mention. One of the most remarkable is the Arrison case, which occurred on an evening of June, 1854. About a week before this date, a fine looking stranger called upon Dr. A. H. Baker to make inquiries as to a medical student named Isaac H. Allison. After stating that he expected to see him in less than a week he took his departure. Baker spoke of the matter to Allison, who said that he supposed the man was a gambler who, because of a previous difficulty, maintained a grudge against him. Nothing more was seen of the man and the occurrence passed from the minds of both Baker and Allison. On June 26th, about nine o'clock in the evening, a man answering the description of the stranger stopped a couple of boys on Longworth street and employed them to carry a box to Mr. Allison, who was the steward of the Marine Hospital at the southwest corner of Western row and Longworth street. He cautioned them not to shake the box for fear of damaging the contents. The boys took the box and left it at a haberdasher's named Stockton, whose store was in the building of the Marine Hospital. The box was wrapped in brown paper and tied with a cord. Attached to it was a card, addressed to Mr. Allison, Marine Hospital, corner of Western row and Longworth street, Cincinnati. The clerk who received the box carried it to Dr. John W. Baker, who was seated at the door of his office in the same building, with the request to hand it to Mr. Allison. Dr. Baker was busy for the moment and laid the box on the table. Dr. Cummins casually picked up the box and shook it. It was about a foot long, six inches wide and weighed from 10 to 15 pounds. As he shook the box, he heard a hard substance rattling inside. A moment later Dr. Baker started with the box up stairs. At the head of the stairs he met Allison's wife, who was the matron of the hospital, and handed the box to her. She took it to her room and gave it to her husband. Allison sat down upon a chair and after untying the strings and taking off the paper commenced pulling off the sliding top of the box and immediately a terrific explosion took place. The two Drs. Baker, hearing the report, at first supposed that it was thunder. They then heard the ceiling falling and the walls tremble and the screams from the Allisons' room. They immediately rushed in and found the room filled with dust of the falling plaster and powder smoke. The bed clothes were on fire and Mrs. Allison was ablaze. Dr. Baker tore the clothes from her body and soon succeeded in extinguishing the fire. Allison was then heard calling for help. The room was absolutely dark and a light was hastily procured. Then Allison was seen crawling along the floor on his hands and knees towards the window. His clothes were burning and the whole front of his body torn out so that his entrails protruded from his abdomen. He was picked up and carried into an adjoining room and Mrs. Allison, who was seen to be badly injured, was carried to a room in the first story. It was learned at once that Allison could not live. To inquirers he stated that it was evident that the box contained a torpedo and that he suspected a man named Arrison of the crime. There were found in his legs 22 balls, slug shots and pieces of iron. His abdomen, hands and face were dreadfully burned and both his eyes burned out. After suffering intense pain for a little over an hour, he died in great agony at half-past twelve. Mrs. Allison was so wounded in one arm that it was found necessary to amputate it. Her other hand, as well as her face, shoulders and breast, were badly burned. Both Allison and his wife were young and attractive people of good family and were possessed of many friends. Mrs. Allison died the following day, after suffering great agony. The noise of the explosion was so great as to be heard all over that part of the city. A special police force was assigned to search for the murderer and a reward was offered for his apprehension. It developed at once that the box had been made about four days before by McCullough & Hively on Fifth street. After it was finished, the person who had ordered it brought it back to have it made larger. A description of this person corresponded with that of the man who gave the box to the boys and also to that of the purchaser of some fulminating powder at Saulsbury's drug store. This person named Arrison was a fellow student of Allison in the college. During the temporary absence of Dr. Baker, he had been appointed assistant surgeon in the hospital at which time he had a slight controversy with the steward, Mr. Alli-

son. From this came a challenge which however was not accepted. A little later in a dispute about a book, the lie was given and as a result Allison knocked Arrison down. The latter had given out on the Saturday evening previous that he was about to go to his home in Iowa but was seen in the city on the following Monday. Apparently the murderer had little scruple about human life for he told the boys to whom he gave the box he carried to stay and see it opened and they would see the prettiest thing they had ever seen in their lives. The object of this was of course to prevent their appearing against him. Arrison had disappeared however and could not be found. An accident disclosed his whereabouts. He wrote to a friend in the city asking if the excitement had subsided and if the police were still on his track. This letter was by accident delivered to a person other than the one to whom it was addressed who turned it over to Marshal Ruffin. Ruffin and another officer at once started for Iowa where they found Arrison. At first he denied his identity and made an effort to get possession of a revolver but he was handcuffed and brought to Cincinnati for trial. He was tried for the murder of Allison and for some strange reason escaped the death penalty, being sentenced to the penitentiary for 10 years. At the end of his term he had the assurance to return to the city. A movement was started to try him for the murder of Mrs. Allison and he prudently left the city and returned to Iowa.

Robert Russell, a Scotchman particularly interested in the agricultural development of the country, visited the city in October, 1854. He tells us that "the streets are wide, with rows of trees along the sidewalks, and many of the private dwellings, shops and hotels are built in a style of great magnificence. The streets however have long been noted for their filthiness, and are still overrun with hungry pigs that feed upon the offal that is thrown out of doors. These brutes act the part of scavengers, and belonging to no one, those who choose may catch and kill. The most of them however are lean and hungry looking, and do not tempt even the Irishmen who abound in the city to reduce their numbers." The beauty and magnificence of the country as seen from the brow of Mount Adams surpassed anything he had seen in the country. He visited Mr. Longworth's wine vaults, drank of the sparkling Catawba and was duly impressed. Mr. Buchanan's residence especially pleased him. While in the city there was a run for gold on several of the banks and several had suspended payment. The others followed suit shortly after his departure. (North America, p. 83.)

THE KNOW NOTHING RIOTS.

The municipal election held April 2, 1855, was bitterly contested and resulted in a riot "Over the Rhine" between the Germans and the Know Nothings. In this contest J. J. Faran was the candidate of the Democratic party for mayor. He was opposed by J. D. Taylor representing the American or Know Nothing party. During the day the story got about that in the German wards over the canal those designing to vote for the so-called American party were not to be permitted to exercise the franchise and at some of the voting places there were possibly some irregularities. This story was much exaggerated and finally a number of young men gathered in the lower part of the city and marched towards the Vine street bridge. The contest arose over a cannon which had been placed by the Germans in such a position as to sweep the bridge. Fortunately the intervention of more peaceful citizens stopped the violence for a time. In the evening a meeting was held at the Fifth street market place, as a result of which a squad of half grown men and boys with fife, drum and flag marched up Vine street and over the bridge. Here the Germans were gathered in considerable force and fired upon the attacking crowd from the windows of their houses wounding several. The "patriotic" Americans were swept back for a time. The German residents thereupon prepared a breastwork across Vine street near Freeman's Hall. Drays, wagons and carts were placed in great numbers along the sidewalks and across the street interlocked with each other and behind this invention were perhaps 5,000 people armed with "stones, sticks, bludgeons, revolvers, muskets, carbines, rifles, slingshots and all the various instruments of offensive and defensive warfare." In the crowd were the Sarsfield Guards and several German military companies as well as a large number of Irish citizens. Patrols were parading about the streets preparing to give the alarm and the foreign citizens remained encamped for a day or so until all danger of the attack was over.

In the contest on election day the foreman of one of the breweries was killed by a Know Nothing and this, according to some accounts, precipitated the fight. Mr. Roe in his history of the police force quotes the account of the *New York Tribune* of April 7, 1855, to the effect that the

Americans took possession of the ballot boxes and destroyed the tickets and that they turned out en masse and taking a cannon from the Dutch and Irish turned it upon them and fired, as a result of which 10 or 12 persons were thought to be killed and many wounded. Another account told of a party of rowdies going to a German drinking house where they demanded beer. After receiving it, they broke up everything in the house, knocked the proprietor senseless and assaulted his wife and children. After this, they left the premises and meeting four Germans on the sidewalk knocked down three and fatally stabbed the fourth. Naturally the Germans armed themselves in self defense. In the work already cited the statement is made of the theory that this riot was caused by professional gamblers who had staked large sums of money on the election. These men had obtained admission to the Know Nothing society and gained possession of its signs and passwords and when they saw that the election bade fair to go against them they called the members of the party together with the purpose of destroying the ballot box in the strongest German ward in the city, hoping to gain the election by that means. The story of this riot is clouded in much obscurity and a careful reading of the local papers of the time gives little assistance in obtaining the real facts. Party passions ran so high that any and all stories were believed and at this late date it is impossible to determine the merits of the uprising.

On the evening of the day after election, a Newport citizen named Morgan was shot on Vine street from an upper window. Over 10,000 Americans wearing the small white soft hat known as the Know Nothing hat took part in his funeral.

MEETING OF LINCOLN AND STANTON.

In 1855 a meeting took place in Cincinnati between two men who were afterwards associated during the most critical times of the nation's history,—Edwin M. Stanton and Abraham Lincoln. In view of the fact that the latter subsequently in the darkest days of the war turned to Stanton for aid in saving the Union in spite of the fact that there was supposed to be a personal hostility between the two as a result of the Cincinnati association, some account of their meeting properly belongs in the history of the city where it took place. The occasion of the meeting was the suit of McCormick against Manny. McCormick was represented by the celebrated patent lawyer E. N. Dickerson and Reverdy Johnson. Manny had employed P. H. Watson to take control of the case for him. He associated with him George Harding, another celebrated patent lawyer. In those days in patent cases it was regarded as essential to employ associate counsel of high standing and of recognized ability in the general practice of law, who although not especially familiar with mechanical questions could discuss the general features of the case. Reverdy Johnson had been selected by Mr. McCormick for this part of his case. At the suggestion of Mr. Manny, Mr. Watson wrote to Mr. Lincoln sending him a retainer of $500 and asking him to read the testimony as it was taken so that he might be prepared to argue the case if called upon. Mr. Harding, however, had desired that Mr. Stanton who then lived at Pittsburg should act in this capacity for Mr. Manny. The case was a very important one, involving the monopoly of the reaping machines and a special claim of $400,000 damages. For this reason Mr. Watson visited Mr. Lincoln at Springfield and Mr. Stanton at Pittsburg. He finally engaged the latter and told him that he was to make the closing argument in the case. This conclusion was not learned by Mr. Lincoln until all the parties met at Cincinnati for the trial. Lincoln had written out his arguments in full and was very anxious to meet Reverdy Johnson in the contest. He was very much disappointed at Mr. Watson's decision, especially as the opposing counsel offered to permit all three defendant lawyers to speak, provided that Mr. Dickerson be permitted to make two arguments. Mr. Dickerson's well known ability, for he was at that time the leading patent lawyer in the country, precluded the defense from accepting this offer and it was decided that Mr. Lincoln should not speak. He attended the hearing however and submitted his brief to Mr. Harding, but would not consent that it should be shown to Mr. Stanton. He thought the latter should have insisted upon all the counsel participating in the argument, although Stanton was simply carrying out the positive directions of his client. As a result of this meeting Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton never came into close personal relations until after the latter's appointment to Lincoln's cabinet. It is probable that this disappointment was the principal cause of Lincoln's unquestioned bitter feeling towards Stanton. (Mr. Harding's statement in Tarbell's Lincoln, Vol. 1, p. 260.)

The story that Stanton, who at that time simply saw in Lincoln his gaunt and rugged

features, his awkward dress and carriage and heard only his rural jokes, was so discourteous as to ridicule within his hearing his personal appearance and call him a baboon is probably untrue. Lamon puts in Stanton's mouth the declaration that he would not "associate with such damned gawky, long armed ape as that" and that "if he could not have a man who was a gentleman in appearance with him in the case he would abandon it." Lamon's account however is so inaccurate in all its details and his love of gossip so pronounced that his authority as well as that of Herndon is not of great value. (Lamon's Recollections of Lincoln, p. 231.)

The statement of Ralph Emerson of Rockford, Illinois, who was with Lincoln in the United States Court room during the trial gives an interesting view, not only of Lincoln's feeling at this time but the impression made upon him by the Ohio bar in which Mr. Stanton was a member although then living at Pittsburg. Mr. Emerson says that Lincoln was so disappointed that it was with difficulty that he was persuaded to remain during the hearing. After the case progressed two days however, he expressed satisfaction that he was not to take part in the argument as he had become convinced that he was not sufficiently prepared to cope with such giants in the law. The court room was crowded during the first few days but afterwards thinned out. Mr. Lincoln's interest in the case increased until he appeared to forget himself and he would walk to and fro in the court room and express such interest and delight in his countenance and action as the various points were unfolded as to make a marked impression upon all who were present, including the judges. Mr. Stanton's final summing up, to which he had devoted many weeks in preparation, occupied but three hours. It was very able and closed with a flight of impassioned eloquence. Lincoln listened with rapt attention and after the court adjourned walked away with Emerson apparently deeply dejected. Finally he said to Emerson that he was going home to study law. Emerson remonstrated stating that he stood at the head of the Illinois bar already. Lincoln's answer was: "I do occupy a good position there and I think I can get along with the way things are done there now. But these college trained men who have devoted their whole lives to study are coming West, don't you see, and they study their cases as we never do. They have got as far as Cincinnati now. They will soon be in Illinois. I am going home to study law. I am as good as any of them and when they get out to Illinois I will be ready for them." (Tarbell's Lincoln, Vol. I, p. 266.)

On February 16, 1855, a grand amateur dramatic performance for the benefit of charity was given at the National Theatre. The performance was opened by a reading from "Mazeppa" by Judge Timothy Walker, which was followed by a comic song written for the occasion by Judge Carter and sung by Master Carter. The song was filled with allusions to the performance and was a great success. The third act of "Hamlet" was the next feature. In this Charles Anderson took part of the "melancholy Dane," William H. Lytle was "the ghost" and Mrs. Gladstone, "Ophelia" and Mrs. Nourse, "Queen Gertrude." Other performers were Attorney Frank T. Chambers, T. A. O'Conner, Augustus Bradley, M. B. Coombs and William B. Cassilly. Mr. Anderson's performance was a great success and as is usual on all such occasions the audience concluded that as a lawyer he had mistaken his vocation. His make-up with black hair and beard was particularly successful, as he was commonly known as "White Headed Charlie." After this came some songs. These were followed by the third act of the "Merchant of Venice" in which M. B. Coombs took the part of "Shylock" and other parts were taken by George J. Guilford, Leonard Woodruff and A. B. Merriman. A scene from Coleman's "Iron Chest" was given by Charles M. Barras, W. Young and J. R. Johnson. The success of Barras was so great that he was called before the curtain where he made a highly humorous speech. Col. James Taylor of Newport followed with a recitation from "Manfred." Mr. Barras made another hit in a character scene in which he gave a Dutch song with hurdy gurdy accompaniment. The performance concluded with "Bombastes Furioso" in which William B Cassilly, William J. Flagg, Henry Reed (the editor of the *Commercial*), Leonard Woodruff, Judge Flinn, John L. Stettinius, James McMasters, W. M. Owen and J. J. McDowell and Mrs. Chapman took part. Mr. Stettinius took the part of the fat boy. The performance was very successful financially as well as artistically.

A well known theatre of the time before the war, located at the southeast corner of Sixth and Vine, and known as the People's Theatre, was burned June 13, 1856. Not long afterwards on this site was erected the theatre so dear to the memory of many now living,—Wood's Theatre. Here for a time appeared some of the best

known actors of the country. It was finally demolished to make way for the Hulbert Building, erected for the *Cincinnati Gazette*.

On June 6, 1855, a serious accident happened at the Dayton Short Line tunnel on Walnut Hills. A party of men were engaged in excavating the tunnel at a point about 400 feet from the northern entrance and while thus employed the tunnel caved in, killing five of the workmen.

THE FILIBUSTERS CASE.

An interesting case that occupied the attention of the public in the early part of 1856 was the so-called Filibusters case in which the United States, represented by Thomas Corwin, George R. Sage and John Probasco, prosecuted Edward Kennifeck, Joseph W. Burke, and others, represented by William S. Groesbeck, Patrick Mallon and Donn Piatt under the neutrality act. The charge was that the defendants, members of the Robert Emmet branch of the Emigrant Aid Society in the State of Ohio were attempting an expedition against the territory of England with whom the United States was at peace. This proceeding was heard before Judge Leavitt and was remarkable not only for the ability of the counsel engaged but also for the intensity of feelings aroused among the public, particularly the Irish citizens who attended the hearings in very large numbers. The examination was full of dramatic incidents, some of which partook of a nature of an anti-climax. The streets were so obstructed by the crowds that the marshal of the court was obliged to take special steps to prevent the gathering of people in front of the Government Building. The case lasted for almost a month but in the end the defendants were discharged.

A curious note in the newspaper account of the proceedings during one of the days of this trial states that the court was obliged to suspend for a time to permit certain fugitive slaves to be taken through the room by the marshal. These slaves were the luckless Margaret Garner party.

THE CINCINNATI PIONEER ASSOCIATION.

On November 23, 1856, at a meeting at the Dennison House was organized the Cincinnati Pioneer Association. William Perry who arrived in the city on July 2, 1805, was chosen president and J. L. Vattier, a native of the city born in the same year, was selected as secretary. This organization was formed for the purpose of gathering and preserving reminiscences and information connected with the settlement and history of the city previous to 1812, and only those were eligible who could show a residence in the State prior to that year. At a later time as the ranks were thinned by the deaths of many of the older members, the year 1815 was fixed upon as the date to determine eligibility and again at a still later time a residence of 55 years became the test. The society incorporated in its membership many of the most prominent pioneer citizens and held regular meetings for a period of almost 40 years. Its secretary during most of the time was the veteran John D. Caldwell, to whom as much as to any other man the city is indebted for the preservation of the details of its early history. Under the auspices of this organization, Mr. Caldwell printed a number of interesting contributions concerning the history of Cincinnati. At its meetings the most distinguished citizens of the State delivered addresses, many of which are of permanent value. The minutes of the society, largely in Mr. Caldwell's handwriting, extend from the period of the organization to the meeting of December 28, 1889, and contain not only much information of great value but hundreds of signatures of pioneers together with genealogical and historical notes. These minutes have recently become the property of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio.

THE CONVENTION OF 1856.

The National Democratic Convention met at Cincinnati June 2, 1856. There were three prominent candidates before the convention: James Buchanan, Franklin Pierce and Stephen A. Douglas. The Southern delegates favored Pierce at the outset because of his policy in the Kansas struggle, but subsequently changed to Douglas. The Northern delegates were in the main for Buchanan. The convention continued for five days and on the 17th ballot James Buchanan of Pennsylvania and John C. Breckenridge of Kentucky were nominated for President and Vice-President, respectively.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In July, 1856, the Ohio School Library, the predecessor of our present Public Library, which had been organized under a law of 1853 by virtue of an arrangement with the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, opened its quarters in the building of that institution at the corner of Sixth and Vine with a collection of 11,630 volumes of which a little over half were the property of the Ohio Me-

chanics' Institute. During the first year 2,400 persons took 20,179 books from the library. A catalogue of 114 pages, prepared it is said by the high school boys, was printed in January, 1857.

By a vote of the citizens in February of this year the city loaned its credit to the extent of $600,000 to the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad.

THE WINTER OF 1856-57.

The early part of the year 1857 was a period of great distress. The winter was a very severe one and fuel was very scarce. As a result of the coal famine, the price of coal went as high as 75 and 80 cents a bushel. It is said that in the extremities of the time the poor were obliged to burn furniture and household goods to withstand the zero weather. The City Council was finally prevailed upon by Hon. Benjamin Eggleston, then chairman of the finance committee, to pass an ordinance by which $100,000 was donated by the city as a loan fund. The railways were prevailed upon to devote the exclusive use of freight trains for a time to the handling of coal and deliveries were restricted to three bushels at a time. As a result, the price of coal soon fell and matters readjusted themselves. As a matter of fact the city lost very little of its loan fund, as it was almost altogether repaid.

Benjamin Eggleston was born January 3, 1816, at Corinth, New York. In 1831 his family moved to Ohio and he became engaged in commercial pursuits and associated with the business of the Ohio Canal. In 1845 he moved to Cincinnati and entered into partnership with James Wilson. His firm continued under the name of James Wilson & Company until the death of Mr. Wilson in 1867, when the latter was succeeded by his sons and the firm became known as Wilson, Eggleston & Company. For many years Mr. Eggleston held various positions of trust in the city, State and national government. He was chairman of the Board of Public Improvements, president of the Council, State Senator and Member of Congress. During his chairmanship of the finance committee in 1857, he succeeded as just stated in securing an appropriation of $100,000 to relieve the distressed and in reducing the price of coal from 80 to 25 cents per bushel. Again in 1863, upon a repetition of the coal famine, he succeeded in relieving the distress of many. At the outbreak of the Civil War he secured an appropriation of $100,000 from the Council which was disbursed in small weekly sums to some 3,700 families, many of these the families of soldiers at the front who were left without means of support. He was instrumental in 1862 in passing a bill levying a tax for a relief fund for the State volunteers. It was due to his efforts that the Legislature ceded to the city that portion of the canal extending from Broadway to the river over which was built a street now known as Eggleston avenue. In 1864 he was elected to Congress from the First District, defeating his Democratic opponent in what was regarded as a Democratic district by over 3,000 majority and two years later he defeated George H. Pendleton in the same district. Owing to his efforts, Cincinnati was made a port of entry. He was defeated in 1868 by Gen. P. W. Strader. He was at a later time reelected to the Board of Councilmen. He was throughout his life largely interested in newspapers of the city, particularly of the *Times*.

The continued cold weather of the winter of 1856-57 caused the Ohio River to freeze solid from shore to shore and the papers of those days record repeated escapes on the part of the slaves who took advantage of this unusual addition to the "Underground Railway" to make for the North. The breaking of the ice which occurred on the 4th of February was accompanied with much damage. Six steamers were wrecked and a large number of ferries and boats of all sorts seriously damaged.

Throughout the year 1857 the matter of fugitive slaves excited much interest and occupied much time of the courts. A number of bitter trials were held in the United States and State courts and there were numerous conflicts of jurisdiction between Federal and State authorities.

A terrible tragedy of July was the murder of Nicholas T. Horton, a very prominent merchant who lived on Ohio avenue on Vine street hill. He was stabbed to death by a servant named Loefner who had also killed his own wife in an insane fit of jealousy. Loefner tried to commit suicide but failed in spite of repeated attempts. He was finally sentenced to death, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

An interesting advertisement which appeared quite frequently in the papers during the time of the Kansas-Nebraska excitement was that of Hinkle, Guild & Company of No. 365 West Front street. This firm offered "frame buildings for Kansas and Nebraska entirely different from the portable cottage we formerly built." The

advertisement shows the plans of four houses, the smallest of which—15 feet square and seven feet 10 inches high—sold for $80. Another house covering twice the ground surface contained two rooms and cost $145. A third house was much more pretentious; it was 15 by 30 feet and two stories high with two rooms in each story, containing 10 windows and 10 doors and sold for $260. An even more elaborate structure was a double house, 30 by 30 feet square, two stories high, which sold for $485 and weighed 19,378 pounds. These houses were made so that they could be taken apart and transported by railroad or steamboat. They were delivered by the manufacturers "all framed with lumber, carpenter work, hardware, paper and paint for roof, all packed and delivered at railroad depot or wharf" and but a few days' carpenter work was needed to set them up and finish them.

THE OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

An incident of this year (1857) of interest to Cincinnati was the laying of the last rail of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad which took place at a point six miles east of Mitchell, Indiana, on Wednesday, April 15, 1857. A large party left Cincinnati to join an equally large party from St. Louis in the celebration of this important event. The last spike was driven by Daniel D. Bacon. Among others who drove spikes were S. S. L'Hommedieu and C. W. West. The party then entered engines which passed over the newly laid track after which they indulged in a banquet and returned to their homes, announcing that the trains would run regularly over the road about the first of May. The grand celebration of the completion of this road and the opening of a route by railroad from Baltimore to St. Louis took place in June at Baltimore and St. Louis. A large party passed over the road from end to end. When the guests reached Cincinnati, they were welcomed by Mayor Thomas and taken to the Burnet House where both Governor Chase and General Cass addressed them. An exhibition of steam fire engines was given in the Fifth street market space, which was a great success. In the evening the crowd collected in front of the Burnet House and were addressed by Hon. T. F. Marshal of Kentucky and others. At St. Louis the exercises were very elaborate. Responses on behalf of the State of Ohio and Cincinnati were delivered by Professor Mitchel and William J. Flagg. One of the speakers in St. Louis was Charles D. Drake, formerly of Cincinnati. The celebration beginning at Baltimore and ending at St. Louis lasted practically throughout the week ending June 6th, and was said to have been the most elaborate and costly affair of the kind ever seen in this country.

THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY FAILURE.

On Wednesday, August 26, 1857, the Ohio Life Insurance & Trust Company failed to open its doors. Third street became for a time the center of the city life. The morning papers had announced that the bank would not open and this drew an enormous crowd to this point. By nine o'clock it was impossible to pass through the streets. The crowd lingered all day long and the excitement was great. Fortunately there was no run at the time on other banks of the city. It was felt that the trust company's misfortune was the result of bad management in its New York branch and there was every expectation that it would soon reopen its doors. As the news came in from New York during the day, it became apparent that the matter was more serious than was supposed. The liabilities of the company were estimated by the *Tribune* at from five to seven millions and the assets of the bank to the extent of two millions were attached by foreign creditors. It soon became apparent that the stockholders would lose everything. This seemed all the more remarkable as the stock had sold in New York during the preceding week almost at par and but a few days before the directors themselves had bought a number of shares. The local branch of the bank issued a statement of its affairs in Cincinnati, claiming to show assets of over five millions with liabilities of less than three millions, making an excess of assets over liabilities exclusive of capital almost two millions and a half. It became apparent very soon that the demoralization in financial circles was not confined to any one institution. The Central Bank of Messrs. Hatch and Langdon finally suspended payment, to be followed a little later by the Citizens' (Smead, Collard and Hughes) and the City Bank. All these institutions claimed to have assets largely in excess of their liabilities. The return of the investigating committee composed of W. W. Scarborough and William Hooper, who had been sent East to examine into the affairs of the trust company, brought little consolation to Cincinnati financial circles. It

was perfectly clear that the company was a wreck. The hope that the difficulties would be tided over very soon disappeared. The trust company's checks fell to 25 cents on the dollar and the market generally showed great weakness. In October came the general suspension of the New York banks, followed quickly by suspensions throughout the country. The Ohio banks, however, fared better than most of the banks of the country and although there was great distress as a result of the scarcity of money and a panic throughout the country there were no further serious failures. It became necessary, however, by reason of the hard times to distribute food to the poor citizens which was done at public expense.

The disposition of the assets of the trust company became the subject of a controversy between the United States Court and the Superior Court of Cincinnati. It finally reached the point of absolute disagreement. The Superior Court obtained possession through the sheriff and refused to turn over the property to James P. Kilbreath and N. C. McLean, the receivers appointed by the United States Court. Matters came to a deadlock and finally the attorneys agreed upon an arrangement by which Messrs. Kilbreath and Charles Reemelin became the trustees under the appointment of the Superior Court and to them were turned over the assets listed at the time at a little over a million dollars.

EMERSON, SCOTT AND JENNY LIND.

A prominent visitor of the year 1857 was Ralph Waldo Emerson who delivered his lecture "The Conduct of Life" at Smith & Nixon's Hall in January. He was entertained by the Literary Club and other organizations during his visit to the city.

Gen. Winfield Scott was the guest of the city on April 8th. He was greeted at the Public Landing by about 10,000 people while a military salute was fired by the Red Rover Artillery. Accompanied by a vast procession he drove to the Burnet House, where he was met by the citizens.

Less than a week later arrived the great Swedish songstress, Jenny Lind, accompanied by her manager, P. T. Barnum. She was also received with enthusiasm despite the fact that Barnum succeeded in misleading the awaiting crowd as to her identity. She made her first appearance at the National Theatre on April 14th, where she sang "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth," selections from "La Somnambula," "Il Turcoin Italia," "Bird Song" and "Home, Sweet Home." Critical opinions for once coincided with the popular approval. She gave several concerts while here and met with great success.

On Saturday, March 7, 1857, occurred the obsequies of the celebrated Arctic traveler, Elisha Kent Kane. His remains which were on their way East were received by a committee of citizens at Vevay, Indiana, and were brought to the foot of Fifth street on board the "Champion." Here they were met by a large procession of citizens which escorted them to the depot on Front street. The bells in the city tolled and the Red Rover Artillery fired minute guns during the exercises. At the Little Miami depot the body was placed upon a train and forwarded on its way to Columbus.

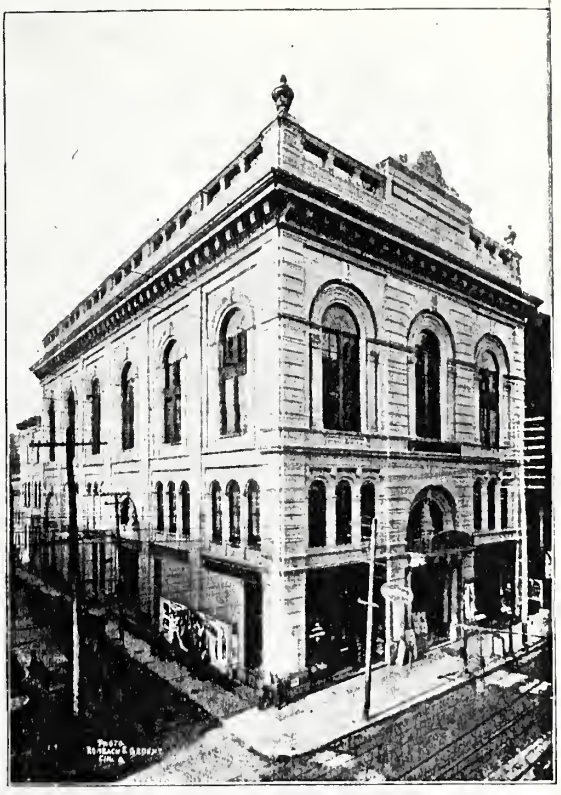
A prominent citizen, Jacob Wykoff Piatt, died May 28th. His wife survived him almost 57 years.

Among the deaths of this year was that of Mary Goforth Gano, which occurred July 5, 1857. She was the daughter of William Goforth and wife of John S. Gano and landed with the first party that came to Columbia in November, 1788. She lived in Cincinnati or its neighborhood almost 70 years and died in her 89th year. She lived to see two of the fifth generation of her family,—one a daughter of Dr. O. D. Norton and another a son of D. G. Ray.

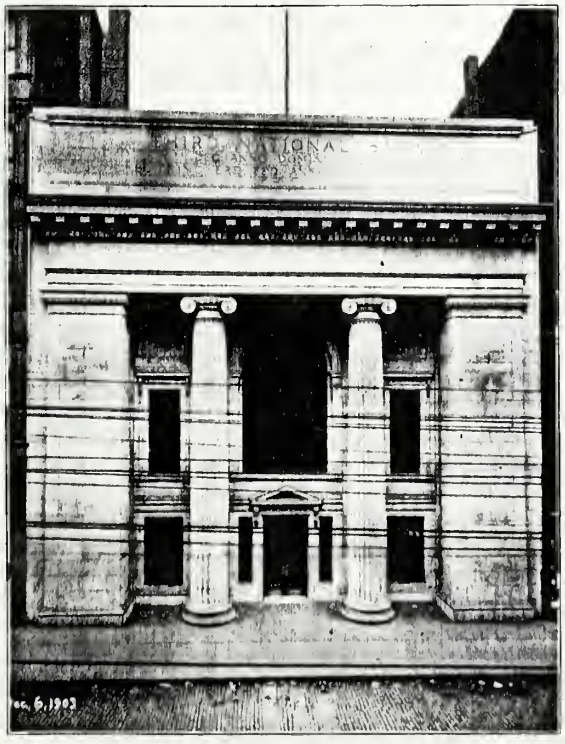
On almost the last day of the year, Thomas Emery fell through a hatchway in his new building at the corner of Vine and Water streets. When he was picked up in the cellar, he was found to be dead. Thomas Emery was born in Bedford, England, in 1799. He came to Cincinnati in the early "thirties" and almost immediately took a prominent part in the business life of the city. In 1841 he became seriously embarrassed financially and was obliged to enter into a composition with his creditors. Subsequently his business once more prospered and he discharged every dollar of his former obligations with interest. He became a man of great wealth and was interested in most of the public affairs of the city. His death was regarded as a public misfortune and his funeral at the Ninth Street Baptist Church was attended by a very large number of citizens, including the entire Chamber of Commerce and many other commercial bodies.

A fire of July 14, 1857, destroyed the well known museum and theatre of Colonel Wood, at

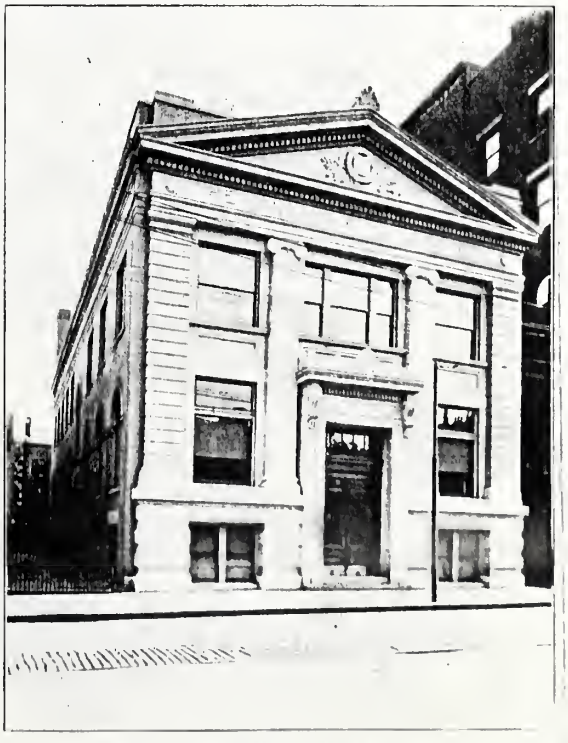
THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY BUILDING.
(Joseph G. Steinkamp & Bro., Architects.)



THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.



THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK.



THE CINCINNATI LAW SCHOOL.

the northwest corner of Fifth and Walnut in the Broadwelf Building.

The City Council at a meeting held January 29, 1858, passed an ordinance directing the purchase of the Orphan Asylum lot at the southeast corner of Elm and 14th streets for the purpose of a public park and also an ordinance for the purchase of the Episcopal Burying Ground lying between 14th, 12th, Race and Elm streets. This is the property now covered by Washington Park.

A distinguished visitor of the year 1858 was the well known song writer, Dr. Charles Mackay, who was the guest of the Burns Club at a banquet at the Burnet House in January. Mackay wrote a series of letters relating to his travels in this country which, published shortly after his departure, gave great offense to the slaveholders of the South.

Shortly after the death of Charles McMicken, which occurred on March 30, 1858, it became known that he had left a will by which provision was made for the education of the white children of the city. Litigation almost immediately followed the probating of the will and it was some time before any actual results were apparent; however the city almost immediately took action by passing an ordinance establishing McMicken University and electing a board of directors, of which Rufus King was the first president. The war and litigation with regard to the funds so interfered however with the plans of the directors that it was not for 10 years that any instruction was given under the auspices of the University.

One of the first deaths of the year 1858 was that of Capt. Presley N. Guthrie, who had been a soldier in the Mexican War and after the war was over had organized a volunteer company in this city which became known as the Guthrie Greys.

Among the casualties of the year were an explosion which took place in the gas pipes leading into the basement of the Methodist Church on Sixth street and an explosion of an infernal machine by which one Pryor P. Lee, the engineer at the Cincinnati Type Foundry, was injured. There were also several murders; in fact during the dozen or more years prior to the war murders seemed to be in the ordinary course of events.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

An interesting event of February, 1859, was the opening of the new Pike's Opera House, which took place on Washington's Birthday. This temple of amusement was regarded at the time as the finest of its class in the country and stood with the greatest theatres of the world. The building itself was five stories high and built of bluish gray sandstone. Its front was 134 feet and its depth 190 feet. The front of the building was elaborately ornamented with colossal figures, representing music, poetry, agriculture and astronomy as well as a bas-relief of Shakespeare and Mozart. There were three grand entrances, that in the center being 12 feet in width. At the head of the stairs a grand lobby laid in black and white marble tile ran the entire width of the building. This opened into reception rooms and a large promenade hall used on grand opera nights which was 130 feet long, 33 feet wide and 25 feet high. The auditorium itself was 98 feet square and 82 feet high and contained three tiers. The ceiling was most elaborately decorated as was in fact the entire interior of the house. The proscenium was 22 feet wide and 50 feet high and 50 feet in the clear from right to left. It contained six private boxes 15 by 18 feet, each lighted by an interior chandelier and gorgeously furnished throughout. The stage was 58 by 90 feet. The building had a seating capacity of 3,000. The cost of the structure exceeded a half million dollars. The architect of the front was H. White of New York and of the interior John Trimble of New York. A number of local houses took part in the building of the structure. The building was by William Wiswell, stone work by Isaac Graveson, the iron work by Miles Greenwood, gas work by McHenry & Carson, doors by Daniel DeCamp, marble work by Charles Rule, plastering by D. Dale and plumbing by Gibson & Company.

The opening of this beautiful theatre was signalized by a testimonial festival given by the citizens to Samuel N. Pike, the proprietor. A copy of the invitation preserved in the collection of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, reads, as follows:

INAUGURATION FESTIVAL
OF
PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,
FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22d, 1859,
BY THE
CITIZENS OF CINCINNATI,
COMPLIMENTARY TO SAMUEL N. PIKE, ESQ

The pleasure of _____
company is respectfully solicited at the Festival, Inaugurating Pike's Opera House, on the evening of the 22d of February, 1859.

COMMITTEE ON INVITATIONS.

Judge Jas. Hall,	Chas. Hartshorne,
Jacob Strader,	Peter A. White,
Wm. Key Bond,	G. G. Enyart,
Larz Anderson,	Joshua Yorke.
Geo. H. Shoenberger,	G. W. Woodward,
Geo. Shillito,	J. L. Stettinius,
Sam'l Wiggins,	T. M. Winston.
T. J. Gallagher,	

The staging for the ball was built over the parquette and extended back to the extreme south of the stage. Here was erected a little platform with a scene behind of palaces and colonnades, in front of which played a fountain which supported comical figures and twirled a Chinese umbrella. Around about were growing trees and plants. The seats were in the dress circle as well as in the boxes. The music was given by Menter's Band and Jonas' Orchestra and included 26 selections of which but two were waltzes. There were four promenade grand marches and 13 quadrilles. The company was estimated at 2,000, many of whom it is said had never seen a ball before. Supper was served by Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and the catering establishment of Mr. Morris.

The grand inaugural opera night of Pike's Opera House was March 15, 1859, on which occasion was produced the opera of "Martha" under the direction of Maurice Strakosch. In the cast were Madame Pauline Colson, Madame Strakosch, Signor Brignoli, Maurel, Junca and Nicola Klebs. On the following night "La Favorita" was given with Madame Parodi, Barili and Brignoli, which was followed on the third night by "La Traviata," in which appeared Madame Colson, the tenor Henry Squires and the baritone Amodio. The admission (including reserved seat) was $1.50. The management of the opera house was in charge of Charles M. Barras.

On May 10, 1859, the corner-stone was laid of the well known building at the corner of Betts and Linn streets known as the Betts Street Hospital. This was in charge of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, a Catholic order. Six sisters of this order had come to America at the invitation of Archbishop Purcell in September, 1838. At first they had occupied as a hospital the Boys' Orphan Asylum on Fourth street, at that time in charge of a German Catholic society, but the necessity for further accommodations was soon apparent. The buildings have been from time to time enlarged and the institution has always been of the greatest benefit to the community. Although controlled by the Catholic Church, it has been open not only to people of all religions but to non-residents.

LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS.

Cincinnati was especially privileged in the fall campaign of 1859 in having the opportunity of hearing Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln. On Friday, September 9th, Senator Douglas spoke to an assemblage of 7,000 persons in the Court street market square. On Saturday of the following week Mr. Lincoln delivered his well known Cincinnati speech from the balcony of Mr. Kinsey's house in Fifth street market space. Standing within sight of the Kentucky hills, he addressed himself especially to the citizens of that State: "It has occurred to me to-night," said Mr. Lincoln, "that if ever I do shout over the line at the people on the other side of the line in the Slave States and purpose to do so keeping my skin safe that I have now about the best chance I shall ever have. I should not wonder that there are some Kentuckians about this audience; we are close to Kentucky; and whether that be so or not we are on elevated ground and by speaking distinctly I should not wonder if some of the Kentuckians will hear me on the other side of the river." With this introduction he seemed to address himself especially to the Kentuckians, prefacing his remarks with the statement that he thought slavery wrong, morally, socially and politically.

LAST MAN SOCIETY.

In this year was held the last meeting (attended by but one person) of a curious organization founded on Sunday, September 30, 1832, in the studio of Joseph R. Mason, a portrait painter, at the southwest corner of Fourth and Main, known as the Last Man Society. The conversation turned on the dreadful scourge of the cholera which was raging in the villages about, but had not yet reached the corporate limits of the city and the uncertainty of life in view of such a scourge. A solemn compact of friendship was entered into, each vowing to aid the other and arranging for meetings at regular intervals. The first meeting was held on October 6, 1832, and it was determined that that day and month should be celebrated each recurring year so long as there should be a survivor. A casket in the shape of an obelisk about 10 inches high and on a base seven inches square was made and in it placed a bottle of wine which was to be opened and drank by the last survivor at the

first meeting after the death of the other six members. In the base of the receptacle, which now stands in the rooms of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, is a little drawer in which were placed slips of oil paper containing the names, ages, places of birth, residence and occupation of the members in their own handwriting. The obelisk was built of solid mahogany and passed in succession to each of the seven and was retained by him one year. At each supper seven plates were provided and if any were absent the place remained vacant. The first meeting was the only meeting at which all were present, although it was some years before death entered their ranks. The members of the organization in order of their death were as follows: Dr. James Mason 1798-1837; William Stansbury 1805-1839; Joseph R. Mason, portrait painter, 1808-1842; William Disney, Jr., druggist, 1807-1849; Fenton Lawson, 1808-1853; Henry H. Tatem, 18—-1853; and Dr. John L. Vattier. On the 6th day of October, 1853, Dr. Vattier for the first time sat alone. He broke the bottle and drank its contents in memory of those who had gone before. The papers in the base of the obelisk give an account of each of the meetings of this club closing with that of October 6, 1859. For a number of years Dr. Vattier celebrated the anniversary alone.

THE STREET RAILROADS.

Prior to 1859 there seems to have been no concerted system of carrying citizens to their homes. In those days there were a number of omnibus and stage coach lines but no street railroads. The first street railroads in Cincinnati were authorized by an ordinance bearing date of July 1, 1859, which described the terms and conditions under which they could be operated. By this ordinance it was provided that the consent of the City Council must be obtained to lay down rails along any of the streets of the city and that the street railroad company was to purchase any omnibus line with which the street railroad might come in competition at a price to be ascertained by arbitration. The cars with all modern improvements were to be run as often as the public convenience might require under the direction and regulation of the Council. Tickets were to be sold in packages of 25 and no fare was to be more than five cents. The cars were not to be run at a greater speed than six miles an hour and when turning a corner not faster than a walk. Cars driven in the same direction were not permitted to approach each other nearer than 300 feet. A number of other regulations were with reference to the ordinary details of passenger traffic. The provision requiring the purchase of the omnibus and stage lines is said to have resulted in bankrupting all the original street railroad companies. At that time the rates of fare prevailing on the different omnibus lines varied considerably. On the Brighton-Cumminsville line the fare was five cents to the corporation line on Liberty street and 10 cents to Cumminsville. By the Sedamsville line, to Walker Mill road it was five cents and to Sedamsville 10 cents. The fare to Liberty and Sycamore streets on the Mount Auburn and Clifton line was five cents, to Mount Auburn 10 cents and to Clifton 25 cents, afterwards reduced to 15 cents. The fare to Avondale was 15 cents. On the Pendleton line, to Front and Washington streets it was five cents, to Pendleton 10 cents, to Columbia 15 cents. An omnibus left for East Walnut Hills and Madisonville every day at three in the afternoon. The starting point for Walnut Hills was Fifth and Sycamore. Here too started the 'bus for Mount Auburn, the Four Mile House on Reading road, and that to Storrs, Sylvan, Symmes Pavilion and Buckeye House and Delhi. The omnibus for the Brighton House, at that time a very important landmark, started from Fourth and Main. That to Spring Grove and Cumminsville started a block farther up on Main at Sixth street. The coaches on the line to Fulton, Sportsman's Hall, Pendleton and Columbia left the southeast corner of Broadway and Lower Market every 10 minutes. Here too started the lines for Batavia, Newtown and way points every day at two o'clock. The Mount Washington and Montgomery line left this same point every day at three. The omnibus to Cleves, Lawrenceburg and Napoleon started three times a week from the Ross House at the southeast corner of Court and Walnut. Omnibuses ran regularly from the Miami Canal packets to all parts of the city, starting at Main and Canal and also from the Little Miami and other depots and from the boats at the Public Landing, where as well as at Second and Broadway there was a regular omnibus and hack stand, similar to those that were common in the city down to the "eighties."

At a meeting of the City Council held on July 13, 1859, six street car routes were determined upon. Route No. 1 was afterwards granted to Rufus King, John C. Thorpe, James C. Moores, S. M. Ely and William Keck, under the name and title of the City Passenger Street Railroad

Company. The cars of this line were painted red and displayed a red signal at night. This extended from Fourth and Main to Fifth and Western row to the Brighton House, returning on Baymiller to Findlay to John and to the place of beginning. The direction of the route was subsequently reversed; this was the well known John street line. Tickets were sold at the rate of 25 for $1. Route No. 2 was afterwards granted to the Cincinnati Street Railroad Company and started at Fourth and Walnut and ran up Walnut to Ninth to Baymiller to Maple to Freeman to Western row, returning on Freeman to Seventh to Vine to Fourth to the place of beginning. This was the so-called Seventh or dark blue line. The direction was subsequently reversed. Route No. 3 extended from Fourth and Sycamore to Liberty to Broadway and back and also from Hunt and Sycamore to Lebanon road. This was never constructed. Route No. 4 was afterwards granted to J. P. Kilbreath, N. Headington, J. W. Donahue, Samuel N. Pike and Thomas G. Gaylord under the name of "The Passenger Railroad Company of Cincinnati." This commenced at Third and Lawrence and ran to Fifth and Freeman and back. These were the yellow cars and the line is that known as the Third street line. Route No. 5 was afterwards granted to John J. Hooker, Solomon L. Green, A. E. Jones, A. M. Scudder, O. P. Thorpe and Charles Rule under the name of "The Pendleton and Fifth Street Market Space Street Passenger Railroad Company," the so-called "Democratic Company." This as modified ran from Fifth and Main to Front and Washington streets. Route No. 6 established at the same time, which was never constructed, was to run from Fifth and Main to Vine and Hamilton road. Almost immediately after these routes were laid out, a number of ordinances were passed providing for alterations and extensions but the lines mentioned as altered were practically all that were in use at the beginning of the war.

Route No. 7 was established on July 25, 1860, providing for a line on Front street from Washington to the east line of the city and this route finally passed to the Pendleton line and was connected with Route No. 5.

In the spring of 1859 the agitation in favor of street railroads began and five companies made application for the privilege of laying tracks in the streets of the city. They were the Cincinnati Street Railroad Company, the City Passenger Street Railroad Company, Queen City, Buckeye and the Metropolitan. These were quickly followed by a number of other companies and routes were projected in all directions, including those to Walnut Hills, out Vine street to Clifton and to Cumminsville. At meetings held on July 28 and 29, 1859, routes Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5 were awarded. Long before this time efforts to lay tracks had been made by various companies and a number of conflicts between the authorities and the various street railroad companies had taken place.

On Wednesday morning, September 14, 1859, the first street car in the city of Cincinnati ran over the route of the Cincinnati Street Railroad Company from the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets to the city buildings on Ninth street. A large crowd gathered at the starting point to see the car start. It was drawn by four beautiful gray horses and carried the officers of the company, the mayor and a number of councilmen and members of the press. At the corner of Ninth and Walnut the car was thrown off the track, one of the rails being sunk too low; thereupon the passengers jumped out and put their shoulders to the car and put it once more on the track. As the car passed the Ninth District School the children joined in the procession which numbered several thousand. Opposite the residence of Dr. J. L. Vattier, who was the president of the company which was on Ninth street, the car stopped and cheers were given for the company and for the Doctor and in the language of the chronicler "he gave them that which cheers." At the corner of Ninth and Plum a small negro boy about 14 years of age, who had been hanging to the platform, fell from the car which passed over his left leg making necessary its amputation. Throughout the day the car continued to make free trips and was packed with passengers anxious to have the pleasure of riding in the first street railroad car that ever ran in the city.

THE FOURTH STREET PROTEST.

The fact that all the routes ran for a short distance on Fourth street brought about conflicts as soon as an attempt was made to lay a track at this point. The Cincinnati Street Railroad Company began to locate its line on Fourth between Vine and Walnut at midnight on Wednesday evening, September 28th, but was stopped by the authorities. The following morning the City Passenger Street Railroad Company took possession of the street, took up the boulders and proceeded to lay their tracks. They were stopped by an injunction of Judge Storer granted upon the application of George Carlisle, Will-

iam Hooper, S. N. Pike, L. B. Harrison, W. H. Harrison, Robert Mitchell and others. As a result Fourth street was impassable for some time. Each of the three companies whose routes passed over this square claimed the right to lay their own tracks, which naturally aroused great opposition. A meeting of the owners and occupants of property on Fourth street was held on Saturday evening, October 1st, at Pike's Opera House. William Hooper occupied the chair. A committee appointed at a previous meeting reported that the various railroad managers had refused to compromise by building and using one track and that in the middle of the street; thereupon a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting with reference to the occupancy of Fourth street by street railroad companies. This committee consisted of Winthrop B. Smith, D. W. Corwin, John Shillito, Robert Mitchell, Charles Stetson, W. H. Harrison, S. B. Keys, Wilson K. Nixon, John Carlisle and J. LeBoutillier. This committee reported resolutions reciting that the owners of property on Fourth street were opposed to the laying down of tracks on said street, "believing that same will be of serious detriment to our property and business by obstructing the thoroughfare, preventing the free receipt and delivery of goods and by driving off the carriage travel which constitutes to so great an extent the peculiar business of that street. Fourth street being the best adapted has concentrated into it the principal retail light goods and fancy trade of the city and it has become the most frequented thoroughfare in Cincinnati; and after Broadway in New York the most crowded by private vehicles of any in this country. The extent of this traffic has given value to the property abutting on the street. Its owners have at a great cost erected buildings which have made the street a credit to Cincinnati. Whatever tends to limit or drive off the vehicles or travel from the street would diminish business upon it and in that degree would reduce rents and impair the value of the property. We therefore feel it to be a great wrong and grievance that the City Council regarding the demands of mere speculators from distant cities above the rights and interests of their fellow citizens should give authority to said corporations, whose only purpose is speculation, to cover the whole street with railroad tracks under the pretense of serving the public convenience." The resolutions protested against the power of the Council to give any corporation the exclusive right to the streets and appointed a committee of seven to take steps to defend the rights of all. This committee consisted of George Carlisle, S. N. Pike, W. H. Harrison, W. B. Smith, W. Hooper, J. W. Baker and William Phillips.

In a short time sentiment changed and double tracks became quite frequent.

SOUTHERN LEGISLATORS IN CINCINNATI.

An interesting event of the year 1860 was the visit of the Legislatures of the four States of Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio in celebration of the completion of the Louisville & Nashville road. This took place on Friday, January 27, 1860. The party coming from Columbus and Dayton reached Cincinnati in the afternoon where it was greeted by an immense concourse of people. The military were under the command of Maj.-Gen. William H. Lytle commanding the first division O. V. M. and Maj. W. K. Bosley commanding the Guthrie Greys battalion. The grand marshal of the procession was Miles Greenwood and he was assisted by Enoch T. Carson, Benjamin Jenifer, C. J. W. Smith and Jeremiah Kiersted. In the procession were a number of military companies so soon to take part in actual warfare such as the Washington Dragoons, Lafayette, Rover Shields and Sarsfield Guards and German Yagers. In the carriages were Governors Magoffin of Kentucky, Newman of Tennessee, and Dennison of Ohio as well as Mayor R. M. Bishop. It took 36 carriages and 27 omnibuses to carry the invited guests. The procession moved up Sixth street and by a circuitous course to the Opera House where the exercises were to take place. The building was crowded with enthusiastic citizens who applauded vigorously the various speakers. Mayor Bishop presided and welcomed the guests. The principal orator for Cincinnati was Judge Storer who took occasion to insist that there could be no dissolution of the ties that bound the various sections of the Union together. The first respondent was Governor Magoffin and in view of subsequent events his speech is especially interesting. He insisted that Kentucky and Ohio stood together in their loyalty to the Union. He also insisted upon *the right of each State to regulate its own domestic institutions.* While his speech was most complimentary, it reflected clearly the bitter disputes of the time. Other speakers were Governor Newman of Tennessee, Gordon Tanner of Indiana and Governor Dennison who insisted that the difficulties between the North and South would be adjusted within the

limits and by the power of the Union. In the evening there was a banquet at the Burnet House in which took part 800 guests. The principal inscription on the walls read "The States of the Union,—distinct as the billows, one as the sea." Arrangements were in charge of Hon. Benjamin Eggleston and at the dinner the mayor presided. The bill of fare was appallingly elaborate. The guests were required to choose for instance between four kinds of fish, oysters prepared in 12 ways, about 15 salads and cold dishes, 20 entrees while the more solid dishes such as roast and game were about 20 in number. The toasts were significant of the times. The first which was drank in silence and responded to by Judge Johnson amidst such an uproar as to make it almost impossible for him to be heard was as follows: "The fame of Washington,—a legacy too great and too glorious to belong to anything less than the whole Continent; it shall never be divided." The toast of welcome proclaimed the era of good feeling and Senator Fisk of Kentucky in responding to it designated the talk of dissolving the Union as idle nonsense. Other speakers were the visiting Governors, Lieutenant-Governor of the State Robert C. Kirk and the Speaker R. C. Parsons, the mayor of Nashville, Mr. Eggleston, John Young Brown of Kentucky, and a number of visitors. A glee club furnished a number of songs and the banquet which began at half-past seven terminated at two in the morning. On the following day the visitors were entertained by Nicholas Longworth who assisted by Joseph Longworth and William J. Flagg as well as by his wife dispensed among other things sparkling catawba of his own vintage. The guests were also taken through Mr. Longworth's wine cellars on Sixth street between Broadway and Culvert. In the afternoon of Saturday the party departed on the "Jacob Strader" for Louisville, via the Covington & Lexington Railroad to Frankfort on a special train provided by Robert B. Bowler. The decorations of the city during this excursion are said to have been the most elaborate in the memory of those then residing here. The public buildings, business houses and a large number of private residences in all parts of the city were decorated with flags, banners, transparencies and mottoes. The Carlisle Building at Fourth and Walnut was voted the most successful in this particular. The feature of the entertainment was the fire display on Saturday morning which terminated in a call to an actual fire on Sixth street west of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton depot.

On the 1st of March, 1860, a very serious accident happened on the site of the New St. Francis Xavier Church on Sycamore street between Sixth and Seventh. The church had been undergoing demolition preparatory to the erection of the new and more commodious one and was about half torn away. Some 30 or 40 laborers were employed in the work and upon 13 of these, who at the time were arranging to tumble down the north wall, without a moment's warning fell the entire wall. Within a few minutes many hundreds of people were at work endeavoring to exhume the bodies of the men. Every one was killed and in many cases the bodies were so disfigured as to make identification difficult. The calamity excited universal sympathy and a large fund was raised for the families of the survivors. Almost all were married men and the total of the surviving members of the families exceeded 60 in number.

On March 25th, the corner-stone of the new St. Francis Xavier Church was laid by Archbishop Purcell in the presence of a large gathering, including various Catholic societies as well as many other citizens. Bishop Purcell delivered an address relating the history of the old structure whose corner-stone laid 35 years before was used again on this occasion. He told several stories with relation to the old frame cabin which two miles outside of the city served as a place of worship for the early Catholics. This cabin was afterwards brought on rollers to the site now occupied by the St. Francis Xavier Church.

In April of this year (April 18, 1860) the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association celebrated its "Silver Festival" in honor of the completion of its first quarter century. The celebration was held at the Opera House and was in charge of Theodore Cook. The speaker of the evening was William Hooper, who gave a brief history of the association which was followed by a number of readings by the distinguished tragedian James E. Murdoch which were interspersed with selections by Menter's Band. After the literary entertainment followed a banquet and the celebration concluded with dancing.

A citizens' meeting held at the Burnet House on April 25, 1860, was for the purpose of arousing interest in the Arctic expedition of C. F. Hall, who expected to sail from New London in a few weeks. This meeting was presided over by Mayor Bishop and was addressed by Mr. Hall, Judge Force, Professor Christy and Captain Frazer who had accompanied Sir John Franklin on his first expedition. A committee

consisting of Miles Greenwood, John D. Jones, John W. Ellis, George H. Hill and George Dominick was appointed to raise funds for the expedition.

THE TORNADO OF 1860.

On Monday afternoon, May 21, 1860, Cincinnati had her most serious experience with a tornado. The air grew suddenly dark and the heavy clouds to the southwest were repeatedly torn with brilliant flashes of lightning and as the storm advanced the city was almost engulfed by the rain. In a few minutes immense damage was done. Steeples were prostrated, dwellings overthrown, roofs whirled on high, shade trees uprooted, signs torn from their fastenings, chimneys beaten down, windows burst in and carriages driving along the streets were overturned and persons hurled from their feet. The roof of the new office building of the *Commercial* at the northeast corner of Fourth and Race streets, into which the staff of the paper had just moved, was torn off and large sections of it carried into different parts of the town. The most serious accident was at the 14th District School where the roof was torn from the building and swept to the oposite side of the street to the corner of Dayton and Baymiller. This exposed the infant department to the full fury of the storm and several children were badly injured, one having both legs broken. The roof of the Tabernacle Church at the corner of John and Clark was also torn off and the same fate befell a dwelling house at Liberty and John, a soap factory on Poplar near John, a factory at Western row and Poplar street, a carriage factory on Western row near Bank, Lane & Bodley's machine shop and many other buildings. The cupola was blown off the Brighton House and a frame beer saloon at the head of Dunlap street disappeared from the face of the earth. The heavy brick wall at the west side of Reuben R. Springer's residence at Seventh and Plum was blown to the ground. A three-story brick building in process of erection on Fifth near Wood was blown to the ground and two workmen mashed into an unrecognizable mass. Another man was killed in a brick-yard at Eighth and Freeman. The roofs of the Mechanics' Institute and also the United States Marine Hospital were blown off and the dome of the Little Miami depot floated away as if of feather weight. The minor casualties filled several columns of the papers.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Among the events of the year 1860 was the visit of the Prince of Wales, at that time making a tour throughout the United States under the incognito of Lord Renfrew. The members of the party were given by the mayor a special invitation to visit the city and were elaborately entertained during their stay.

The Prince arrived in the city on Saturday, September 29th. Rooms had been engaged at the Burnet House to which he was immediately taken. The great crowd of people who surrounded the hotel made necessary special police protection; even the passage ways of the hotel were so crowded that it was impossible for the guests to make their way to their apartments. When the Prince and his party went out to drive in the morning the streets were so blocked as to make it almost impossible for them to get away from the hotel. In the carriage with him sat Mayor Bishop, the Duke of Newcastle and the Earl of Germaine and in the carriages following were Lord Lyons, Major-General Bruce, Major Teasdale, Captain Gray, Dr. Ackland, President J. W. Sibley of the Chamber of Commerce, President John F. Torrence of the City Council, Judge Bellamy Storer and Rufus King. The party drove rapidly through the principal thoroughfares and finally went out to Clifton where it was entertained at "Mount Storm," the beautiful residence of Robert B. Bowler. Here an elaborate banquet was served and Menter and his band discoursed various selections including of course the national airs. The party was here joined by Bishop McIlvaine. In the evening a magnificent ball was tendered the Prince at Pike's Opera House. "There was present at the Opera House a large and brilliant assemblage. A more select company never convened to worship at Terpsichore's shrine. As the ladies accompanied by their devoted attendants entered the auditorium they ranged themselves in the lower tier of boxes. Never did the Opera House present a gayer appearance from proscenium to proscenium and at the rear and on either side of the stage were living exotics that rendered the house redolent with their grateful perfume. At the head of the grand stairway were draped together on the wall in peaceful confraternity the banners of England and the United States. The Prince and suite made their entry at twenty minutes before ten o'clock accompanied on the right by the Duke of Newcastle and on the left by Mayor Bishop. He walked down the center aisle to the parquette.

The orchestra played 'God Save the Queen' as he entered while the assemblage rose to their feet. He retired to a private box for a few moments and then reappeared which was a signal for commencing the festivities for the evening. The Prince opened the dance with Mrs. Samuel N. Pike as his partner, and successively danced with Miss Rebecca Groesbeck, Miss Mattie Taylor of Newport, Miss Helen McGregor of Mount Auburn, Miss Alice Hilton and Miss Edith Burnet. His partners were selected for him by the floor managers at his request. He danced in every quadrille and as the merry notes of the music stilled to silence the sixth set the hour of twelve arrived. The Prince and his party then retired highly pleased with the entertainment." It is interesting to note that of the 12 dances on the programme for this evening but one was a waltz. There were two polkas, a schottische, a mazourka, five quadrilles and two lancers. The composers whose names figured on the program were Strauss (five selections), Flotow, Julian, Oberst, Tilney, Wallerstein and Labitzky.

The following morning the royal party attended divine services at St. John's Church at Seventh and Plum, where Bishop McIlvaine conducted the services assisted by Rev. Dr. Greenleaf of St. Paul's and Rev. Mr. Heather of St. John's and Rev. Mr. Bronson of Sandusky. Here again the crowd was so great as to make it necessary to surround the church by police and at the end of the services to spirit him away by a side entrance. In the evening the Prince left the city for Pittsburg.

THE UNITED STATES FAIR.

In September, 1860, the United States Fair was held at the Cincinnati Trotting Park which was on the line of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway about eight miles from the city. The fair included a power hall, an art hall, and accommodations for stock of every character. There were over 2,000 entries of various sorts and the exhibition of machinery and stock was said to have been the finest ever seen in the country. There were also trotting and running races and the attendance ran as high as 25,000 a day. The fair lasted for seven days.

In 1860 were organized two charitable institutions which have become of great importance in the city life. The Children's Home which was first located in a basement room on Mill street below Third owed its foundation to Murray Shipley. The Home of the Friendless was also incorporated under the title of the Protestant Home for the Friendless and Female Guardian Society for the purpose of reclaiming fallen women and taking temporary charge of abandoned infants. This institution has always been under the charge of a board of lady managers representing the various sects of the city.

A fire in August destroyed the little German Tivoli Theatre in the third story of a building at Sycamore and Canal streets. Connected with this place of entertainment was a beer garden.

POLITICAL EVENTS OF 1860.

Stephen A. Douglas, one of the candidates for the presidency, visited Cincinnati in October, 1860. A large torchlight procession escorted him from the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton depot to the Court street market space where at a meeting presided over by Gen. W. H. Lytle, Mr. Douglas, Senator Pugh and others discussed the issues of the day very briefly.

Another event of the year 1860 that is frequently referred to is the visit of the great Southern fire-eater, William L. Yancey of Alabama, who addressed the citizens of Cincinnati on October 20, 1860, at Pike's Opera House. The meeting was presided over by Dr. J. L. Vattier and Mr. Yancey delivered an address which as phonographically reported occupies almost five long columns of fine print in the papers of the day. It was of course a speech intensely Southern in its character and the main interest in it to-day arises from the fact that it was received with such enthusiasm and that the Opera House was packed with the most prominent people of the community. Mr. Yancey's reception which seems so cordial is usually contrasted with that of the abolitionist, Wendell Philips, who was practically driven from the same stage a little later.

In the November election of 1860 the total vote cast in the city was 26,693 of which 12,226 were for Lincoln, 11,135 for Douglas, 3,090 for Bell and 242 for Breckenridge. The election passed off very quietly and the day was free from the disorders which in those days usually accompanied the exercise of the voting privilege. In the spring election the city had gone Democratic by a majority of about 650 in a total vote of 16,500.

CHAPTER XL.

FROM THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL TO THE WAR—V.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

NEGRO COLONIZATION—THE RACE RIOTS OF 1841—ABOLITIONISTS IN 1842—THE VAN ZANDT AND WATSON CASES—LEVI COFFIN—THE "UNDERGROUND RAILWAY"—ELIZA HARRIS' ESCAPE—THE SCANLAN MOB—THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW—THE MCQUERRY CASE—A HEARING BEFORE COMMISSIONER CARPENTER—THE ROSETTA CASE—THE MARGARET GARNER CASE—THE CONNELLY CASE—THE EARLY CASE.

The general feeling of the community with reference to the negro population of the city and also with reference to slavery at the South has been referred to at some length in connection with the account of the mob of 1836, which destroyed the printing office of the *Philanthropist*. Matters became more and more acute as the question was bound to recur again and again and for the 20 years prior to the war Cincinnati was much distraught by her varying sympathies. The city was directly on the line of the "Underground Railway," as the mysterious scheme of aiding negroes escaping into the land of freedom was called and the runaway was a well known feature and quite in the natural course of events. In no other city of the Union was the situation more difficult and nowhere did the events leading up to the gradual change of sentiment in the North follow each other so frequently.

NEGRO COLONIZATION.

An illustration of the discussions that were constantly taking place on the burning question of slavery is given in a notice published in the daily papers on January 7, 1839, signed by Judge J. Burnet, Daniel Gano and Jesse Justice and calling attention to a course of lectures against abolitionism which were being delivered in College Hall by a Mr. How. According to this notice the object of the lectures was to bring the doctrine of the American Anti-Slavery Society to the test "of Scripture, of Justice, of Philosophy, of Experience and of the Constitution of the United States" and in the view of the gentlemen signing the notice the lectures could not fail to produce full conviction of the truth of the doctrines maintained,—that is to say of the futility of any interference with the institution of slavery. (*Gazette*, January 12, 1839.)

Another evidence of the universal interest was the "Abhorrence Meeting" called it is said on suggestion of Robert T. Lytle to show the abhorrence of the citizens to the doctrines of abolition. This was held March 9, 1839, at the Court House and was presided over by David Griffin. General Lytle was the principal speaker and resolutions offered by him were to the effect that the colonization plan was the only sure and safe and feasible project to avoid the ills of slavery and that the abolitionists were pursuing a course calculated to prevent all amelioration of the condition of the colored race.

Another meeting, held at the chapel of the Cincinnati College of February 18th, presided over by Judge Burnet endorsed the object of the American Colonization Society and organized a branch of the society for Hamilton County. The committee on nominations was Robert T. Lytle, Joseph Graham, Hezekiah Flint and E. B. Reeder. Among the officers were Jacob Burnet, president, Josiah Lawrence, Rev. J. T. Brooke, Rev. T. A. Mills, Rev. L. L. Hamline, Rev. M. M. Henkle, Rev. S. W. Lyon, vice-presidents, William Greene, secretary and Ephraim Robbins, treasurer. Among the managers were Rev. William H. McGuffey, P. S. Symmes, H. E. Spencer, George W. Neff, N. C. Read, E. Woodruff and William Tift. The purposes of this organization were by its constitution to aid in the colonization in Africa of the colored race and freed slaves. This general movement was regarded by the abolitionists as a dangerous obstacle in the struggle for freedom.

That there was some opposition to slavery often at the expense of the loss of business and social position is shown by a meeting held at the Court House on Tuesday evening, January 5, 1841, for the purpose of protesting against slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia. At this meeting Samuel Lewis presided and D. F. Meader and W. T. Truman acted as secretaries and resolutions were prepared by Nathan Guilford.

THE RACE RIOTS OF 1841.

On June 25, 1841, Cornelius Burnett, his three sons and three other persons were haled before a magistrate charged with assault and battery upon a constable, Robert Black and a Kentucky slave owner. The mulatto slave had escaped across the river and was traced to Burnett's house on Fifth street between Walnut and Vine. Here the constable, who was in search of him, and the master attempted to take the slave but were resisted by Burnett, his sons and the others of the party. During the scuffle the slave was taken away and carried before George Ayres where he acknowledged himself a slave and agreed to return to Kentucky. Burnett and his associates were bound over for the assault and upon refusing to give bail in the sum of $3,000 they were committed to jail. After the scuffle in the house, a mob collected about the place and for a time violence was feared but the crowd was dispersed by the sheriff without doing any injury other than breaking a few panes of glass. After supper time the mob gathered again at Burnett's house to the number of several hundred and were dispersed only after addresses by Squire Doughty and Mr. Avery, the sheriff, and assurances that Burnett and his associates were in jail.

The *Gazette* says that the mob was rather courted than shunned by Burnett who was "a mischievous and swaggering Englishman oftener in trouble of this kind than half the other abolitionists of the city together." He was discountenanced by the leading and influential abolitionists who relied upon moral persuasion to accomplish the reform they hoped for and objected to acts. This trifling occurrence called for much discussion in the papers of the South which had a tendency to solidify the anti-slavery sentiment of the city. Among those who had objected to what they regarded as the violence of Burnett, many resented the Southern theory that it was the business of the city officers to track slaves. The papers felt it necessary, however, a short time afterwards to disclaim any connection between this Burnett and the family of Judge Burnet, calling attention to the fact that the abolitionist's name was spelled with a double "t." In the riot of the following September, Burnett's establishment was wrecked by a mob.

Another of the terrible riots that have formed so large a part of the history of Cincinnati took place in September, 1841, and for several days the city was at the mercy of a lawless mob varying in numbers from 200 to 1,500 people. The old antagonism to the negroes was the cause and a quarrel between a party of Irishmen and some negroes on the corner of Sixth and Broadway the occasion. Two or three of each party were wounded in the affray. The following night the quarrel was taken up again and a little after midnight a large party armed with clubs and bonlders attacked a house on McAllister street just east of Broadway between Fourth and Fifth streets, which was used as a negro boarding house. They demanded the surrender of a negro whom they thought was secreted in the house and accompanied their demands with threats against the negro race in general. As this was a negro neighborhood, the mob was resisted by the colored people and a free fight ensued and several more were wounded on each side. Again on the following night there was more violence in Lower Market and several boys were wounded, one quite badly with a knife. By this time what had been nightly broils developed into a riot and Friday about eight o'clock in the morning a mob composed largely of river men and

Kentucky toughs took possession of the Fifth street market where is now the esplanade, where they so terrorized the police and citizens as to be unmolested. They were armed with clubs and stones and weapons of various sorts and finally marched in a regular procession towards Sixth and Broadway, where they attacked a negro confectionery located next to the Jewish Synagogue. They demolished the doors and windows of the establishment, but their work of destruction was very soon stopped by the arrival of a number of negroes provided with firearms.

The well known lawyer, J. W. Piatt, thereupon addressed the crowd and endeavored to prevail upon them to respect the law and disperse. He was greeted with angry shouts and a volley of stones. Thereupon Mayor Davies attempted to address the crowd, but his remarks were greeted with savage yells. "Down with him! Run him off!" and oaths and exhortations to the mob to move onward. The disturbers seemed in the main to be outsiders, river rats and boat hands. Regardless of the appeals of the mayor and Piatt, they repeatedly advanced to charge the negroes with stones and were again and again met by volleys from the latter's pistols. Many were wounded on both sides and many were reported as being killed. The negroes fired into the crowd a number of times, unjustifiably according to the contemporary account but very naturally and properly as viewed at the present day. About one o'clock that night the mob procured an iron six-pounder cannon from some place along the river and loaded it up with boiler punchings and missiles of all kinds. Against the exhortations of the mayor and others, they hauled it to the scene of action and posted it along Broadway pointing down Sixth street. There was still a good deal of yelling but not so much firing, as many of the negroes had fled to the hills. The cannon was discharged several times, which called for an answering fire, filling the streets as was then supposed with killed and wounded, although it was never learned how many were killed. About two o'clock the military who had been called out by the mayor arrived at the scene of disorder and succeeded in maintaining a semblance of quiet. For the whole of the next day the neighborhood was patrolled by the militia and kept under martial law. The negroes were kept within bounds and the whites kept out. On Saturday morning a meeting of citizens was held at the Court House. The mayor, sheriff and other speakers addressed the citizens and resolutions, reported by J. W. Piatt, J. C. Avery, B. Storer, D. T. Disney and others, were passed disapproving all mobs and asking the civil authorities to stop the violence, but adding fuel to the flame by discountenancing abolitionists, whose proceedings they viewed with abhorrence. The citizens in those days seemed more afraid of offending the slavery adherents than of lawlessness of the criminal elements. The City Council held a special session to consider the situation and to devise measures to vindicate the majesty of the law and reestablish peace. The negroes held a meeting in their church in which they made statements to the mayor and citizens that they would do all within their power to maintain good order and to suppress imprudence on the part of their own people. They stated that they were willing to conform to the law of 1807 and give bonds required by that act or to leave the State in a specified time. They tendered their thanks to the mayor, watch, officers and gentlemen of the city for the efforts made to save their property, their lives, their wives and children. The mob, however, and its leaders continued to keep the streets and no serious effort seems to have been made to arrest them or disperse them. About three o'clock in the afternoon the mayor of the city and sheriff of the county, accompanied by the marshal and police, proceeded to Sixth and Broadway, surrounded by soldiers to keep the mob in the background. They received bonds for a number of negroes and gave them permission to go away with their sureties, who were among the most respectable citizens. As they attempted to leave, the mob, in spite of the presence of the soldiers, required them to return. Thereupon it was decided to form the male negroes in a body to take them to jail for protection. Two hundred and fifty to three hundred of them formed in a compact body, surrounded by soldiers and officers, and marched to prison accompanied by a dense mass of men, women and boys, who filled the air with deafening yells and threats. Here the poor negroes, separated from their families, were lodged for several days and the crowd for a time dispersed. The military was ordered out at nightfall and with the firemen assisted the police. Over eighty citizens enrolled themselves as aides and deputies and the marshal and the troop of horse and several of the volunteer infantry companies remained on duty during the night, some guarding the jail and others being posted near the battleground. The disturbance was by no means over, however, for as Sunday morning dawned

the mob, which seemed to have been regularly organized, began its operations once more. To distract the attention of the police, attack was made simultaneously on a number of different points. The printing office of the *Philanthropist* was one of the first points chosen. Once more the establishment was sacked and the press broken up and carried into the street and down Main street to the river, into which it was thrown. The military appeared in the alley near the office and stopped the mob for a time, but as soon as they withdrew the work of destruction continued. A number of negro houses, including the negro church on Sixth street, were broken into and windows, doors and furniture completely destroyed. An effort was made also to destroy the printing establishment of Truman & Smith at No. 150 Main street. They were driven from this, however, by the police and shortly afterwards they quieted down and dispersed, more from exhaustion than from any other reason. The excitement continued for some days and the Governor of the State, Thomas Corwin, was obliged to come to the city, where he issued a proclamation. A committee of safety, including the mayor, sheriff, president of the Council and George W. Jones and David T. Disney, was appointed to confer with him. In this affair, in which twenty or thirty people were seriously wounded and several probably killed and forty of the mob arrested, the principal inspiration seems to have come from Kentucky. On that side of the river bonfires were lighted and every manifestation of satisfaction was indulged in by shouts and in other ways. The whole performance was of the most cowardly character and after the men had been disarmed and taken to prison for safe-keeping, under a solemn pledge that their wives and children should be protected, a band of white men were permitted to renew their brutal attacks on these women and children. The affair was one of the most disgraceful in the history of a city noted for its helplessness in times of mob violence. (*Gazette*, September 6, 1841.)

This mob of 1841 was the occasion of a prolonged discussion in the newspapers of the time. The statement of the papers that it was actuated by Southerners called, of course, for very bitter comment on the part of the Kentucky papers. The *Gazette*, in an effort to explain the causes, estimates that the number of negroes in the city did not exceed 3,000. Many of these, whose usual employment was on the river, had been out of work by reason of the low water. The idle negroes, too, resented the charges of the whites that they had been active in aiding in the escape of slaves. The Burnett case, which has already been mentioned, as well as other cases, had a tendency to inflame the public mind. Burnett was tried and convicted and punished. In August a German, defending his blackberry patch, was attacked by a number of negroes and cut to death. A little later a white woman, returning from the sick bed of a friend, was assaulted by two negroes on Broadway early one morning. Another circumstance was the frolicking and singing of the idle negroes on McAllister and Sixth streets. Then, too, there was printed in the city an abolition paper, although few of those following abolition doctrines were known to the *Gazette*. Most of the abolitionists, said the chronicler, were quiet and orderly citizens, but some few, generally foreigners, were fanatics,—perfect monomaniacs,—whose conduct excited universal reprehension. Several slaves may have escaped from their masters to Ohio and may have been aided by some few individuals although the *Gazette* was careful to state that it knew of no such aid and that there were but few who would aid fugitives or interpose any obstacle to the master's reclamation of his property.

The result of the riot was the organization of a citizens' police force composed of thirty to forty middle aged and active resident citizens in each ward, who were to be armed and hold themselves in readiness to turn out to quell riots. The general spirit of lawlessness was indicated by an attempt to burn the Reformed Presbyterian Church on Church street between Race and Elm.

In October of this same years the Western Methodist Anti-Slavery Convention held its meeting in Cincinnati. No church of its own denomination was willing to open its doors to it and it was obliged to accept the hospitality of the Baptist Church. This meeting had for its chairman Hon. Samuel Lewis.

ABOLITIONISTS IN 1842.

In the year 1842 a paper known as the *Anti-Abolitionist* published in Cincinnati gave a list of abolitionists in the city for the purpose of informing Southerners and enabling them to avoid carrying on their trade with these people. The list, which is now a roll of honor, included the following: Thomas Morris, attorney; Nicholas Longworth, property holder; G. Bailey, Jr., editor *Philanthropist;* Samuel A. Alley, printer

on the same paper; Rev. William H. Brisbane; Rev. George Blanchard; James Dean, shoemaker; George D. Fry, secretary Anti-Slavery Society; Harvey Hall, attorney: E. F. Brush, D. De Forest, tinware; C. Donaldson, eye; David Williams, William Carson, C. M. Merrill, N. H. Merrill, Salmon P. Chase, Samuel Lewis, Amos Moore, tanner; H. Miller, stove store; A. Kellogg, auctioneer; Murphy & Son, grocers; A. W. Hicks, shoemaker; William Birney, notary; Caleb S. Burdsal, William Lewis, Joseph N. Hueston, James Blin, Rev. Dr. Park and Jabez Reynolds.

THE VAN ZANDT AND WATSON CASES.

In this same year (1842) occurred another famous fugitive slave case, that of John Van Zandt. Van Zandt had been a Kentuckian but he had turned abolitionist and his small farm near the city was known as a station of the "Underground Railway." On the 22nd day of April nine slaves who had escaped from Horton Jones of Kentucky landed on the Ohio side and were found on the road on Walnut Hills by Van Zandt as he was driving home. Van Zandt had the party climb into his covered wagon and one of them sat on the box and drove. When they reached a point about 15 miles out of the city, they were stopped by two persons, called by Chase "bold villains," who carried off eight of the slaves to Kentucky. Andrew, the driver, the ninth, escaped. The two "bold villains" had no authority from their master or any one to interfere and thereupon Chase procured their prosecution for abduction, but by reason of the lack of interest of the officials and public sentiment generally they were acquitted. Jones, the owner of the slave, afterwards brought suit for the value of the runaway slave Andrew and for the expense of recapturing the others and another suit to recover the penalty allowed by the law of 1793 against a person who harbored a fugitive. The cases were tried in July, 1842, in the United States Court before Judge McLean. Chase and Thomas Morris defended Van Zandt, but the court held against them and Van Zandt was obliged to pay $1,200 damages. In the other case William H. Seward associated himself with Chase in the argument in the Supreme Court. Van Zandt, however, was beaten and obliged to pay the damages and expenses.

A slave case of considerable interest was that concerning Samuel Watson, who went on shore in January, 1845, from a steamer laying at landing. The case was taken up by Chase by writ of habeas corpus to the Ohio Supreme Court on the ground that the escape was made within the low water mark and therefore undoubtedly within the territory of Ohio. Judge Read decided against Chase on the ground that the jurisdiction of steamers navigating the Ohio was, as far as slavery was concerned, in the State of Kentucky. As a result when the abolitionists held the balance of power in 1849 they dropped Judge Read from the bench.

This was the year, too, that the Southern and Western Anti-Slavery Convention was held in the city.

LEVI COFFIN.

With the arrival in Cincinnati on April 22, 1847, of Levi Coffin, this city became the most important station on the "Underground Railway." Coffin was of Nantucket ancestry but born in North Carolina in 1798. His Quaker training early enlisted his sympathies in behalf of the slaves and in 1826 he opened a store in Wayne County, Indiana, to which came many runaways. The anti-slavery interests began, a few years later, the agitation of the "free-labor goods" movement and at a convention held in Salem, Indiana, in 1846, Coffin was chosen to open a store for such goods in Cincinnati. His undertaking proved quite successful as a business proposition and his labors in behalf of the slaves increased with the increased opportunities of a large border city. He came to be known as the president of the "Underground Railway" and as such he gained a world-wide reputation. After the war he assisted in the establishment of the Freedmen's Bureau and went to Europe in behalf of this institution. He died in Avondale near Cincinnati, September 16, 1877.

Mr. Coffin says in his "Reminiscences" (page 297) that he had hoped to find in Cincinnati enough active workers to relieve him from further service but that he soon found that he would have more to do than ever. The abolitionists whom he had known at the time of his former trips had died or moved away and when he arrived in the city in 1847 he found that fugitive slaves generally took refuge among the colored people and were often captured and taken back to slavery. The colored people were not good managers in such affairs and the white people, however friendly they might be, were too timid. Abolitionists were so unpopular both in religious

and political circles that to work openly would involve a loss in business and social position.

To quote his own words:

THE "UNDERGROUND RAILWAY."

"I was personally acquainted with all the active and reliable workers on the Underground Railroad in the city, both colored and white. There were a few wise and careful managers among the colored people, but it was not safe to trust all of them with the affairs of our work. Most of them were too careless, and a few were unworthy—they could be bribed by the slave-hunters to betray the hiding places of the fugitives. * * * We were soon initiated into Underground Railroad matters in Cincinnati, and did not lack for work. Our willingness to aid the slaves was soon known, and hardly a fugitive came to the city without applying to us for assistance. There seemed to be a continual increase of runaways, and such was the vigilance of the pursuers that I was obliged to devote a large share of time from my business to making arrangements for the concealment and safe conveyance of the fugitives. They sometimes came to our door frightened and panting and in a destitute condition, having fled in such haste and fear that they had no time to bring any clothing except what they had on, and that was often very scant. The expense of providing suitable clothing for them when it was necessary for them to go on immediately, or of feeding them when they were obliged to be concealed for days or weeks, was very heavy. Added to this was the cost of hiring teams when a party of fugitives had to be conveyed out of the city by night to some Underground Railroad depot, from twenty to thirty miles distant. The price for a two-horse team on such occasions was generally ten dollars, and sometimes two or three teams were required. We generally hired these teams from a certain German livery stable, sending some irresponsible though honest colored man to procure them, and always sending the money to pay for them in advance. The people of the livery stable seemed to understand what the teams were wanted for, and asked no questions. * * *

"Learning that the runaway slaves often arrived almost destitute of clothing, a number of the benevolent ladies of the city—Mrs. Sarah H. Ernst, Miss Sarah O. Ernst, Mrs. Henry Miller, Mrs. Dr. Aydelott, Mrs. Julia Harwood, Mrs. Amanda E. Foster, Mrs. Elizabeth Coleman, Mrs. Mary Mann, Mrs. Mary M. Guild, Miss K. Emery, and others—organized an Anti-Slavery Sewing Society, to provide suitable clothing for the fugitives. After we came to the city, they met at our house every week for a number of years, and wrought much practical good by their labors.

"Our house was large, and well adapted for secreting fugitives. Very often slaves would lie concealed in upper chambers for weeks, without the boarders or frequent visitors at the house knowing anything about it. My wife had a quiet, unconcerned way of going about her work, as if nothing unusual was on hand, which was calculated to lull every suspicion of those who might be watching, and who would have been at once aroused by any sign of secrecy or mystery. Even the intimate friends of the family did not know when there were slaves secreted in the house, unless they were directly informed. When my wife took food to the fugitives she generally concealed it in a basket, and put some freshly ironed garment on the top, to make it look like a basketful of clean clothes. Fugitives were not often allowed to eat in the kitchen, from fear of detection."

Mr. Coffin tells many stories of the expedients to which he was put in endeavoring to aid escaped slaves. On one instance while two negroes, evidently plantation hands, were eating heartily in the kitchen, the marshal of the city accompanied by two planters came up the street. After a little parleying with Coffin who in response to questions described the escaping negroes very accurately, they passed on misled by his equivocations. Coffin said that he had seen two such boys not a half hour since pass his gate and that they inquired where the depot was and that if the marshal would make haste he might reach the depot before they left. This was all true, but he failed to state that the boys had returned after passing the gate and had no further use for the depot, as Coffin took them out of the city in his buggy.

At another time a slave girl from Covington was eating her breakfast in the kitchen and a slave hunter was heard to make inquiries in the front part of the house. The girl was hustled up the back stairway dressed in the best black silk dress that the house afforded and on her head was put a fashionable bonnet to which was attached a heavy veil. Thereupon she and a fellow servant passed boldly out of the front door and followed the man who was inquiring after her a part of the way until she came to a side street where she turned off to a negro settlement,

in which she was secreted until opportunity afforded itself to permit her to escape to Canada.

At another time 28 slaves crossed the river at Lawrenceburg under the conduct of a white man, John Fairfield, a true friend of the slave, who according to Coffin was utterly devoid of moral principles in that he believed that the end justified the means and that as slaves were always stolen property he was entitled to steal boats or anything else that might help to gain their liberty. This party crossed in three large, leaky boats, which were so heavily loaded as to endanger the lives of all of them; in fact as they approached the Ohio bank it became necessary for Fairfield to jump out of the boat and he sank to his waist in mud and quicksand, but he was pulled out by the negroes. They finally reached the bank some miles below the city, soaking wet and many without shoes. They were obliged to walk to the city, which they did not reach until daylight. Here they were concealed in ravines below Mill creek while Fairfield went to Coffin's house to obtain assistance. The expedient resorted to was certainly a novel one. Two large coaches were hired from a livery stable and a number of colored people accompanied them in buggies to the place where the fugitives were concealed. The slaves climbed into the vehicles and thereupon a procession was formed in the semblance of a funeral and the whole party marched solemnly along the road to Cumminsville to the Methodist Episcopal Burying Ground where was also a colored cemetery. They passed the cemetery and continued on the Colerain pike to College Hill, where they were attended to by Rev. Jonathan Cable, a Presbyterian minister. The procession was in fact a funeral, for when they arrived at College Hill it was found that a young babe, which had been muffled closely to keep it warm and to keep its cries from being heard, had died on the way. The party was forwarded by Cable, whom Coffin calls a stockholder in the "Underground Railway," to West Elkton, 25 to 30 miles from College Hill, which was the first "Underground Railway" depot where always plenty of locomotives and cars, figuratively speaking, were in readiness. After Elkton the first stop was Newport, Indiana, and from this point they were forwarded from station to station in two-horse covered wagons through Indiana and Michigan to Detroit, until at last they reached Canada.

Another story was that of a slave family of 10, —a man and wife and eight children (some grown),—who lived about 15 miles back of Covington. The old mother was a much trusted servant whose liberty had been frequently promised to her and who was permitted to go to Cincinnati from time to time with a wagon and two horses to take vegetables to market. Though often urged to escape, she had refused to do so until she learned that her master intended to sell some of her children. One night her master's family had retired and she got out the horses and wagon and loaded it as if for market, putting clothing and bedding beneath the vegetables. She induced a little white boy who lived in the neighborhood to go with her, promising him the pleasant prospect of the sight of a large city. Early in the morning the party started with the father and children concealed under the clothing and vegetables and with the white boy mounted by her side. Whenever they passed any persons, she would hand the reins to the boy, which would have a tendency to mislead any spectators as to the character of the party. She crossed on a ferry in safety and drove to the house of a colored friend on North street, where the wagon was unloaded and the family scattered to different places of concealment. She then drove to Broadway and finally told the boy that she must go to market and that he must remain and watch the horses. Coffin by this time had been appealed to and he planned an arrangement by which the team could be returned without affording any clue to the whereabouts of the fugitives. A colored man went to a German who could speak but little English and hired him to drive the team across the ferry to Covington, where he was told that some one would take charge of it. The plan worked successfully. The pursuing owner found his team with the little boy and the German in Covington. He had the latter arrested, but the German soon showed entire ignorance of any slave delivery. The police were put upon the search but failed to gain any clue as to the fugitives. These last were taken out of the city in open daylight. The males were disguised as females and the females as males and were driven in elegant carriages from the city at different points exactly at noon when most people were at dinner. In connection with this escape Mr. Coffin tells an amusing circumstance. As he needed money to defray expenses he called at the pork house of Henry Lewis, one of the stockholders of the "Underground Railway." Here he found Mr. Lewis, his brother Albert and Marcellus B. Hagans, at a later time Judge Hagans, but then Henry Lewis' bookkeeper. There

were also three slaveholders sitting in the office. Mr. Coffin asked for some money to help some poor people, knowing that Lewis would understand him. Thereupon not only did Lewis, his brother and Hagans contribute but the three Kentuckians also added their mite, unconscious of the fact that they were assisting slaves to escape from their masters. Some time later when some slaveholders from the same neighborhood sitting in Lewis' office were cursing the abolitionists, Lewis informed them of the fact that some of their own neighbors had helped the abolitionists with their money.

Another escape was that of Jack and Lucy, husband and wife, a very valuable pair of slaves living about a dozen miles from Cincinnati. Their master sold them to a Southern slave trader to be taken down the river, the greatest calamity that could happen to a slave family in those days. Hearing of this misfortune, they managed to escape during the night by tying bed clothing together and climbing from an upper window. They found a skiff in the river and rowed to Cincinnati, where they were immediately brought to Coffin's house. Here they were secreted for several weeks and from a small window in the garret they would frequently see their master pass the house, which of course was suspected. Coffin thereupon started out to raise money to assist in a trip to Canada. On this occasion he seems to have asked people with whose sentiments he was but slightly acquainted. His usual formula was an inquiry as to whether the person approached owned stock in the "Underground Railway" and if the answer was favorable he notified him that an assessment had been levied on the stock. The first merchant gave him a dollar and the second, who was a Jew and had never expressed any sentiments on the subject, gave him two dollars and several others gave him a dollar apiece. A prominent citizen, a wholesale grocer on Pearl street, was very indignant when approached and did not believe in helping fugitives. Coffin told him the story of the misfortunes of this particular couple and of the great return on the investment realized by the stockholders in his undertaking in the shape of the satisfaction felt by the donor, but his arguments seemed in vain until he was about to leave the store, when the merchant surreptitiously slipped some money into his hands.

He did not hesitate to take great chances. On one occasion a pro-slavery merchant, profane of speech and violent in temperament, was bantering Coffin about stealing negroes whom he supposed were kept in the cellar. Thereupon Coffin told him there was a fugitive at his house who had escaped from Mississippi, where he had been beaten until the blood ran down his back because of his inability to do the amount of work the overseer expected of him. He had been pursued and torn by dogs, captured and put in jail and had broken from jail and finally after much suffering had reached Cincinnati and Coffin's house. The pro-slavery man was induced to go into the house and see him. He there heard the negro's story and also of the means adopted to assist in his escape and even went so far as to contribute a dollar to the expenses. Coffin frequently twitted him with having laid himself amenable to fine and imprisonment under the Fugitive Slave Law for assisting a slave to escape to Canada.

Another fugitive was Jane, a handsome slave girl who lived in Covington, where she was very kindly treated as a house servant. Upon the death of her old master, she became the property of his son, who was attracted by her beauty and she became the mother of a little girl, who was perfectly white. When the girl was about three years old, the master concluded to sell Jane and his own child down the river. Jane was able to escape with her daughter by reason of the assistance of Coffin and finally reached Canada, where she married and lived very happily for many years.

Another slave girl who had taken refuge at Coffin's house at the corner of Sixth and Elm was accompanied by Mrs. Coffin, who attired herself in her most fashionable clothes. The girl carried a rag baby properly dressed and covered with a veil and as the couple passed along they presented the appearance of a fashionable lady and her nursery maid with an infant in her arms. They made their way out of the public part of the city to a house of a friend, where the girl was properly cared for.

Jackson, the property of Vice-President King of Alabama, escaped to Cincinnati, where for some years he plied his vocation as a barber. Finally a slave hunter attempted to take possession of him without procuring a writ as required by law. Accompanied by a posse of armed men, he seized Jackson one day at noon at the corner of Fifth and Walnut and dragged him down the street to the wharf where the ferry boat was in readiness. As most of the people of the stores had gone to dinner at that hour, Jackson's cries for help were not heeded and he was taken across to Kentucky and finally to Alabama. He remained several

years in slavery and finally married a free woman, a creole of Mobile who possessed some property. She was quite handsome but dignified in appearance with straight hair and olive complexion and when properly attired presented the appearance of a well-to-do Southern woman of position. She disguised her husband, who was small, as a woman, and the two went on board the regular vessel for New Orleans and took passage as a lady traveling on business accompanied by her servant. At New Orleans they took an up-river boat for Cincinnati. She ordered her servant about in a very haughty manner and treated him at all times in accordance with his assumed character. Some of the Southern ladies on board advised her not to land at Cincinnati as Ohio was a Free State and under the laws of the State all slaves were free who were brought there by their owners. On the other hand some of the Northern ladies advised the supposed slave girl of the opportunity she would have of escaping when they reached Ohio. The supposed mistress expressed confidence in the servant and the servant insisted upon her devotion to the mistress. When the boat reached the wharf at Cincinnati, a carriage was taken and they were driven to the Dumas House, a public hotel kept by a colored woman. Jackson, who was well acquainted with the city, had Coffin sent for with a statement that a lady wished to see him on business. Accompanied by John Hatfield, a colored man who had received a similar message, Coffin called in the ladies' parlor, where he was introduced to the fine looking, well dressed creole from Alabama. She was very polite and dignified in her manner and told them that she wished to consult them with regard to emancipating her slave "Sal." "Sal" was brought out, but although both of the Cincinnatians had known Jackson they failed to recognize him. After some conversation and a change in garments Jackson appeared in his own person and was finally sent to Cleveland, where his wife followed him.

The device of dressing men in women's clothes was paralleled by the similar one of dressing women in men's clothes, which sometimes resulted in rather amusing situations. A slave woman Sally belonging to a couple of maiden ladies in Covington was the mother of five children. Her husband had been sold South when her youngest child was but three months old and she never heard of him again. Learning that she and her three youngest children had been sold, she succeeded in making her escape and secreting herself in the house of a friendly neighbor. A search was made among the colored people but the very proximity of her refuge to her former home saved her. When the ardor of the search had abated, she was dressed in a man's apparel of black summer cloth in which she made a very presentable appearance, although it was rather thin for the season. She was taken across the river by William Casey, a colored man who aided many of his people in their escape, to Coffin's house, at that time on the corner of Franklin and Broadway, near Woodward College, and arrived there after midnight. Coffin, deceived by her appearance, took her for a boy. After an explanation he sent her up to the fourth story of the house to the room of their colored hired girl and neglected to explain that it was a woman and not a man that was asking for lodging. This resulted in some confusion, which, however, disappeared after proper explanations. Much against her will, as she was loath to leave the neighborhood of her children, she was finally sent to Canada. One of her daughters finally escaped to Canada, but the mother died before she ever saw any of her family again.

Another slave girl living near New Orleans was so slightly tinged with negro blood as to be perfectly white and a white mechanic engaged in work in a sugar mill desired to marry her. This was impossible under the laws of that State. The girl's master became suspicious of the relationship existing between the two and although she had been a house servant he sent her to the plantations to work as a common field hand. Her husband in all but name finally procured her escape and paid a man $200 to take her to Cincinnati. The man gambled away the money and when she arrived at this city the captain of the boat attempted to hold her for passage money. Fortunately communication was had with Coffin and the attorney Jolliffe and a writ was obtained and served just as the captain was about to leave the Ohio shore in a skiff carrying the slave girl with him to Kentucky. Judge Burgoyne of the Probate Court ordered her released as there was no proof that she was a slave. She was sheltered by the Coffins for some time but finally a letter written by some of her friends to her husband was intercepted and her whereabouts learned by her master. The latter came to the city and obtained a writ from United States Commissioner Pendery, but the marshal let the secret out to a newspaper man and Coffin was properly warned. With the assistance of Birney,

the attorney, and Salmon P. Chase, the girl was taken from Coffin's house, at that time on Elm and George, to a more secluded place on Mount Auburn. She was dressed in clothes of much better quality than her master had ever seen her wear and accompanied by two young ladies all closely veiled passed her master, who was standing at the corner of Sixth and Elm watching the house. He was apparently entirely unsuspicious of the character of the people whom he saw leave the house. Her husband was subsequently arrested in the South while endeavoring to gain possession of his children. He escaped to Louisville but was finally captured there. At St. Louis, however, he succeeded in escaping again and finally joined the girl in Michigan, where they were married under the laws of that State in order not to leave any question as to the legality of their union. One of the children died in slavery but the other rejoined the parents after the war.

Another slave girl who escaped through Coffin's aid was so white and so absolutely free from any trace of negro blood that she remained for some time in the city and was introduced by Coffin to a large number of citizens, including Judge Storer and other members of the bar, who were utterly unable to discover either in her appearance or in her conversation any indication of her servile origin.

Among the people who assisted Mr. Coffin in his efforts to free so many from the curse of bondage were Joseph Emery (the city missionary), Henry Lewis, John J. Jolliffe, Robert Birney, Salmon P. Chase, Edward Harwood, Samuel Reynolds, John H. Coleman and particularly the Burnett family, who lived on Fifth street.

ELIZA HARRIS' ESCAPE.

Probably the slave whose escape became most known throughout the world was Eliza Harris, whose story was afterwards told by Mrs. Stowe in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Mr. Coffin and his wife were the originals of the Quaker family mentioned in that book under the name of Halliday and although the episodes of Eliza's escape happened before Coffin came to Cincinnati to live it occurred so near this city and became so generally known as to be a part of the history of the "Underground Railway" operations at this point. Eliza was the property of a man who lived a few miles back of the river below Ripley. She had been treated kindly but her master had become involved financially and she heard that she was to be separated from her two-year-old child. This determined her to make her escape at once and at nightfall she started with her child in her arms for the Ohio River, which was usually frozen over at that season of the year. When she reached its bank at daylight, she found that the ice had broken up and was slowly drifting by in large cakes. She concealed herself in the neighborhood during the day but in the evening learned that pursuers were after her. Although the ice had become more broken and more dangerous during the day she determined to cross the river or perish in the attempt. Clasping her child in her arms she dashed to the river followed by her pursuers, who had just dismounted from their horses when they caught sight of her. Without fear of personal danger, as she was determined to drown rather than be separated from her child, with her babe clasped to her bosom, she sprang to the first cake of ice and from that to another and then to another. At times the ice would sink beneath her, when she would slide her child to another cake and pull herself on with her hands and thus continue her journey. She became completely soaked with ice water and her hands were benumbed with cold, but she made her way from one ice floe to another until she reached the Ohio side near Ripley, where she sank exhausted. Here a man standing on the bank, who had been watching her with amazement and horror, assisted her and shortly afterwards she was forwarded to Coffin's house, then a few miles below Cincinnati. She afterwards reached Canada, where she lived many years.

THE SCANLAN MOB.

In 1843 Cincinnati had the shame of harboring a mob, which however did no damage. A man from New Orleans named Scanlan visited the city and in his family was a little slave girl about 10 years old, named Lavinia. The mother of this child had carefully instructed her daughter as to her rights whenever, with the consent of her father and master, her feet touched the free soil of Ohio. She told her that if she did not attempt to escape when in Ohio she would punish her severely on her return. She herself intended to escape and to identify her daughter if she should meet her years afterwards in Canada she put about her neck a small gold chain. When the child reached Ohio she remembered her instructions and wistfully looked into the face of each stranger in the hopes of finding aid. A colored couple finally assisted her in escaping to the house of Samuel Reynolds, the Quaker, who lived near the foot of Sycamore hill, near

Broadway and Liberty. The little girl was dressed in boy's clothes and remained concealed for some days but her whereabouts were discovered. Finally for better safe-keeping she was moved to the house of Edward Harwood, a neighbor, with whom lived John H. Coleman and family, all strong abolitionists. One evening as the children were playing in the yard a big watch dog was heard growling and taking this as a warning that strangers were in the neighborhood she was called in just in time it seems to escape the grasp of her father, who was concealed in the shrubbery. The following night Scanlan walked boldly into the house and demanded his child, but as he was unable to find her he went after assistance. He went down town to the Alhambra saloon on Third street, between Main and Sycamore, where after dispensing liquor freely he succeeded in gathering a crowd of roughs about him to assist him in catching his slave. The Harwoods and Colemans on the other hand took advantage of the interval to collect their friends about them. Finally a large crowd gathered about Coleman's house headed by an officer notorious for his zeal in capturing slaves. A demand on the part of Coleman that he should show his warrant disconcerted the officer, as of course there was no process by which he could search the house under such circumstances. The crowd continued to increase, however, owing to the speeches and liquor of Scanlan and the Colemans assisted by young Alf Burnett proceeded to fill the house with guns and ammunition, fearing that they would be obliged to resist violence. The sheriff of the county, John H. Gerard, had been appealed to for protection by the Colemans but he had refused any assistance with the statement that if they made themselves obnoxious to their neighbors they must suffer the consequences. The little girl in the meantime was once more clad in boy's clothes and accompanied by Mr. Harwood, Mr. Coleman, Albert Lewis and others was taken to the house of Mr. Emery at the foot of the hill. The howling mob continued to occupy the streets for some hours, but as they knew that there were about 30 or 40 abolitionists all armed within the house they were afraid to make any attack. Finally they drifted down town where a number of them attacked the house of Mr. Burnett on Fifth street, storming it and breaking in the windows. Mr. Burnett collected the stones in barrels and kept them for years as specimens of pro-slavery arguments. The little girl remained at Mr. Emery's for a week or so when, once more dressed in boy's clothes, she followed some boys who drove cows out to pasture on the hills and was taken by them to a station on the "Underground Railway" and sent North.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

As is well known, the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law in 1850 and the scenes accompanying its enforcement involved greater political consequences to this country than probably any other legislative act in its history. The irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery which had been going on for so many years was brought to a climax by this brutal law which in its horribly minute details and in the refusal of jury trial was in the opinion of the best authorities both at that time and the present not only unconstitutional but absolutely inhuman. By its provisions United States commissioners were given the powers of judges with relation to fugitive slaves and the marshals were required to execute writs under penalty on refusal of $1,000 fine or the full value of the slave. The commissioner upon application was directed to give the claimant a certificate to enable him to remove his fugitive slave to the place whence he had escaped. In no case was the testimony of the fugitive to be received and the certificate of the commissioner was conclusive, thus practically suspending the writ of habeas corpus. The passage of the act gave a sudden and great impetus to the search for fugitive slaves in the North, which was accompanied by various revolting circumstances, brutality in the captors, bloodshed, and attempts at suicide. Many persons who had been residents of the North for years were suddenly seized and taken South as fugitive slaves and these arrests and the circumstances attending them as well as the provisions of the law which made all citizens subject to be called on as slave captors served to arouse feeling against the act.

Several of the most celebrated cases under the act were tried in Cincinnati and during the few years prior to the war this city became the scene of the most revolting episodes in the long struggle against the curse of bondage.

THE M'QUERRY CASE.

The first case to be tried under this act in this district was that of Wash McQuerry before Justice John McLean of the Supreme Court of the United States on August 16 and 17, 1853. The fugitive was a bright, well built and intelligent mulatto about 28 years old. He with

three others had escaped some four years before from their master, Henry Miller, who lived about 50 miles back of Louisville. In the pursuit that followed one was captured but the other three crossed the Ohio above Louisville in the night on a skiff which in the absence of oars was propelled with pieces of bark. McQuerry finally settled near Troy, Ohio, where he married a free colored woman and became the father of several children. Being industrious and of a fine character, he soon gained a very respectable position among the neighbors, but a white man whose name should be handed down to eternal shame, John Russel, who lived not far from Piqua, having learned that McQuerry was a fugitive, in the hopes of obtaining a reward sent information to the master as to the whereabouts of the slave. McQuerry was arrested by Deputy-Marshal Trader while working on a canal boat and was brought in irons to the Galt House in Cincinnati. Peter H. Clark, the well known colored citizen, made application for a writ of habeas corpus at about two o'clock in the morning to Justice McLean in Clifton, about three miles from the city, asking that McQuerry be brought before the latter. The writ was granted and made returnable about ten o'clock in the morning. In the meantime Miller, the claimant, had made application to the United States Commissioner S. S. Carpenter who fixed the hearing at seven o'clock in the morning. McQuerry was brought before the commissioner in irons, which Carpenter at once ordered off. A continuance was had until two o'clock and the fugitive was ordered to be kept in the custody of the marshal. At ten o'clock Justice McLean found that the writ had been directed to the wrong deputy and that the fugitive had been brought before the commissioner, whereupon the matter was referred to the commissioner. As this was the first case under the law the latter preferred that the hearing should be held before Justice McLean and at two o'clock McQuerry was brought in by Marshals Black and Trader. The court room was crowded to the doors with both whites and blacks, and the jury box was filled with ladies. The mayor of the city, David T. Snelbaker, was present and, as much feeling had been shown both by the colored and white people, he had placed large numbers of police in the neighborhood of the Court House. The claimant was represented by T. C. Ware and McQuerry by John Jolliffe and Birney. There was little dispute as to the facts. It was proved beyond question that McQuerry was a fugitive slave belonging to Miller and the defense unfortunately had but little legal ground to stand on. Mr. Jolliffe delivered a long and impassioned argument upon the iniquity of the process by which an intelligent and upright human being who had lived for four years a sober, industrious and respected citizen of the State of Ohio could be dragged from his home and the wife of his bosom, from the graves of his children and bound hand and foot, hurried forever away from them and from all that he held dear into a bondage by the side of which Egyptian thraldom was a mercy. He took the position that the Fugitive Slave Law was unconstitutional and void, particularly in the denial of trial by right of jury. Dr. Brisbane of South Carolina was also permitted to make an argument for the fugitive and the court adjourned to hear the argument of Mr. Birney on the following morning. The prisoner was returned to the jail surrounded by a strong guard of police. Some demonstrations were made by the colored people but they were checked by the authorities. In the morning Birney also made an argument, which was followed by Ware for the claimant. Justice McLean, after reviewing the evidence and the law, was obliged to announce that sympathy could cut no figure in his decision and following the strict letter of the law he remanded the fugitive to his master. Jolliffe moved for a writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court. McLean reminded him that no appeal lay from the decision of a justice of the Supreme Court made in chambers and at his suggestion the claimant entered into a bond for $2,000 conditioned upon returning the slave to this State in case it was found that the case could be taken to the Supreme Court. McQuerry was at once turned over to Miller by the marshal and taken over to Covington on his way back to slavery. An effort was made to purchase the slave from his master, who was willing to sell him, but enough money could not be raised and McQuerry disappeared from history into the darkness of Southern slavedom.

A HEARING BEFORE COMMISSIONER CARPENTER.

Another fugitive slave case was heard by Commissioner S. S. Carpenter in October, 1853. In this case the slave had escaped from Kentucky to Columbus and was brought back by the marshal to Cincinnati on the way back to slavery. John Jolliffe was assisted by Rutherford B. Hayes in defending this fugitive. The defense was that on a former occasion the slave had been brought by his master into the State and that

under the law of Ohio this voluntary act of the master freed the slave. The trial lasted for several days and at the conclusion of the evidence and the arguments Commissioner Carpenter deferred judgment until the next day at two o'clock. When the time came for the decision, the court, which was being held in the second story of Wilson's Building on Court street on account of the building of the new Court House, was crowded with interested listeners both black and white. Mr. Carpenter was quite slow in reviewing the evidence and spoke in a low tone which necessitated most rapt attention on the part of the audience. The slave sat between his master and the marshal of Columbus and behind him were a number of white people, many of whom were abolitionists, and as he was a little crowded he slipped his chair back a little way to gain more room. As he was not noticed by any one he slipped it back again; as he still was unnoticed he rose quietly to his feet and took a step backward. A friend put a good hat on his head and he moved cautiously toward a part of the room where the colored people were gathered. A number of the abolitionists watched his every movement with anxious fear lest he should be discovered. At the door a passageway was made for him and he passed into the street, through an alley, crossed the canal through the German settlement and stole by an indirect route to Avondale, where he knew the sexton of the colored burying ground. His absence was not discovered for some minutes. Of course it created a great sensation and a search was immediately instituted. The reading of the commissioner's opinion was immediately suspended and as the slave was never captured it was never concluded. Coffin and others disguised him in woman's apparel and brought him into the city. They located him in a house on Broadway near Sixth, where he remained about a week. One Sunday evening he walked up Broadway to Eighth street, whence he followed Coffin through the throng to Vine. Here he was concealed in the basement of the Congregational Church and after a long time sent to Canada. This case excited a good deal of sarcastic comment, particularly as it became known that he had been aided by the church people. Mr. Coffin said that Carpenter afterwards told him that he expected to decide that the Fugitive Slave Law conferred on him, as commissioner, judicial powers which he could not constitutionally exercise. Carpenter, who was for many years one of the most respected members of our bar, resigned from office in June of the following year, at which time he gave to the public press a lengthy statement of his reasons.

THE ROSETTA CASE.

Another celebrated case under the Fugitive Slave Law was the Rosetta case. Rosetta Armstead, a light mulatto girl of 16, belonged to Rev. Henry Dennison of Louisville. She was sent by her master in care of a man named Miller to take her back to Wheeling, where the family had formerly lived. Miller started by river but by reason of the heavy ice was obliged to leave the boat at Cincinnati. He concluded to visit some friends in Columbus and took Rosetta with him to that city. By this act Miller as agent of her master had under the law of Ohio emancipated her. Some colored people in Columbus interested themselves and she was taken before the Probate Court of Columbus, Ohio, on a writ of habeas corpus. Here she was declared free and the court appointed a guardian for her. Shortly afterwards her former owner appeared in the city and called upon her at the house of her guardian, where he endeavored to induce her to return to Kentucky with him. She refused, however, and thereupon he applied to Commissioner Pendery at Cincinnati, who issued a writ under which she was brought to this city. Here on another writ of habeas corpus she was brought before Judge Carter, who again held that she was free and that the marshal had no right to hold her in custody. In this matter she was represented by Rutherford B. Hayes and Salmon P. Chase. At the suggestion of Chase, the court directed the sheriff to deliver her to her guardian at the Woodruff House, which he did. Immediately upon her release by the sheriff, United States Marshal Robinson rearrested her on Commissioner Pendery's warrant and thereupon Judge Carter issued a citation against the marshal for contempt. She was taken before Pendery, where Flamen Ball argued the matter for her. He claimed that she had been brought into the State by Miller's agent and she was therefore entitled to freedom and had been pronounced free by two of the State courts. The claimants insisted that the State courts had no jurisdiction and that she must be held by the Federal Court under the Fugitive Slave Law. Rosetta's counsel argued that that law referred only to slaves who had escaped from a Slave State to a Free State, which was not the case of Rosetta. The decision was deferred from Saturday until Tuesday, during which time Rosetta was kept

in the county jail. On Tuesday, Commissioner Pendery decided that the slave owner was bound by the act of his agent and that there had been no escape by Rosetta but an emancipation and amidst the hearty applause of the audience she was declared free and allowed to go back to her guardian at Columbus.

In a test case made of the conflict between the State and the Federal courts, Justice McLean held that the machinery of the Fugitive Slave Law could not be interferred with by a State Court. This case was an episode of March, 1855.

THE MARGARET GARNER CASE.

The most remarkable case tried under the Fugitive Slave Law and one which aroused the interest of the entire country was that of Margaret Garner in the latter part of January, 1856. At this time the Ohio River was frozen over and a party of 17 slaves escaped from Kentucky by crossing the ice just below Western row (now Central avenue). When they reached the shore on this side, they separated and eight of them belonging to the same family made their way to the house of a free colored man named Kite below Mill creek. They were obliged to make inquiries to find his house and these inquiries subsequently led to their discovery. There were in this party an old man named Simon and his wife Mary, their son Robert and his wife Margaret Garner and four young children. Kite went up to the city to see Coffin, who at that time had his store at Sixth and Elm. Coffin told him that they were in an unsafe place and advised him to move them to the colored settlement farther up Mill creek. It was too late, however, for shortly after Kite's return the house was surrounded by the pursuers, a large number of officers, the masters and a posse of men. The escaped slaves prepared to battle for freedom and barred the windows and doors, refusing admittance to the officers of the law. Margaret particularly declared that she would kill herself and children before being taken back to slavery. The men fought desperately but the window was finally battered down and the pursuers rushed in, to be greeted by a volley of shots, one of which put one of the deputy marshals out of the fight and another of which struck a police officer. Margaret's husband was soon overpowered and dragged from the house. At this moment Margaret, seeing that resistance had been in vain, seized a butcher knife and with one powerful stroke almost severed the head of her youngest child, a little girl whom she loved the best. She attempted to take the life of the others as well as her own, but was overpowered and carried off to jail. This tragic episode threw the whole city into a state of excitement and the trial which lasted two weeks was listened to by vast crowds of people. The daily papers of the time reported the testimony and arguments of counsel in full. In fact little else appeared but the account of this trial and that of the Filibusters which was going on about the same time before Justice McLean. In the trial before Commissioner Pendery, Colonel Chambers of Cincinnati and Wall and Tinnell of Covington appeared for the claimants, and John J. Jolliffe and James M. Getchell for the slaves. The defense was on the ground that Margaret Garner had been brought by her owners years before into the State of Ohio to act as a nurse girl and hence by that act had been freed. It followed, of course, that if she was free her children, all of whom had been born before that time, were also free. Jolliffe also attempted to procure their freedom by obtaining an indictment for murder against Margaret as a principal and the rest of the party as accessories and attempted to have them arrested at once on this charge. The fugitives he said had assured him that they would all "go singing to the gallows" rather than be returned to slavery. The reason why he was anxious to have this writ served at once was that the Fugitive Slave Law provided that no warrant could be served on them after they should have been returned to bondage. He also argued the unconstitutionality of the act, but the commissioner was obliged to remand the fugitives back to slavery. He held that had Margaret asserted her freedom upon the occasion of her former visit to the State she would have been free, as in allowing them to come to Ohio the master had voluntarily abandoned his claim upon them, but that she by returning had abandoned her claim to freedom. Jolliffe insisted that even a savage tribe reserved to itself the right to try a charge of murder committed within its border. Archibald Gaines, the owner of Margaret, agreed to have her in safe-keeping to be delivered up to the State of Ohio if the murder charge was

pressed. The fugitives were delivered to their owners and taken in an omnibus to the wharf of the Covington ferry boat followed by an enormous crowd composed of sympathizers with the slaves and many Kentuckians who were interested on behalf of the Gaines family. Gaines kept the slaves for a few days in Covington, but when the requisition was made for Margaret she was not to be found as he had sent her down the river. It is said that during her trip down the river she sprang from the boat into the water with her babe in her arms but as she came to the top she was rescued by the boat hands, although the child was drowned. She disappeared in what her counsel called the "seething hell of American slavery."

This trial excited, as has been said, much attention and many prominent citizens attended the hearings. Margaret Garner was a mulatto about five feet high, showing about one-fourth white blood. The upper part of her face was that of an intelligent person, but her nose and lips were decidedly those of an African. She was 22 or 23 years of age and during the entire trial held in her arms her nine-months baby, which looked like herself. The other two children, little boys four and six years old, played about the mother's feet during the entire proceedings. The murdered child was said to have been almost white and of rather remarkable beauty. Margaret, throughout the trial, insisted that there would be no alternative for her but freedom or death, a sad commentary on the treatment she had received from her aristocratic owners. The other slaves seemed reconciled to slavery rather than death.

Among those who visited Margaret while she was in prison was Lucy Stone and it is said that she gave Margaret a knife with which to kill herself and her child in case of an adverse decision. Colonel Chambers, counsel for the claimant, referred to this in court and Lucy Stone, subsequently hearing of it, addressed the crowd in the court room after the adjournment. The peculiar case of the ignorant colored woman, through her acts showing the unconquerable force of a great despair, impressed her most deeply and she likened her spirit to that of the heroes of Bunker Hill.

An episode of the trial, which was recounted in all the newspapers and which afterwards was narrated by Mr. Coffin in his book, relates to the conduct of a deputy marshal who, ignorant of the habits of the Quakers, insisted upon the removal of Coffin's hat. As Coffin refused to remove his hat, the Kentucky marshal took it off for him but to his dismay Coffin would not accept it when he attempted to hand it to him. The marshal was somewhat discouraged at this and finally relieved himself of the hat by placing it upon a table in the corner. A friendly policeman returned it to Mr. Coffin, who again put it on his head. This put the obstreperous marshal into a dilemma in which his dignity was involved. He once more pulled off the hat, but was thereupon interrupted by a policeman who took the hat from him and placed it back on Coffin's head.

This story told about the city induced another well known citizen, Jonathan Cable, a Presbyterian minister from College Hill, to wear his hat in the court room. The marshal repeated his performance of taking off the hat, but upon offering it to Cable he was instructed that as he was United States marshal and as such a servant of the people, he should hold Cable's hat for him until the latter wanted it. The perplexed marshal, realizing that the whole town had by this time begun to ridicule him, did hold the hat until adjournment. This little incident served to inflame the feeling of the public against the iniquitous law and Cincinnati, which had been for so long a time rather pro-slavery in its sentiments, was experiencing a very decided change of conviction produced by such insults as those of the confident slave owners and their officious assistants. Another ground for resentment was based upon the fact that when Governor Chase on March 4th sent a requisition to the Governor of Kentucky asking for the return of the murderers on the ground that slaves could not be permitted to cross the river into Ohio and there commit crimes of impunity, it was found that Margaret had been sent down the river.

The sequel of the Margaret Garner case was the assault by Gaines on the attorney John Jolliffe which took place in Covington, June 1, 1857. Mr. Jolliffe had crossed the river to dine with a friend when he was accosted by Gaines whom he did not remember. Gaines used very violent language towards him, calling him a negro thief and warned bystanders to look out for him as he

had probably come over to steal their negroes. This collected quite a crowd to whom Jolliffe appealed for protection. The mob, however, seemed to sympathize with his assailant but fortunately Mr. Warnock happened along and took him under his protection. Gaines struck Jolliffe with a cowhide and had it not been for the protection of the officers of the law, the latter would undoubtedly have been roughly handled by the mob who threatened to lynch him. Gaines was arrested for the assault and finally after a trial was fined a small sum.

Another case was that of the fugitive Anderson in 1857 wherein Judge Leavitt of Cincinnati in the habeas corpus proceeding discharged the sheriff's prisoners. At this proceeding at which George E. Pugh and Clement L. Vallandigham appeared for the slave catchers, the Attorney General of the State appeared at the request of Governor Chase.

THE CONNELLY CASE.

A case that aroused much excitement in 1858 was that of —————— Connelly, then a reporter on the local staff of the *Commercial*. He aided two fugitive slaves from Covington and concealed them for some days in a room back of his office. Their whereabouts were discovered by their master and in his absence the officers broke into the room. The negroes fought desperately and in the struggle the colored man received a pistol shot from which wound he subsequently died. A writ was thereupon sued out to arrest Connelly for harboring fugitive slaves. He fled from the city and went to New York. He was however brought back by the Cincinnati marshal and placed on trial before Judge Leavitt. The district attorney was Stanley Matthews and counsel for the defendant, ex-Governor Corwin and Judge Stallo. The trial lasted a number of days and aroused great public interest. The proceedings were published at length in the newspapers as well as the entire speeches of counsel and the charge of the court. The jury however found Connelly guilty and he was given a very light sentence,—imprisonment in jail for 20 days and a fine of $10. He was installed in the best room of the jail and furnished by the abolitionists of the city with bedstead and bedding and writing materials and with the best board that could be furnished. A large number of people visited him every day. It became the fashion of the ladies of the city to carry him fruit and dainties. The teachers of the public schools headed processions and ministers of the churches called upon him in organized bodies. The Methodist Conference which was in session at the time visited him in a body. A week later the Unitarian Conference met here and its members headed by Horace Mann also called upon Connelly. At the end of his imprisonment the Turners and other societies of the city escorted him from jail with a torchlight procession headed by a band of music and a number of carriages, in which were seated Judge Stallo and other prominent citizens. The procession paraded through the principal streets of the town and finally went to Turner Hall where Connelly delivered a speech. He subsequently delivered a number of speeches on the subject of the "Underground Railway," devoting the proceeds to the anti-slavery cause.

THE EARLY CASE.

A fugitive slave case that aroused a great deal of indignation was heard in March, 1859, before United States Commissioner C. C. Browne. According to the evidence, a colored man Lewis Early who had been a slave of one George Kilgour of Cabell County, Virginia, was brought in 1856 to the house of a Mr. Robinson in Ross County, Ohio. With him was an emancipation paper signed by his master who was a brother-in-law of Mr. Robinson and attested by three witnesses. Mr. Robinson who had known of the intention of Mr. Kilgour to free Early gave him employment and there he had remained until the time of his arrest, almost three years later. Unfortunately the house in which his papers were kept was destroyed by fire in 1856 and with it his "free papers." On March 25, 1859, he was arrested by a United States official as a slave and brought before the commissioner at Cincinnati. He was represented by Messrs. Jolliffe and J. W. Caldwell, who naturally set up the fact that he had been freed by his master. A son of the former master was present with the power of attorney directing him to recapture Early as a fugitive. Robinson testified as to the paper and the authenticity of the signatures and to the fact that his master had told him that he had freed this slave. In spite of the fact that the owner himself and the attesting wit-

nesses were not before him and against what seemed overwhelming evidence, the commissioner remanded Early to the charge of the officers and he was spirited away in time to avoid the writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Leavitt.

The foregoing are but few of many cases of escaping slaves. The operations of Mr. Coffin and his friends continued to the days of the war and even the children of the city grew to understand that too many questions were not to be asked about any negroes whom they might see in unusual surroundings.

Another episode that almost precipitated a riot was the effort of a negro at the end of April, 1860, to obtain possession of two of his children for the purpose of selling them into slavery. Fortunately the unnatural desire of this heartless father was frustrated.

At the end of the following month, on May 28th, considerable excitement was aroused by an effort to kidnap a free negro for the purpose of selling him into slavery. A man named Jeremiah Johnson accosted the negro whose name was Upson and offered him a position on the river. When the Walnut street ferry landing was reached, Johnson endeavored to induce the negro to go upon the boat but the latter became suspicious and refused to obey. Thereupon Johnson pointed a revolver at his head and threatened to kill him if he made any resistance. The negro's screams gathered a large crowd to whom Johnson affirmed that the negro was a fugitive slave and offered a reward of $20 for assistance in getting him upon the boat and across the river. The negro insisted that he had never been a slave and called for assistance, whereupon two gentlemen riding along the levee in a carriage insisted upon Johnson letting him go. The result of the affray was the release of Upson and a thorough beating for Johnson who was afterwards arrested on the charge of kidnapping.

CHAPTER XLI.

FROM THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL TO THE WAR—VI.

THE PROFESSIONS.

THE BENCH AND BAR—THE CHURCHES—THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND ITS COLLEGES—THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—THE INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL—GERMAN IN THE SCHOOLS—PRIVATE SCHOOLS—SECTARIAN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES—THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

Many of the judges of the various courts during the two decades prior to the war were men of distinction and the bar itself possessed many able lawyers. Some of them have been referred to in earlier chapters; a number belong properly to a later period. It is impossible of course to enumerate all, but a few should be mentioned in detail.

Stanley Matthews was born at Cincinnati, July 21, 1824. He was a son of the celebrated professor of mathematics at Woodward College and Transylvania University,—Thomas J. Matthews. His boyhood was passed in Kentucky but upon the removal of his father to Cincinnati in 1832 to accept the presidency of Woodward, he accompanied him and studied in that institution until 1839. He then entered Kenyon College at Gambier where he graduated the following year, showing special proficiency in the classics. He studied law for two years in Cincinnati and subsequently taught school two years in Tennessee. There in February, 1843, he married Mary Black, the daughter of a resident of that State. He began the practice of the law there and also edited for a time a weekly political paper called the *Tennessee Democrat*. In 1844 he returned to Cincinnati where he formed a partnership with Judge Key and Isaac C. Collins. By the favor of the president judge, William B. Caldwell, he was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney. His interest in the anti-slavery cause induced him temporarily to abandon the law and in 1846 he became the principal editor of Dr. Bailey's anti-slavery paper,—*The Cincinnati Herald*,—which he edited for about a year. He was elected clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives in 1848 and served at the time Chase was elected Senator. He returned to the practice of the law in 1850, almost immediately to go on the bench as one of the new judges. After his resignation in 1853, he associated himself with Vachel Worthington. He served a term in the Ohio State Senate and in 1858 became United States district attorney by appointment of President Buchanan. He resigned at the outbreak of the war to accept a commission in June, 1861, as lieutenant-colonel of the 23rd Regiment Ohio Vol. Inf. The colonel of the regiment was W. S. Rosecrans and the major, Rutherford B. Hayes. He subsequently became colonel of the 51st Regiment Ohio Vol. Inf., and served with the Army of the Cumberland in Kentucky and Tennessee. He was for a time provost marshal of Nashville, after which he was put in command of a brigade.

While in camp in April, 1863, he was elected a judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, having for his associates Storer and Hoadly. This office he resigned in July, 1865, and at once became one of the leaders of the bar. Although formerly a Democrat, he subsequently acted with the Republican party. Although in 1872 he was temporary chairman of the Liberal Republican Convention, he refused to support Mr. Greeley, the nominee. In 1876 he was defeated for Congress by Henry B. Banning. He appeared before the Electoral Commission as counsel for Rutherford B. Hayes and took an active part in the political events of that troublous period. Upon the resignation of Mr. Sherman to go into President Hayes' cabinet, he was selected to serve out Sherman's unexpired term. Subsequently President Hayes and afterwards President Garfield nominated him for a vacancy on the Supreme bench of the United States, caused by the resignation of Justice Swayne. He was confirmed May 12, 1881, and served on the bench until his death, March 22, 1889. Justice Matthews was a man of prodigious learning, great force as a debater and advocate and of eminently judicial temperament. He stands among the nation's greatest lawyers.

George R. Sage was born in Pennsylvania in 1828 and moved with his family to Cincinnati in 1849. He was educated at Granville College, afterwards Denison University and at the Cincinnati Law School. He was admitted to practice in Kentucky in June, 1852, and on the day of his admission argued his first case in the Court of Appeals. The case involved almost a half a million dollars and among the counsel were some of the ablest lawyers of the State. He was admitted to practice in Cincinnati in the fall of that year and two years later became a member of the firm of King, Anderson & Sage. In 1855 he married the daughter of Thomas Corwin and entered into partnership with his father-in-law in 1857. The firm removed to Lebanon in 1858 but before Governor Corwin's death in December, 1865, Mr. Sage returned to Cincinnati. He soon formed a partnership with Thornton M. Hinkle, who had married his sister, and this partnership continued until his appointment to the District bench of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio on March 21, 1883. Prior to this time, he had held the office of prosecuting attorney of Warren County for six years. A peculiar circumstance connected with the beginning of his judicial career was the fact that the oath of office known as the "iron-clad oath" which was to the effect that he had never voluntarily borne arms against the United States, etc., was administered to him by Judge Hammond of Tennessee, who had himself been obliged to take the special oath provided for those who had participated in the Rebellion. After a most successful career upon the bench, he retired in 1898 and died a few months after his retirement.

Rutherford B. Hayes for the dozen years prior to the war was quite prominent at the bar of Hamilton County, of which he was a citizen until his removal to Fremont in 1873. He was born in Delaware, Ohio, in 1822 and educated at Kenyon College and afterwards at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1845 and finally established himself in practice in Cincinnati in 1849. Here he took an active interest in social and literary life. His connection with the Literary Club established about the time of his arrival was always regarded by him as of the greatest value, as it brought him into contact with such men as Chase, Ewing, Corwin, Matthews, Conway and Force, who were leaders in the community at that time and afterwards. In 1856 he was nominated for the office of Common Pleas judge but declined and in 1858 he was elected city solicitor to be reelected the following year. In 1861 he was defeated for reelection with his party. Prior to the war he had been a Whig and joined the Republican party in 1856. He was chairman of a committee on resolutions selected by the mass meeting held in Cincinnati after the news of the attack on Fort Sumter and became captain of the military organization formed by the Literary Club. In 1861 he was appointed a major of the 23rd Regiment Ohio Vol. Inf., and ordered to West Virginia. He served throughout the war with distinction, showing conspicuous bravery at South Mountain, Cloyd Mountain and particularly at Winchester. His distinguished services at Cedar Creek won him a brigadier-general's commission and towards the close of the war he received the rank of brevet major-general. While in the field he was nominated by the Republicans of the Second Congressional District of Ohio and elected to Congress. He was also nominated by the soldiers in the field for the governorship of the State. He was again elected to Congress in 1866 and in 1867 was nominated and elected Governor of the State, being reelected two years later. At the end of his term in July, 1872, he was again nominated for Congress but was defeated with his party. In the following year

he removed to Fremont with the firm intention of retiring from public life. Contrary to his wishes he was nominated for the governorship in 1875 and was elected. His subsequent career is a part of the history of the nation. He was the Republican standard bearer in 1876 and began his administration as President in the following March. At the conclusion of his administration, he retired to his home in Fremont, where he lived until the time of his death in 1893, devoting his time to benevolent and educational matters.

Robert B. Warden was born in Kentucky in 1824 but his early life was spent in Cincinnati, where he was educated at the Athenaeum,—the Catholic college in this city. He began the study of the law in 1840 under the tuition of Judge Read and afterwards that of Judge Timothy Walker. At the age of 17, he was made a deputy clerk of the court and remained in that office until 1845, when he was admitted to the bar. Just after attaining the legal age in 1850, he was elected by the Legislature president judge of the Common Pleas Court and in 1851 the people chose him as one of the judges of that court. He became the reporter of the Supreme Court of Ohio in 1853 and in December of the following year he was appointed by Governor Medill to the Supreme bench of the State to fill the unexpired term of Judge Corwin. He served but a little over a month when he was succeeded by Judge Swayne, who had been regularly elected to the office. He then resumed his position as reporter of the court. He subsequently removed to Washington in 1873, where he was for a time engaged in writing the life of Chief Justice Chase. He also practiced law before the Supreme Court in that city. He was subsequently a member and attorney for the Board of Health for the District of Columbia. Judge Warden was the author of many books largely of a political character and a scholar of wide attainments and an accomplished orator. He died in 1888.

Johann Bernhard Stallo was born in 1823 in Oldenburg, of a race of schoolmasters. He came to Cincinnati in 1839 and engaged as teacher in a private school. A German schoolbook written by him led to his appointment as an instructor in the newly founded Catholic St. Xavier College. Here he taught for three years almost every department of knowledge. He specially devoted himself to higher mathematics, physics and chemistry. In 1843 he was chosen to teach these subjects at St. John's College in New York City. There he remained for four years, at the end of which time he published a work entitled "General Principles of the Philosophy of Nature." He subsequently returned to Cincinnati, where he was admitted to the bar in 1849. He was appointed by the Governor to succeed Judge Stanley Matthews as judge of the Common Pleas Court and afterwards elected to that position. After his resignation in 1855 he entered upon the general practice, in which he made a great reputation. A case that won him world-wide fame was the so-called Bible case, in which there were engaged with him George Hoadly and Stanley Matthews and opposed to him William M. Ramsey, George R. Sage and Rufus King. This was an effort on the part of certain citizens to prevent the enforcement of a regulation adopted by the School Board, forbidding the reading of the Bible in the public schools as being contrary to the spirit of free schools intended for the children of parents of all religious sects and beliefs. Stallo was for the board. The arguments in this case have been published and have won the admiration of the bar and the public generally throughout the country. He did much to establish the standing of this bar as among the first in the United States. The case was heard originally before Judges Storer, Hagans and Taft, who decided against the board (although Judge Taft wrote a dissenting opinion of great force), but this decision was reversed by the Supreme Court. Judge Stallo took an active part in the Liberal and Reform movements in 1872, although he was not able to support Mr. Greeley. In 1885 he was appointed by President Cleveland, United States Minister to Italy and after the expiration of his term he resided in Florence until the time of his death on January 6, 1900. In 1882 he published in the "International Scientific Series" his "Concepts and Theories of Modern Physics," and afterwards, in 1893, "Abhandlungen und Briefe." He was for years associated in the practice with E. W. Kittredge and afterwards with Joseph Wilby under the firm name of Stallo, Kittredge & Wilby. Throughout his life Judge Stallo was regarded as one of the leading German citizens of his adopted country.

Donn Piatt was more distinguished as a journalist than as a lawyer. He was a younger brother of Jacob Wykoff Piatt and was born in Cincinnati in 1819. He was educated at the Athenaeum, afterwards St. Xavier College. He subsequently studied law. The practice of the profession was not especially congenial to him

and he distinguished himself as a correspondent of the leading newspapers. He became noted as one of the wittiest of American journalists. After his brief service as judge of the Common Pleas Court, he became secretary of legation at Paris under John Y. Mason. He took an active part in behalf of Fremont in the campaign of 1856. During the war he served on the staff of General Schenck. He was subsequently the chief of the staff of Col. William Birney. After the war he became the Washington correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial*. He edited the *Washington Capitol* for several years with such vigor that during the controversy of 1876 he was indicted for conspiring to disturb the peace of his country. After 1888 he edited *Belford's Magazine* for a time. The later years of his life were spent at his well known residence at Mac-o-chee. He died November 12, 1891. Colonel Piatt wrote several books of biography, a novel, some plays and even indulged in poetry. He was a striking figure both in the life of the city and of the nation.

Patrick Mallon, who was born in Ireland, began the study of the law in Troy, New York, and came to Cincinnati in 1845, where he entered the law office of Judge Alphonso Taft. Immediately upon his admission to the bar in 1848, he entered into partnership with Judge Taft and Judge Key under the firm name of Taft, Key & Mallon. An account of the main features of his life appears in the second volume of this work. Although a lawyer of force and learning and a zealous advocate, Judge Mallon's charm of manner and undoubted sincerity saved him from much of the asperity to which the practice of the law is subject. His death a few years since took from the bar one of its most popular members.

M. W. Oliver was of a very distinguished ancestry from an Ohio standpoint. He was a son of David Oliver and a grandson of the Revolutionary colonel, Robert Oliver, who came West with General Putnam in 1788. His mother was a daughter of David E. Wade, one of the early settlers of the city whose name has been mentioned so frequently in this work. He was born in Indiana in 1825 and was afterwards educated at Woodward. He graduated at Miami University in 1847. He afterwards studied law under Judge O. M. Spencer. He graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1849 and was admitted to the bar in 1850. He was elected to the Common Pleas bench in 1856 and served until 1859, when he resigned. In 1861 he was again elected to the bench and served the full term of five years. At the expiration of his term he again resumed the practice but retired in 1871. He served at various times as a member of the Legislature, on the Board of Aldermen, as trustee of the Miami University, as park commissioner and as a member of the Union Board of Cincinnati High Schools. He was also the president from its organization of the Price Hill Inclined Plane Railroad Company.

William Martin Dickson was born in Indiana in 1827; he came to Cincinnati in 1850 after graduating from the Harvard Law School, and tutored for a while in Judge Wright's family, was employed as instructor in Greek at St. John's College, and also acted as a reporter on the old *Cincinnati Times*. In 1852 he married Annie Marie Parker, a cousin of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln. He was the first to hold the position of prosecuting attorney of the Police Court, to which he was elected in 1853. During his term occurred the Bedini riots and the agitation against the Germans. His conduct in these matters was such as to win him the everlasting support of the German population of the city. He took an active part in the fugitive slave cases on behalf of the slaves. His term of service on the bench was short but he succeeded in winning for himself the confidence of the bar. He was a Lincoln elector in 1860 and it was at his house that Lincoln stopped when visiting the city. He organized the first colored regiment during the war and during the threatened attacks upon the city he had charge of a negro brigade at Camp Shaler over the river. His interest in the colored people never flagged and he was instrumental in procuring for them the right to ride in the Cincinnati street cars. He retired from active life in 1866 at the age of 39. During the next 23 years he devoted much time to literary work and his initials "W. M. D." became well known in the leading journals of the country. He was killed October 15, 1889, by the accident on the Mount Auburn Inclined Plane Railway. A sketch of Judge Dickson, appearing in the second part of this work, contains other facts of his life not mentioned here.

Oliver M. Spencer was born in what was afterwards West Walnut Hills in Cincinnati in 1809. He was a third son of the well known Oliver M. Spencer, whose capture by the Indians was so interesting an incident of the early history of the city. He was educated at the Cincinnati College and afterwards at the Reeves

Law School at Litchfield, Connecticut. Upon his return to Cincinnati he was associated with a number of prominent lawyers, among them Judge Bellamy Storer. He soon became attorney for the Ohio Life Insurance & Trust Company and enjoyed a large practice until 1854, when he was elected to the newly organized Superior Court. He was reelected in 1858 but died in 1861 before the expiration of his second term. As a judge he was especially remarkable for his painstaking industry and his extreme dislike for the technical details which he thought had a tendency to obscure the general principles of the law. He was regarded as the great common lawyer of the bar and it is said that no opinion delivered by him was overruled by the Supreme Court of the State. By temperament and training he was eminently fitted for judicial training, although he had taken some part in politics prior to his election to the bench. In 1851 he with George W. Runyan was elected to the House of Representatives, but they were displaced by George E. Pugh and Alexander Pierce, who were declared to be elected in conformity with the law dividing the State into districts. He also opposed George H. Pendleton as candidate to Congress but was defeated.

William Y. Gholson was a native of Virginia, born in 1807, who had been educated at Princeton and had practiced for a time in Mississippi. He came to Cincinnati in early life. Here he soon earned for himself the respect of the bar to such an extent that he was regarded as worthy of the seat on the bench of the new Superior Court. He was appointed in 1859 to the Supreme Court of the State and served until 1863. At the conclusion of his service he returned to the practice in Cincinnati where he died in 1870. He has been called the embodiment of clear, legal logic. Another eminent judge who succeeded him on the bench says that "he knew nothing of the parties but their names on the docket; nothing of the cause but from the evidence; nothing of the result and its consequences but the judgment which the law pronounces." As a judge, whether on the bench of the Superior Court of Cincinnati or on the Supreme bench of the State, he measured up to the standard of Lord Bacon. (Judge Force in Bench and Bar of Ohio.)

Any discussion of the lawyers of Cincinnati that leaves out of consideration the name of George E. Pugh is incomplete. Although his fame is national as a politician, as a lawyer he achieved even greater distinction. Many citizens of Cincinnati have occupied prominent positions in the public mind, but at the bar there has been but one George E. Pugh. He was born in this city in 1822 and graduated at Miami University in 1840. He immediately took up the practice of the law, in which he was very successful. At the beginning of the Mexican War he became a captain of the Fourth Ohio Regiment and also served as aide to Gen. Joseph Lane. In 1848 he was elected to the Legislature. In 1850 he became city solicitor of Cincinnati, in 1851 at the age of 29 Attorney General of the State. He was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat in 1855, his term extending from December of that year to March of 1861. His career in that body is a part of the history of the nation. He was very active and soon became a leader of the Northern Democrats. He was a delegate to the national convention held in Charleston in 1860 and made the reply to the celebrated speech of Yancey, pointing out that the Northern Democracy would not follow the South in its extreme measures. At the outbreak of the war he joined with William S. Groesbeck, Rutherford B. Hayes and others in telegraphing the President the suggestion that General McClellan be placed in charge at Cincinnati. He made the principal speech in the Vallandigham habeas corpus case in 1863, and in that year was a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Vallandigham. He was defeated, as he was the following year for Congress. He was elected delegate to the State constitutional convention in 1873 but declined to act. As an advocate and as an orator he was regarded as without a rival. His intellectual powers matured early in life and for some years his wonderful memory, little short of the marvelous, and his power of collecting and using his materials even under the most adverse circumstances made him almost invincible. In an argument before the court he was able even without preparation to cite with verbal accuracy decision after decision pertaining to the question in point. He was never at a loss for an authority and was equally forcible in his presentation of it. He died July 19, 1876.

Thomas M. Key, the only judge of the Commercial Court organized February 4, 1848, was a Kentuckian who came to this State in early life. He was very eccentric, although quite an able man. During the war he was associated with General McClellan as judge advocate on the latter's staff. The stories told of his military service are numerous and amusing.

Another eccentric character was the judge of

the Criminal Court,—Jacob Flinn. According to Judge Wright, his peculiarities were so great that it became necessary to abolish the court in 1854 to get rid of the judge.

William Johnston moved to Cincinnati in 1839, after having taken some part in politics as a member of the State Legislature and as prosecuting attorney of Carroll County. The first year of his residence (1840) was taken up with the campaign for General Harrison, during which he made a great reputation as a stump orator. In the following year he was appointed United States Surveyor General, a position he held for four years. After this he was elected judge of the old Superior Court. In 1850 he was nominated as the Whig candidate for Governor, but was unsuccessful. After this he returned to the practice, where he was very successful, particularly before juries. He was a man of most remarkable peculiarities of manners and dress and very original in his style of oratory and made a marked impression upon all who heard him. He was also very careful to prepare his cases with great thoroughness. In 1861 he moved to Washington, where he was appointed by President Lincoln on the commission to revise the statutes of the United States. After this work was completed, he retired from the practice of the law and lived the life of a student until his death, at the age of 88 in 1892.

George Hoadly, who was elected Governor of Ohio in 1883, came to Cincinnati in 1846 and entered the office of Chase & Ball. He was admitted to the practice of the law in the following year and entered upon a brilliant career at the bar and in public life. His sketch appears on Page 17, Volume II, of this work. Few men among the residents of Cincinnati have been more respected and beloved. He was one of the ablest lawyers that Ohio has given to the country.

Another of the great lawyers of this period and subsequently one of the greatest lawyers of the country was Aaron Fyfe Perry, who came to this city in 1854. A sketch of his life is given in the second part of this work.

The name of Rufus King is hard to classify. He stood among the first of the practitioners of his day but was equally distinguished in the advancement of the educational interests of the city. He was born in 1817 at Chillicothe, the grandson of the celebrated man of the same name and the son of Edward King, who has already been mentioned in this history. His mother was a daughter of Thomas Worthington, who afterwards became so prominent in Cincinnati life as Mrs. Sarah Peter. He came to Cincinnati in 1841, after completing his studies in the Harvard Law School, and almost immediately took a position of prominence. His first public service was as member of the City Council, but soon he became much interested in the schools of the city. He was elected school visitor of the Third Ward in the year 1851 and served 14 years, being president from 1852 until the time of his withdrawal. Upon the consolidation of Woodward and Hughes high schools, in 1851 he was elected president of the board of managers, in which position he continued until the time of his death in 1891. He became a director of the University in 1859 and continued on the board until 1887, when he declined a renomination. He was president of the board from 1871 to 1872. He became a member of the Library Board in 1867 and president in 1870, which position he retained until 1873, when he retired from the board. He became connected with the faculty of the Cincinnati Law School in 1875 and served as dean and president of the faculty for some years. He was particularly active in the organization of the Cincinnati Law Library. He was elected vice-president of the board in 1851 and president in 1855, which position he held until the time of his death 36 years later. He took an active part in the organization of the College of Music and in the Art Museum. He was also a trustee of Kenyon College. It is apparent from this long record of service in the educational institutions of the city that Mr. King was a man of the broadest views with regard to the subject of education. No name stands higher in the educational history of the city than does his. He was also active in other directions. He was a member of the Board of Tax Commissioners from its organization in 1883 until it was abolished in 1891. He served throughout that time as vice-president and was the actual presiding officer as the mayor was president *ex officio*. He was one of the organizers of the Committee of One Hundred and director of Spring Grove Cemetery and director of the Cincinnati Southern and Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railway companies and connected with the boards of several other organizations of this character. He refused to accept any office to which emoluments were attached. During all these years he occupied a leading position at the bar. As a teacher of the law he was remarkably successful and many of the ablest lawyers at the bar to-day acknowledge their indebtedness to him for their knowledge of a large part of the

principles of their profession. Other facts of his life are presented in his sketch, which appears in the second volume of this work.

William Haines Lytle, another prominent member of the bar of this period, was a son of Robert T. Lytle and grandson of Gen. William Lytle. He was born in the famous Lytle house on Lawrence street on November 2, 1826, and was educated at the Cincinnati College, where he graduated in 1843. He studied law with his uncle, E. S. Haines, but was led by his military enthusiasm to enlist in service in the Mexican War in the summer of 1847. He spent 10 months in Mexico and returned at the end of the war, having attained the rank of captain. Here he entered upon the practice of the law and met with almost immediate success. He was elected by the Democratic party to the State Legislature in 1852. Here he served two terms, during part of which time he was Speaker. In 1857 he was the candidate of his party as Lieutenant-Governor, but was not elected. During this year Governor Chase appointed him major general of militia in command of the first division of the Ohio militia. In July, 1858, he wrote the poem which perhaps has done more to perpetuate his memory than any other accomplishment of his life. General Lytle's career at the bar and in the war was brief but brilliant. He organized the first camp in Cincinnati at Camp Harrison. In June, 1861, he was appointed colonel of the 10th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., and shortly afterwards departed for the seat of war. Prior to his departure he was presented by members of the bar with a sword and by other friends with a handsome black horse. The regiment was presented with a stand of colors by the women of Cincinnati. He fought at Carnifex Ferry, where he and his horse were both wounded. He was brought back to the city to the residence of his brother-in-law, Samuel J. Broadwell, and was received with great enthusiasm. The colors of the regiment were exposed in Shillito's store window and, covered with blood, were among the first sad realities of war that attracted great attention. He subsequently returned to the service and was assigned the command of a brigade. He was again wounded at Perryville and left upon the field for dead. He was taken prisoner and released on parole and once more was home in October, 1862. He was subsequently exchanged and promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. In the battle of Chickamauga on the morning of the second day, while leading a charge, he was struck in the face and died shortly afterwards, September 20, 1863. His funeral, which took place at Cincinnati on October 22, 1863, was one of the most touching incidents of the war.

Jacob Wykoff Piatt was a Kentuckian born in 1801. He came to Cincinnati in his early manhood and soon became one of the best known members of the bar. He was a fluent and witty speaker and a hard student and was also much given to politics. He soon became a leader among the Democrats and was particularly popular with the Irish element of the party. He was for a time clerk of the Common Pleas Court and member of the Council and especially active, as described elsewhere, in the change from the old volunteer to the paid fire department. Judge Dickson describes him as a "tall slim erect man with high forehead, long grey hair gracefully falling on either side, perfectly regular features, handsome mouth, chin and nose with an alert, keen, penetrating eye, a twinkle in it when lit up by sarcasm, altogether an imposing, dignified figure—Wykoff Piatt." His particular field was the matter of appropriation bills, which he watched with the greatest care to prevent extravagance and dishonesty. He was for many years a victim of bad health, which made him rather irascible in temper.

Another eminent lawyer who came to the city in 1839 was Alphonso Taft, a native of Vermont, born in 1810. He was a graduate of Yale and also of the law school of that institution. He was associated as counsel in many of the most important cases of his time. For almost fifty years Judge Taft was one of the most prominent of Cincinnati's citizens. The one act of his life, the decision of the Bible case, which at times seemed to interfere with his political ambition won for him the respect of every lover of independent thought and action, regardless of religious proclivities. A sketch of his life is given in Volume II of this work.

Bryant Walker, the son of Judge Timothy Walker, was a young man whose early death cut short a most promising career. He had been city solicitor and judge of the Superior Court for a short time. He was killed in his early manhood before Atlanta in 1864. His death aroused deep feeling throughout the community.

William S. Goesbeck was another of the giants of the bar of those days. He was admitted to the bar in 1836 and continued actively in practice until 1857, when he was elected to Congress. His preeminence as a lawyer is shown by the fact that he was one of those chosen by President

Andrew Johnson to act as counsel in the impeachment case and his address on that occasion has always been regarded as one of the greatest American forensic efforts. He easily carried off the honors of the trial. As a result his fame became national and on numerous occasions he was suggested as a candidate for the presidency. In Volume II of this work a full sketch of his life is given.

George H. Pendleton, a grandson of Nathaniel Pendleton and of Jesse Hunt, the pioneer, born July 19, 1825, in Cincinnati, began his career at the bar in 1846. In 1853 he was elected Senator and during the rest of his life he devoted his attention to politics. He represented Hamilton County in Congress from December, 1857, to March, 1865. He was the nominee of the Democratic party for the vice-presidency on the ticket with McClellan, the real choice of his party for the presidency four years later, although defeated for the nomination by a few votes at the last moment, and Senator from Ohio from 1878 to 1884. His connection with the civil service law has given his name a prominent place in the annals of the country. In 1885 he was appointed United States Minister to Germany. He died in Brussels four years later. Although throughout his life a partisan, Mr. Pendleton was almost as popular among his opponents as among the members of his own party. He was one of the ideal statesmen of the school that is fast passing away. The sobriquet by which he was commonly known, "Gentleman George," is an index of the view that was taken of him by the public in general. No man ever stood higher in the estimation of his fellow citizens.

Andrew J. Pruden began the practice of the law in Cincinnati in 1841. Richard Henry Stone was admitted to the bar in 1844. He was a member of the first Ohio Legislature under the new constitution in 1852-53 and clerk of the courts in 1858 to 1861. Edward A. Ferguson, "Father of the Southern Railway," and for many years one of the leaders of the local bar, began the practice of the law in 1848. In this year, too, another well known lawyer, George B. Hollister, came to the city and entered the law office of Thomas J. Strait. Thomas A. Logan came to the bar in 1851. Two years later Alexander B. Huston was admitted to the practice. Samuel T. Crawford began the practice of the law in this city in 1854. John Burgoyne, who so recently died, began the practice of the law in the fall of 1853; he was a son of Judge John Burgoyne. The well known firm of Hagans & Broadwell was formed in 1857. E. P. Bradstreet began the practice in this year. The year later John Fassett Follett was admitted to the bar in Newark County, Ohio, but he did not locate in Cincinnati until 10 years later. In 1858 Gustav Tafel entered upon the practice of the law. Thomas Barbour Paxton was admitted to practice in 1860. Sketches of nearly all these leaders of the Cincinnati bar appear in Volume II of this work.

THE CHURCHES.

Owing to the growth of the city, the number of churches increased so rapidly that it is impossible in a work of this character to be able to give a detailed account of each. After all it is the origin of things that is most interesting and the greatest evidence of success in any undertaking is the fact that it moves along with so little friction as to present no special points of interest. The churches multiplied and religion seemed certainly to be as well established as in other cities of the same size. All that can be done is to note briefly a few points with reference to the changes that were taking place.

The First Presbyterian congregation erected, in the year 1853, the church building now occupied by the society on Fourth street a few doors west of Main on the site not far from the site of its first church. The tall spire, 280 feet high, which is 10 feet higher than that of Trinity Church in New York, surmounted by a large gilt hand pointing upward, has made this church known for so many years as the "tall steeple church." Since that time the audience room of the church has been refitted on several occasions and the land on Fourth street in front of the church has been occupied by stores and offices. Joshua L. Wilson was minister of the church until the time of his death and subsequently his son, Samuel R. Wilson, was pastor for many years.

The Second Presbyterian Church continued in the classic building on the south side of Fourth street. Its pastor for a period of years was the distinguished Lyman Beecher. After his resignation in 1843, Rev. John P. Cleveland was pastor for a short time and was succeeded in 1846 by another much beloved pastor, Rev. Samuel W. Fisher, who remained at the head of this church until 1858, when he resigned to assume the presidency of Hamilton College. His successor was Rev. M. L. Thompson.

In 1840 seven Presbyterian churches are men-

tioned. In 1859 this number had increased to 25, including the Presbyterian Old School, New School and Reformed Presbyterian churches. The Old School churches were the Walnut Hills, the First, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Central, Ninth and the First churches at Glendale and Cumminsville. The New School churches were the Second, Third, Eighth, Tabernacle, German, West End Mission, Fulton, Walnut Hills and College Hill. Under the head of Reformed Presbyterian were given the Church of the Covenanters, the George Street Church, the Associate Reformed Church, Associate Church and also the three Congregationalists,—the First and Second Orthodox and the Welsh Congregationalist. The last named church, the Welsh Congregationalist, was the first society of Orthodox Congregationalists and was founded in 1840. The Vine Street Congregationalist Church after its break from the mother First Presbyterian Church, from which it had been organized as the Sixth Presbyterian Church in 1831, changed to Congregationalism in 1846. It was known at first as the Sixth Street Congregational Church but after its removal in 1848 to its present building on Vine street it took the name by which it has since been known. At the time of its change to Congregationalism, it reaffirmed its old resolution on the question of slavery, resolving that no candidate could be received who held slaves or believed in the holding or using of men as property. It also took a firm stand against the use of alcohol. Its principal pastor during this time was Dr. Charles B. Boynton, who was its pastor at three separate times. Dr. Dudley Ward Rhodes tells us that he was a man of firm and positive character, whose convictions were not mere opinions and that the Vine Street Church can never have any pastor who will be to it what Dr. Boynton was.

The First Orthodox Congregationalist was the old George Street Presbyterian Church. It made its change of name and allegiance in 1847. The corner-stone of its new building on the north side of Seventh street between Western row and John was laid by Lyman Beecher on July 16, 1845. The building was first occupied in 1849.

The congregation of Christ Church (Protestant Episcopal) had become permanently installed in its present location on Fourth street. Its pastor during the early part of this period was Dr. John T. Brooke, who seems to have been one of the ablest ministers in the history of the city. Other pastors were Rev. Alfred Blake, Rev. Dudley T. Tyng and Rev. C. M. Butler. At the opening of the war the pastor was Rev. Kingston Goddard. Bishop Charles P. McIlvaine, who officiated for a short time at this church, was throughout his life a strong force in the city life. He was born in New Jersey in 1799, graduated at Princeton in 1816 and after service as professor at West Point and the University of the City of New York as well as at the head of churches both in Georgetown and Brooklyn he was consecrated Bishop of Ohio in 1832. He was president of Kenyon College and the Theological Seminary at Gambier. From the time of his incumbency until 1859 he was very active in the life of the community. After this time his health made it necessary for him to curtail his labors. He died in Florence, Italy, in 1873. A church that is still very prominent in the city life, the Church of the Advent on Walnut Hills, was formed in 1855.

But two Episcopal churches, Christ and St. Paul's, are given in 1840. Twenty years later there were seven in the city. In addition to Christ Church and St. Paul's were St. John's at the southeast corner of Plum and Seventh (now St. Paul's), Trinity, Church of the Redemption, Church of the Atonement and Calvary in Clifton.

The most important event in the Catholic Church at this time was the completion of St. Peter's Cathedral and the creation in 1851 of the Archiepiscopal See of Cincinnati with Archbishop Purcell at its head and suffragans at Detroit, Cleveland, Louisville, Vincennes, Fort Wayne, Sault Ste. Marie and Covington.

But two Catholic churches are mentioned at the beginning of the second half century of Cincinati life: St. Peter's Cathedral, at that time on the west side of Sycamore between Sixth and Seventh, and the Church of the Holy Trinity on the south side of Fifth between Smith and Park; this latter was a German congregation. At the end of this period the number of Catholic churches and religious societies had increased to 24. The old name of St. Peter's Cathedral had been transferred to the new structure on Eighth and Plum and to the original congregation was given the name by which it is at present known—St. Francis Xavier.

A similar increase is to be observed in the Methodist churches. In 1840 there were but nine of these, including such well known churches as Wesley Chapel (which possessed the largest auditorium in the city), Asbury Chapel, Ninth Street Chapel and the Fourth Street Chapel. In 1859 there were 22 Methodist

churches in the city. Included in this number was the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist (on the west side of College street) of Rev. Howell Powell, which dissented from the Methodist Episcopal Church both in doctrine and discipline; the First Wesleyan Church on Sixth street, which was called the "Anti-Slavery Church," and the Colored Methodist Church on Sixth street east of Broadway, which was independent.

The Baptist churches, of which there were in 1840 but three, including the well known Ninth Street Church, twenty years later were seven in number.

The Campbellite Baptist Church, headed by Elder James Challen, had become the church of Christian Disciples by 1841, at which time it was on the west side of Sycamore between Fifth and Sixth. At a later time the Central Christian Church grew out of this organization and built a new church on Eighth and Walnut in 1847. In addition to this church, three other Disciples churches were formed, including the Church of the Messiah and a colored church and a mission church, the latter being the church of the celebrated Elder Stratton.

Of the three churches of the New Jerusalem which were in existence in 1841, but one survived to 1859,—the Temple on the north side of Longworth between Race and Elm. The Second Society of Rev. Adam Hurdus, which met at Talbott's school house on College street and the Third Society of Rev. N. C. Burnham seem to have dropped out of existence.

The Unitarian Church, called originally the First Congregational Society, continued to be one of the strongest factors in the intellectual life of the city. Rev. W. H. Channing resigned in January, 1844, after a pastorate so brilliant as to make his church one of the best known in the country. He was succeeded by his cousin, James Handasyd Perkins, also a man of distinction. Mr. Perkins was born in Boston in 1810 and was educated at Exeter. He was for a time a clerk in the counting room of his uncle, the well known philanthropist Thomas H. Perkins. After a tour of England and the West Indies, he settled in Cincinnati in 1832. Here he studied law but soon drifted into literature. He conducted the *Western Monthly Magazine* and the *Evening Chronicle* for a time. In 1839 he became a lay reader or minister at large. During his pastorate he succeeded in maintaining the high standard set by his distinguished predecessor. He was much interested in the cause of prison reform and in all educational matters. He is perhaps best known for his historical work, being the first president of the Cincinnati Historical Society and the compiler of the well known "Annals of the West." In a fit of depression he drowned himself in the Ohio River on December 14, 1849. His "Memoirs" in two volumes were written by his predecessor. For a short time in 1846 the poet, Cornelius George Fenner, occupied his pulpit. He died in this city on January 4, 1847, when Mr. Perkins resumed his place at the head of the society. Mr. Perkins was succeeded by Rev. Abiel Abbott Livermore, a graduate of Harvard in 1833 and of the divinity school three years later. He was called to Cincinnati in May, 1850, from Keene, New Hampshire, where he had been pastor for 14 years. He remained here for seven years, when he removed to New York. He died in 1892. Mr. Livermore was succeeded by a pastor probably the best known to Cincinnatians of the present day and a most conspicuous figure in the literary world.

Rev. Moncure Daniel Conway was born in Virginia in 1832. He was educated in his native State and finally at Dickinson College, where he graduated in 1849 and where he united with the Methodist Church. He first began the study of the law but soon abandoned this for the Methodist ministry. He contributed for a time to various Southern newspapers and magazines. By reason of the influence of a settlement of Quakers in which he lived for a time, he suffered a change of political and religious convictions, as a result of which he left the Methodist ministry and entered the divinity school at Harvard, where he graduated in 1854. He then returned to Virginia filled with humanitarianism and transcendental and rationalistic ideals. He had become particularly pronounced in opposition to slavery, as a result of which he was obliged to leave his native State because of the assistance he had rendered to the fugitive slave, Anthony Burns. He subsequently became pastor of the Unitarian Church in Washington, but was dismissed by reason of an anti-slavery address delivered after the brutal assault of Preston Brooks on Charles Sumner. He came to Cincinnati to preside over the Unitarian Church in 1857. Here in the old church on the southwest corner of Fourth and Race he preached against slavery and wrote many books and pamphlets on this and other subjects. Just prior to the Civil War he delivered a number of addresses on the subject of slavery in New England and throughout the country. During the war his father's slaves es-

caped from Virginia and were settled by him in Yellow Springs, Ohio. In 1863 Rev. Mr. Conway went to England, where he preached and wrote anti-slavery doctrines. There he became the minister of the South Place Religious Society in London and remained there until 1897, at which time he returned to the United States; he has lived in New York since that time. Rev. Mr. Conway was for many years the London correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial* and throughout his life has been a regular contributor to the daily press and magazines of all classes in both England and America. He is said to be one of the most prolific of living writers. In addition to his many contributions to periodical literature, he has published a number of works of great literary merit. A bibliography of his writings would demand too much space for reproduction here.

During Conway's pastorate a part of the congregation withdrew and formed the Second Unitarian Society at the southwest corner of Sixth and Mound. Here a number of famous divines preached, including Dr. Henry W. Bellows, Dr. A. P. Peabody, President Thomas Hill, Dr. W. G. Elliott and Horace Mann. Shortly after Rev. Mr. Conway's resignation in 1862, the old church was sold to the brothers Simon, who erected upon the site the building which stands there at present.

In 1859 is also mentioned the First Christian Church on the north side of Longworth between Western row and John and the First Universalist Society. The Second Universalist Society was the seceding congregation of Mr. Conway's church. Twenty years before, the Universalist Church was that of Rev. John A. Gurley on the west side of Walnut between Third and Fourth streets.

In 1839 the only Lutheran Church mentioned was the German one of Rev. P. Schmucker. Two years later William Seib was its pastor and the church was on the west side of Walnut between Eighth and Ninth streets. In 1859 Rev. Carl Tuerck was the pastor of this church.

In 1841 Rev. Abraham Reck passed through the city at the time of the negro riots. The intense feeling against churches friendly to the abolition of slavery convinced him that here was a place for an English Lutheran Church. As a result, on December 8, 1841, Mr. Reck preached his first sermon here in the upper room of the engine house on the corner of Vine and Canal. There were at first but eight Lutheran members ready to enter an organization, but by December, 24, including Michael Straeffer, Henry Kessler, Thomas Heckewelder, Isaac Greenwald, Adam Epply, Andrew Erkenbrecher, Frederick Rammelsberg, Henry Stuckenborg and Samuel Startzman formed a society and rented the old hall of the Cincinnati College. Several years later a church was purchased on the south side of Ninth street two doors east of Walnut. The next pastor was Rev. W. H. Harrison, who served for more than twenty years, dying of the cholera in 1865. In 1859 there were mentioned eight Evangelical and Lutheran churches, of which but one, that of Dr. Harrison, held its services in the English language.

The other churches of the city at the time of the opening of the war included three German Reformed churches as well as the two congregations of Friends, one Orthodox and one Hicksite, which worshiped side by side.

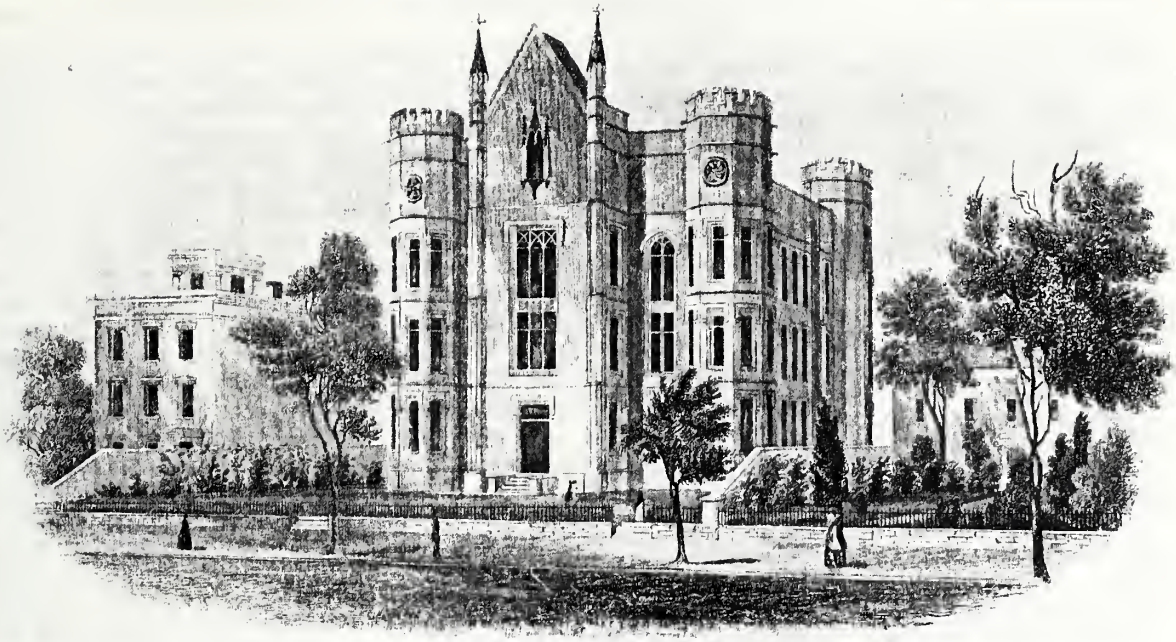
In Mr. Cist's volume published in 1859 there are 108 churches and religious societies mentioned, in addition to those of the Jewish persuasion, of which there were eight organizations. The city is said to have contained 106 Sabbath-schools (without including those of the Roman Catholics and the Jews), in which 13,890 children received religious instruction from 1,918 teachers.

There were eight Jewish congregations in 1859 with a resident population of 7,913. The subject of the Jewish churches is treated in the special chapter written by Mr. May.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND ITS COLLEGES.

In 1841 the faculty of the Medical College of Ohio is given as consisting of Drs. John T. Shotwell, John Locke, R. D. Mussey, Daniel Oliver, M. B. Wright and Jared P. Kirtland. Ten years later Drs. H. W. Baxley, L. M. Lawson, T. O. Edwards, Landon C. Rives, John Bell and John Davis were the new names. Of the old faculty the only survivors were Drs. John Locke and R. D. Mussey. In 1859 Dr. Lawson, who had been the dean, was still in that position and the only one of the faculty still connected with the college. Other members were Drs. Jesse P. Judkins, George C. Blackman, George Mendenhall, C. G. Comegys, James Graham, H. E. Foote, Thomas Wood, John Alexander Murphy, B. F. Richardson and William Clendenin.

The Eclectic Medical Institute had been organized in 1845 as a result of the removal to the city of Worthington Medical College. In 1851 its faculty included Drs. Z. Freeman, Joseph R. Buchanan, Lorenzo E. Jones, R. S.



OLD HUGHES.—1853.

OLD WOODWARD.—1841.

THE (FIRST PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH OF THE PIONEERS.

DISTRICT SCHOOL HOUSE.—1841.

Newton, Benjamin L. Hill, I. Gibson Jones and J. Milton Sanders. Eight years later Drs. Jones, Newton and Freeman were still members of the faculty. The new members were Drs. H. D. Garrison, W. Byrd Powell, G. W. L. Bickley, J. Cam Massie, J. M. Scudder, A. H. Baldridge and Edwin Freeman. The Institute was located at the northwest corner of Court and Plum streets in the building still occupied by it and by the wholesale drug store of Lloyd Brothers. Connected with this institution was Newton's Clinical Institute at the southeast corner of Sixth and John in the building still standing on that corner and occupied for almost forty years by the drug store of Dr. Theodore L. A. Greve. In 1856 there split off from the Eclectic Medical Institute the Eclectic College of Medicine and Surgery, located on Walnut between Fourth and Fifth, whose faculty in 1859 included Drs. J. F. Judge, T. E. St. John, A. Jackson Howe, C. H. Cleaveland, William Sherwood, John King and J. R. Buchanan. Shortly after this time the two Eclectic schools reunited.

The Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery was organized in 1851 and held its sessions for many years at Longworth street and Central avenue. In 1859 its faculty included Drs. A. H. Baker, B. S. Lawson, P. M. Crume, R. Spencer, T. W. Gordon, Thaddeus A. Reamy, J. C. Beck, J. W. Baker, William Spencer and William H. Swanderer.

Under the head of medical colleges there was also given in 1851 the so-called Physio-Medico College of Ohio at the corner of Fifth and Western row. Its faculty included Drs. E. H. Stockwell, J. A. Powers, E. Morgan Parritt, Joseph Brown, R. C. Carter and H. F. Johnson. This had been commenced at Columbus in 1836 and afterwards moved to Cincinnati. In 1859 its faculty included Drs. D. B. Wiggins, D. McCarthy, Z. Hussey, W. H. Cook, S. E. Cary and T. W. Sparrow. This institution taught what it called reformatory medicine. Its rooms in 1859 were in the Cincinnati College Building.

The Miami Medical College began its first course of lectures in 1852 in a building at the northwest corner of Fifth street and Central avenue with a faculty consisting of Drs. R. D. Mussey, Jesse P. Judkins, C. L. Avery, John Davis, John F. White, George Mendenhall, John Alexander Murphy, C. G. Comegys and John Locke, Jr. In 1857 the College was consolidated with the Medical College of Ohio, which consolidation continued until the spring of 1860.

The Ohio College of Dental Surgery was organized in 1845 with B. P. Aydelott as president. Its faculty included Jesse W. Cook, Melancthon Rogers, James Taylor and Jesse P. Judkins. At a later time Dr. Elijah Slack was added to the faculty. In 1847 J. F. Potter and William M. Hunter became members of the staff. A year later Drs. George Mendenhall, John P. Shotwell, A. M. Leslie and Charles H. Raymond took the place of some of the older members, who resigned. In 1851 the faculty consisted of Drs. James Taylor, George Mendenhall, Thomas Wood, John Allen and G. L. Van Emon. In 1859 the faculty consisted of Drs. C. B. Chapman, J. B. Smith, James Taylor, Jonathan Taft, Joseph Richardson, George Watt and Henry A. Smith. Previous to 1851 the College had leased quarters in Talbott's school but during that year the members of the dental profession generally were induced to become interested in the institution and as a result the building was purchased and the session of the fall of that year opened in a building owned and especially dedicated to the dental profession. The new organization resulted in the election of James Taylor to the presidency. In 1854 a new building was erected on the same site on College street between Sixth and Seventh.

Among the physicians of prominence during the period just prior to the war has been mentioned Dr. Marmaduke B. Wright, who came here from Columbus in 1838. He was a professor in the Medical College of Ohio for about ten years and a general practitioner for many years more. In 1860 he again became a member of the faculty of the College and retained his chair until 1868, when he resigned by reason of old age. He died in October, 1879.

Dr. Thomas Wood came to the city in 1845. He became a member of the faculty of both the Medical College of Ohio and the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, and was for a time connected with the *Lancet and Observer*. He rendered useful service during the war and at Shiloh contracted blood poisoning, which resulted in the loss of his thumb. Strangely enough many years afterwards, in 1880, while attending a number of persons who had been injured by an accident on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway, he again contracted blood poisoning, from which he died.

Dr. John Bell was for a number of years a professor in the Medical College of Ohio and an active practitioner.

Samuel G. Armour, who had been a distinguished lecturer in Chicago, in the Ohio Univer-

sity and in the Cleveland University, came here in 1853 to accept a chair in the Medical College of Ohio. He remained but a short time, however, moving first to Dayton and afterwards to St. Louis, to the University of Michigan and eventually to Brooklyn, New York.

Dr. Reuben Dimond Mussey, one of the most prominent surgeons and medical practitioners that has ever lived in Cincinnati, was born in New Hampshire in 1780. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1803 and received his degree in medicine two years later. He subsequently graduated at the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania in 1809. During his studies at this institution he occupied much time in experimental research and as a result succeeded in adding considerable information to the knowledge of his subject. He practiced medicine for a time in Salem, where he was in partnership with Dr. Daniel Oliver, who subsequently was associated with him in the Medical College of Ohio. A few years later he assumed a chair in the medical department at Dartmouth College and later at Middlebury College, Vermont. During the next few years he traveled abroad and also lectured at various colleges throughout New England and in New York. In 1838 he was invited to come to Cincinnati as a member of the staff of the Medical College of Ohio, where he became professor of surgery, which position he retained for 14 years. He was the president of the American Medical Association in 1850. Two years later he aided in the founding of the Miami Medical College and continued as its professor of surgery until it united itself with the parent institution. After this time he practiced for a few years in Cincinnati and then retired at the age of 80 from active practice, returning to the East for the purpose of continuing his studies in the hospitals. He died in Boston in 1886, having completed within two days his 86th year. Dr. Mussey has been generally recognized as one of the leading surgeons and ablest physicians not only of the West but of the country. He was a man of very determined and somewhat erratic temperament. He was a strong believer in total abstinence and eventually became a vegetarian. He had decided convictions with regard to hygiene, fashions in dress, and the habits of life and never hesitated to express them both in lectures and in conversation.

Dr. John Locke has been frequently mentioned in connection with the numerous enterprises to which he was a party. He was born in New England in 1792. From his earliest days he displayed great mechanical taste and ingenuity and a love of science. He devoted special attention to the study of medicine, chemistry and botany. In 1818 he began delivering lectures in Maine, after which he resumed his medical studies and received his degree at New Haven. He subsequently attempted to practice medicine but did not succeed and thereupon became a teacher in a female academy in Windsor, Vermont. He subsequently came west in 1822 and established himself in Cincinnati. Here he was befriended by Ethan Stone and soon became well known. His school for young women acquired a high reputation. He took an active part in the founding of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute and in 1835 became professor of chemistry in the Medical College of Ohio. He subsequently made several trips to Europe in the interest of scientific investigations. His work on magnetism won for him the gift of a full set of magnetical instruments from the English government. The dissensions in the College in 1849-50 which grew out of politics lost him his professorship and although at a later time he was again connected with the institution he was never able to resume the active method of his life. His health broke and he died in 1856.

Dr. Leonidas M. Lawson was a Kentuckian, born in 1812. He was educated at Augusta College and afterwards at Transylvania University. He came to Cincinnati in 1841 and a year later founded the *Western Lancet*, which he edited for 13 years. In 1847 he entered the faculty of the Medical College of Ohio, where he continued with a short interruption of two years until his death in 1864. His work on *phthisis pulmonalis* was a standard work for many years.

Dr. James Graham was an Ohio man born probably in 1818. He became a member of the faculty of the Medical College of Ohio in 1854 and lectured here for twenty years. He died in 1879 after a long illness.

Dr. Jesse Parker Judkins graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1838 and the year later was appointed to a position in the institution. In 1845 he became a member of the faculty of the Starling Medical College at Columbus and returned to Cincinnati in 1852 to take a chair in the Medical College of Ohio. He was a very successful practitioner. In 1846 the loss of a brother affected him so seriously that his health broke down and he died three years later at the age of 53.

Dr. William Judkins, an older half-brother of Dr. Jesse Parker Judkins, was born in North

Carolina in 1788. He came to Cincinnati in 1832 and almost from his earliest residence occupied a leading position as a physician and surgeon. His is among the great names of the profession. He died in 1861.

Another great name is that of Dr. George C. Blackman, who came to Cincinnati in 1854. He had graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, had served as a surgeon on an Atlantic packet ship and studied in Great Britain and France. In his early life he suffered from pulmonary troubles, which it was thought would speedily result in death. In order to combat this tendency he crossed the Atlantic 36 times, besides visiting South America. He was very successful as a member of the faculty of the Medical College of Ohio and particularly so as an operator in the hospital, where his enthusiasm for his profession communicated itself to all about him. He served as a surgeon and medical director during the war. He died in 1871.

Still another distinguished name is that of Dr. George Mendenhall who was born in 1814 of Pennsylvania Quaker ancestry. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania and removed to Cleveland in 1835. An attack of pulmonary disease in 1843 caused him to abandon the lake region for what was regarded as the more genial climate of Cincinnati. He soon gathered about him some of the ablest of the younger men of his profession and organized a summer school and subsequently, in 1852, the Miami Medical College. Afterwards he became a member of the faculty of the Medical College of Ohio. Perhaps his greatest service for the public was that of president of the Cincinnati Branch of the Sanitary Commission during the Civil War. A sketch of Dr. Mendenhall's life appears in the second volume of this work.

A name much beloved by the citizens is that of Dr. Cornelius George Comegys for many years so prominent in every department of civic life. He was born in Delaware in 1816. He came West, first settling in Indiana where he married a daughter of Governor Tiffin, the first Governor of Ohio. His life up to this time had been devoted to mercantile pursuits and it was not until after his marriage and the birth of two children that he returned to Philadelphia for the purpose of studying medicine. He received his degree in March, 1848, at the University of Pennsylvania and the following year moved to Cincinnati during the visitation of the Asiatic cholera. In the treatment of this disease he made for himself quite a reputation which resulted in a large practice. Two years later he spent a year in the hospitals and schools of London and Paris, one of his instructors being the celebrated Charcot. He joined in the organization of the Miami Medical College and afterwards became a member of the faculty of the Medical College of Ohio, which position he retained until 1869. He served on the staff of the hospital until the close of his life, during the last seven or eight years being its president. He was a member of almost every public organization of the city. He took particular interest in the educational development of the city, being for many years a member of the School Board and of the Public Library Committee. He was also a member of the Council and the Board of Aldermen where he strongly supported the measures taken for the establishment of the University of Cincinnati. He became a member of the board of directors of that institution in 1873 and continued so until the time of his death in 1896, being its president for the last six years of his life. As such he laid the corner-stone of McMicken Hall. He died February 10, 1896.

Dr. John Alexander Murphy was another well known physician, a graduate in 1846 of the Medical College of Ohio. He was one of the founders of the Miami Medical College. He was afterwards connected with the Medical College of Ohio and upon the reorganization of the Miami Medical College in 1865 he returned to that institution. He assisted in the editing of the *Lancet and Observer* at various times during his life. He was employed in various medical positions during the war and was on the staff of the Cincinnati Hospital during almost the entire period of his professional life. His sketch may be found in Volume II of this work, beginning on page 31.

Another leader of the medical profession was Dr. William Carson who graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1850 and began his practice in Cincinnati the same year. He located on East Third street near Broadway, in which locality his office continued for 43 years until the time of his death in 1893. He was a physician of the Cincinnati Hospital for almost a quarter of a century before his death and also belonged to the staffs of the Episcopal Hospital for Children, the Good Samaritan Hospital and St. John's Hospital. He was also at one time president of the Academy of Medicine. In 1892 his alma mater, Miami

University, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Dr. Carson was always successful from the professional standpoint and for a number of years before his death he stood practically at the head of his profession. A sketch of Dr. Carson's life and associations appears in the second volume of this work.

Dr. William Clendenin graduated at the Medical College of Ohio in 1851. In 1853 he associated himself with Dr. R. D Mussey and after the latter's death with his son, Dr. William H. Mussey. He was a member of the faculties at different times of the Ohio and Miami medical colleges. In 1859-60 he studied in Europe. Upon his return to Cincinnati he entered the army and was appointed surgeon serving throughout the war. He was at Bull Run and at Chickamauga. He held positions as medical director of the 14th Army Corps, assistant medical director of the Department of the Cumberland and medical inspector of hospitals. Refusing a foreign appointment in 1865, he returned to Cincinnati to accept a position in the Medical College of Ohio, and was appointed health officer, the first in the history of the city. He organized the department and procured the passage of the sanitary laws which are the basis of the present system.

Dr. Charles Woodward, who at the time of his death in 1874 was called the oldest medical practitioner in the city, was a graduate of Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania and came to Cincinnati in 1828 where he practiced for 46 years.

Dr. John H. Tate came to Cincinnati in 1853 and was also connected with the college and the hospital. He was regarded as the founder of the library and museum of the latter institution.

Dr. Nathaniel Foster was born in Ireland in 1817 and came to Cincinnati in 1833 to visit his uncle, Dr. John Morehead. Here he studied medicine and graduated at the Medical College of Ohio in 1838. He subsequently studied in Europe after which he returned to Cincinnati, taking up the practice of Dr. Morehead, who had returned to Ireland. He occupied the same office for nearly forty years. Throughout his life he was a very active practitioner, devoting much of his time to work among the poor. He was connected for many years with the Good Samaritan Hospital. He married in 1853 a daughter of Gen. Robert T. Lytle and Elizabeth Haines and a granddaughter of Gen. William Lytle. He died in 1882.

Dr. Thaddeus A. Reamy, whose name appears in the faculty of the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1859, is one of the few survivors of this period still in the practice of his profession. He was born in Virginia in 1829. He studied at the Ohio Wesleyan University and at Starling Medical College. He was elected in 1858 to the professorship just mentioned, which position he held for two years after which he returned to Zanesville where he had formerly practiced. It was not until 1871 that he settled permanently in Cincinnati.

Dr. Alexander S. Dandridge came to Cincinnati in 1843, where he married the daughter of Jesse Hunt. He practiced his profession here for over forty years.

Dr. C. S. Muscroft was also a well known physician who graduated at the Medical College of Ohio in 1843, after which he engaged in the practice of Medicine in this city, achieving an enviable position.

Cincinnati has always been a center of influence in the Eclectic school of medicine. In 1830 the Reform Medical Society of the United States concluded to establish a school in the West for the purpose of availing themselves of the "advantages resulting from a scientific knowledge of botanic medication." The school was established at Worthington, Ohio, in 1832 under Prof. T. V. Morrow. It was moved to Cincinnati in 1842 and received a special charter as the Eclectic Medical Institute in 1845. It went through the period of quarrels and jealousies that had distinguished the founding of the old school institutions and for a time there was a split, resulting in the establishment of the Eclectic College of Medicine and Surgery. The two institutions afterwards came together.

One of the most prominent of the Eclectic practitioners for over a third of a century was Dr. Zoheth Freeman, born in Nova Scotia in 1826. He was educated at the Buffalo Medical College and graduated at the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati in 1848. He taught for a time in Rochester, New York and in Memphis, Tennessee, but returned to Cincinnati in 1851 to take a chair in the Eclectic Medical Institute here. From that time until the time of his death, a few years since, he was very active in the practice of his profession. It was said for many years he had one of the largest practices in the city which however was not as remunerative as it should have been, as a very large portion of his time was given to those who were unable to compensate him for his services. A

sketch of Dr. Freeman appears in the second part of this work.

His brother, Dr. Edwin Freeman, whose sketch appears in Volume II of this work, came to Cincinnati in 1854, where he graduated two years later from the Eclectic Medical Institute. He practiced in this city until the time of the war when he served as a surgeon in the Army of the Potomac and also in Central Kentucky and Tennessee. He was also at Vicksburg where he contracted typhoid fever which resulted in his resignation from his service in 1864. At the conclusion of the war he moved to New York to become a member of the faculty of the Eclectic Medical College in that city. In 1871 he returned to Cincinnati where he remained for 16 years after which his health obliged him to go to California. In 1892 he returned to Cincinnati, where he practiced until the time of his death in January, 1904.

Another prominent Eclectic was Dr. John King who came to Cincinnati in 1840. He practiced in this city for nine years and again from 1857 until 1890. Drs. A. J. Howe, J. M. Scudder, R. S. Newton, J. R. Buchanan and F. J. Locke were also prominent practitioners of this school.

The pioneer Homeopath in Southern Ohio was Joseph H. Pulte, who was born in Germany in 1811. He graduated at the University of Marburg and came to this country in 1834. In 1840 he came to Cincinnati where he opened a private dispensatory. He was very successful, particularly during the cholera year of 1849. He associated himself with Dr. Benjamin F. Ehrmann, who came to the city in 1849 and was also for many years a successful practitioner of homeopathy. Other practitioners of this school at this time were Drs. H. P. Gatchell, James G. Hunt, Adolph Bauer, Gerhardt Saal and Edwin C. Witherell.

Dr. William Owens was also for many years a prominent Homeopath. He entered upon the practice of medicine in 1849. He took an active part in the War of the Rebellion, being mustered out as captain in 1863 and afterwards rejoining the army, as assistant surgeon. He was one of the founders of Pulte Medical College.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The "Cincinnati Almanac" for 1839 begins its description of the common schools with the statement that "the free public schools of Cincinnati are the pride and glory of the city and were never in a more favorable condition than at present." The same statement is practically reiterated the following year. The number of teachers in the schools at that time was 66,—25 males and 41 females,—with an average attendance to each teacher of about 40. The number of pupils enrolled was 4,480, "of whom three thousand and ninety-seven remained" and twenty-five hundred were in daily attendance. The teachers were said to be persons of "intelligence, morality and refinement" who paid the "strictest attention to the inculcation of sound morals, politeness and the habitual use of chaste and correct language on the part of the pupils." There were nine school houses of uniform size and elegant appearance, 68 feet in length and 40 feet in breadth. Every parent in the city we are told had it in his power without direct expense to himself "to give his children a thorough education in Reading, Spelling, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, History, Astronomy, Arithmetic, including the higher branches of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Political Economy, comprising a complete instruction in all the branches necessary to the useful purposes of life." There were libraries in all the school houses, some containing valuable assortments of books which were circulated and read by the pupils and their friends. Among the trustees and visitors at this time were a number of well known citizens such as Elam P. Langdon, William Wood, William S. Ridgley, Peyton S. Symmes, Daniel F. Meader, James H. Looker, Thomas J. Matthews, Charles Sonntag, Joseph Bonsal, James H. Perkins and Nathaniel Holley. Among the examiners and inspectors were William Greene, E. D. Mansfield, W. H. McGuffey, John C. Vaughan, Salmon P. Chase, John Delafield, Jr., and Dr. Aydelott. Almost the first matter of importance that confronted the schools was the establishment of a German department as referred to below. In 1842 the night schools, which were authorized by the same law authorizing the German schools, were opened and continued for 15 years. About this time, too, special professors of penmanship were added to the general staff. A discussion that continued for a great many years first attracted public attention in 1842. This was with reference to the use of the Protestant Bible in the public schools of the city, which was especially repugnant to the children of those of Catholic faith. As a result the School Board gave direction that in the event of objection children should not be required to read the King James version of the Bible and teachers were instructed to refrain from giving any sectarian instruction with regard to religious subjects. In October, 1845,

came the first suggestion of a central school for advanced pupils and two years later came the Central High School referred to hereafter, which continued until 1851 when it was merged into Hughes High School. Separate schools for colored people were authorized by an act of the Legislature but these soon passed under the control of the School Board.

In 1850 the number of pupils in daily attendance was 5,557 with 138 teachers meeting in 14 school houses including the Central High School. There was also a school in the Orphan Asylum under the care of the common school instructors. The number of pupils enrolled in the schools in the year was 12,240 and the youth of the city enumerated between the ages of four and 21 numbered 36,073, of whom 1,069 were colored. At this time in the Catholic parochial schools, 13 in number, 48 teachers taught 4,494 pupils.

By virtue of an act passed March 23, 1850, the public schools obtained for the first time a superintendent, who was elected by the popular vote of the people. The first superintendent elected by the people was Nathan Guilford to whom the city owes so much. He held this position for two years during which time he drew the munificent salary of $500 per annum.

The president of the School Board during the same period was Bellamy Storer and among the examiners were such men as William Greene, John B. Stallo, H. H. Barney, Henry Snow, D. Shepardson, Joseph Ray and E. S. Brooks. At the end of Mr. Guilford's term of office Dr. Joseph Merrill was selected but he held his position but a short time, terminating his connection with the schools by resignation.

THE INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL.

An intermediate school was started in 1853 which combined the two highest grades of the district school and in December, 1854, the new school house on Baymiller street was occupied as the First Intermediate School with 547 pupils taken from the Eighth, 11th and 12th districts. The pupils were divided into 12 classes and teachers were assigned to special subjects, that is, one teacher had charge of history, another of geography, another of arithmetic, etc.

In 1854 by virtue of a new law passed in 1853, Andrew J. Rickoff became superintendent of the schools and held this position for 14 years to June 15, 1859. During the same period of time the president of the School Board was the late Rufus King, the citizen whose services were given for many years to the city without compensation and who is justly entitled to recognition as one of the most public spirited men in the history of the community. By the cooperation of Mr. King and Superintendent Rickoff, the schools were raised to a much higher degree of efficiency. A normal class for the purpose of training teachers was organized in Hughes High School and H. H. Barney became its principal. Although this did not continue for a very long time, it was the forerunner of the Cincinnati Normal School. Superintendent Rickoff, as did his predecessor Mr. Guilford, protested against the memory or verbatim system of recitation by the pupils who were crammed so as to be able to repeat from memory the exact words of their text-books. This was thought to be due to the incompetency of the teachers and the opposition to it was so great as to result in the appointment in 1857 of a special committee selected by the Board of Education to report on the subject. This committee consisted of Drs. C. G. Comegys, R. C. Cox, William B. Davis, William J. Schulz and William H. Harrison. In the report made by them, they complained of the defects of the memory system and urged its eradication from the school.

Mr. Rickoff established a private school in the city in the year 1859, as a result of which he retired from the superintendency of the public schools. He remained however a member of the Board of Examiners for Teachers and finally succeeded Rufus King, upon the latter's retirement, as president of the Board of Education. Dr. Isaac J. Allen was superintendent for two years and assisted by Dr. Lilienthal urged strongly the so-called objective method of teaching. He was succeeded in 1861 by Lyman Harding.

In 1858 the number of pupils enrolled in the public schools was 17,685, of whom 10,493 were in attendance. The teachers were 278 in number. In the Catholic parochial schools, including the Catholic high schools, there were 7,750 pupils and 78 teachers. For the year ending June, 1861, 341 teachers were employed in the public schools.

GERMAN IN THE SCHOOLS.

The teaching of German was regularly introduced into the schools by the law of March 9, 1840, which made the teaching of German upon proper request compulsory. The first German and English school was opened in the basement of the North German Lutheran Church, now the Third German Protestant Church, on Walnut between Eighth and Ninth. The teacher

was Joseph A. Heeman. He was succeeded after a few years by Henry Poeppelmann who taught until 1885. A couple of months later in November, 1840, another German and English school was opened in the rear of St. John's Church on Sixth street. The Board of Education did not seem to be in entire sympathy with these schools and as a result a meeting of German citizens was held on July 16, 1841, which discussed the attitude of the board and made certain demands upon it. This seemed to be without effect and as a result an agitation was started in the city by the German citizens to organize a proper German and English school to be supported by contributions. It was also agreed that the attitude of candidates for the State Legislature on this subject should be considered as a test of their availability. The school was started by the Germans in the German Lutheran Church on Walnut street, which soon moved to a house on Main between Woodward and Abigail. This was under the charge of Mr. Heeman. As a result the Board of Education took alarm and soon came to terms. Mr. Heeman however refused to serve under the board and resumed his connection with the Catholic school on 13th street. The election of Dr. Frederick Roelker in 1843 to the Board of Education aided the cause of the Germans very materially and the continued election of various German citizens to the board made certain that German would be treated with proper consideration. About 1849 the so-called German and English schools were abolished and the German department of the various district schools was inaugurated. The Know Nothing agitation of 1852 induced a number of German citizens to investigate the teaching of German and as a result of the defects found another reorganization took place by which German instruction was entirely separated from English. German was introduced in the high schools by the inauguration of a professorship in 1853-54. (John Schwaab in Schools of Cincinnati.)

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The principal private schools and seminaries of these days have been referred to in the extracts from Mr. Cist's volumes. One of the most important of these during this period was the Wesleyan Female College organized in 1842 under the auspices of the Methodist Church. A small house on Ninth street was rented but this was soon found to be too small and the institution was removed to the residence of John Reeves on the north side of Seventh street between Walnut and Vine, where a new building was especially erected for dormitory purposes. Rev. Perlee B. Wilber was the first principal. The second session of the College opened in the new building in February, 1843. The institution offered a six-year course of studies. The number of pupils increased so rapidly that it soon became necessary to move once more and a piece of property, the residence of Henry Starr on the west side of Vine between Sixth and Seventh running through to College street, was purchased. A building was erected on this sufficient to accommodate 500 pupils. This building is now occupied by the printing office of the *Enquirer*. A familiar illustration of the college at this time is given in Shotwell's "Schools of Cincinnati." In 1851 the institution contained 437 pupils and 15 teachers. Rev. Mr. Wilber continued at its head until his death in 1859.

Another institution that was quite successful was the Cincinnati Female Seminary located for a number of years at the southwest corner of Seventh and Mound. This institution in 1851 boasted 100 pupils and five teachers. In connection with it was a calisthenium fitted up with the most approved apparatus designed "to give elegance of carriage, grace of motion and symmetrical bodily development." It had a museum including a geological cabinet, a herbarium and aquarium and a well selected library. This property was afterwards sold to the Pulte Medical College.

The Mount Auburn Young Ladies' Institute was founded in 1856 and was located on the beautiful site and in the building now occupied by Christ Hospital. It was at this time under the charge of Rev. E. A. Crawley.

Lyman Harding's School for Girls was located at different times on Broadway between Fourth and Fifth in Day's Building, No. 261 Walnut street, on the south side of Fourth between Race and Elm and on the south side of Fifth between Vine and Walnut.

Another institution for girls was Mrs. Lloyd's Ladies' Seminary which was on the south side of Third between Broadway and Ludlow.

At a little later time, in 1855, Prof. Horatio Wood opened a school for girls on Fourth street between Elm and Plum. Associated with him was Miss Elizabeth H. Appleton afterwards the librarian of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio. This school soon became one of the most successful in the city.

Donald Macleod conducted a school of elo-

cution for young ladies on Seventh street. Not far from this was a school of Mrs. Alexander Kinmont on the south side of the street between Race and Vine.

Among the boys' schools one of the best known and most successful was the "Academy" of Joseph Herron at which the number of pupils averaged 200. In 1851 there were 242 pupils and 11 teachers in this institution and in 1859 the pupils numbered 160 and instructors, nine. The academy was at that time on the north side of Seventh street between Walnut and Vine. It is described as "being out of the business part of the city and surrounded with fine private residences and shaded by beautiful trees."

Another well known school at which were educated many of the best known men of the city was E. S. Brooks' Classical School for Boys which was on the north side of Fourth between Sycamore and Broadway in the fire company's hall. This school continued for a number of years and was regarded as one of the most successful in the city. The successor of this school was the well known private school conducted so many years by the former president of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, Eugene F. Bliss, to whom that society and the city owes so much for his historical work.

Another "High School" was that of R. and H. H. Young located at different times at the southwest corner of Western row and George street, on the south side of Seventh west of Mound and on Plum between Seventh and Eighth.

St. John's College of which Dr. Colton was the principal, the school of Edward Steffens on Bremen street, the Scientific and Classical Institution of Edward S. Lippitt in Day's Building on the corner of Walnut street and Gano alley and that of Gustavus Junkerman on Walnut as well as those of Charles E. Matthews and Mrs. Elijah Wright are also mentioned during the "fifties." The last two schools were on the east side of Walnut street, one above Fifth and the other below Fourth.

Chickering's Academy was opened in the fall of 1855 in the hall of the George street engine house between Central avenue and Plum. Josiah B. Chickering who was at the head of this school had been an instructor in grammar in high schools in the East for a number of years and was induced by Miles Greenwood to come to Cincinnati in the autumn of 1852. He kept for a time a private school in Avondale. The new academy on George street increased in number of pupils until it became necessary about four years later to move to a larger building. A lot on George street between John and Smith was purchased and a two-story brick building erected which was occupied by this school for more than a quarter of a century. During the first year in the new building, 155 pupils were in attendance and the number increased so rapidly that it became necessary a little later to add another story. The school was continued by Mr. Chickering until his death in 1881 after which time W. H. Venable continued it until June, 1886, when it was closed.

Another school for boys was the English and Classical School of Andrew J. Rickoff established in 1859, after Mr. Rickoff had retired from the superintendency of the public schools, at the corner of Ninth and Elm.

SECTARIAN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

The Catholic parochial schools have been mentioned in the chapter referring to the publications of Mr. Cist.

Mount St. Mary's Theological Seminary was founded in 1852 and located on Price Hill west of Mill creek valley. About this time also the Sisters of Charity purchased the property on the Warsaw turnpike for a mother house and in 1858 a school was erected at this point.

In the early "fifties" the Baptists purchased a site at Fairmount and here erected a large seminary known as the Fairmount Theological Seminary.

Another institution of temporary life was the Cincinnati Theological Seminary, Old School Presbyterian, which was started in May, 1850, by the opponents of Lane Theological Seminary. Its instructors were made up of various pastors throughout the city who taught 12 students in their church lecture rooms. The faculty included Revs. James Hoge and L. N. Rice.

In 1840 the old Athenaeum on the west side of Sycamore between Sixth and Seventh was placed by Bishop Purcell under the Jesuit Fathers and it became known as St. Xavier College. It was presided over at that time by Rev. Mr. Elet and contained about one hundred pupils. It was chartered in 1842 and for a time maintained dormitories and a boarding department but the dormitories were closed about 1854. It is said that the fact that this college strictly enforced the use of the rod induced many Protestants to prefer it to their own seminaries.

The St. Francis Xavier Theological Seminary to the west of the city was also an institution

of the Roman Catholic society for the instruction of those who expected to enter the priesthood.

The faculty of Lane Theological Seminary at the outset of the second half century of the city's life consisted of Rev. Lyman Beecher as president and Revs. Thomas J. Biggs, B. Dickinson and Calvin E. Stowe. Dr. Biggs shortly afterwards resigned to accept the presidency of the Cincinnati College. Dr. Dickinson left Cincinnati at the end of 1839 to accept a chair in Auburn Seminary and Professor Stowe in 1850 accepted a professorship in Bowdoin College. Nearly four hundred students had been educated at Lane Theological Seminary by the year 1851. The faculty at that time was still headed by Rev. Lyman Beecher as president. Other members were Revs. D. H. Allen, George E. Day and J. B. Condit. Dr. Beecher resigned the presidency in 1852 and returned to Boston although his name was continued in the seminary catalogue as president until his death in 1863. Rev. Mr. Day continued as professor of Biblical literature until 1866 when he entered the faculty of Yale College. Professor Condit removed to Auburn, New York, in 1855 and was succeeded by Prof. Henry Smith of Marietta College, where he remained until 1861, afterwards to return in 1865. At the end of this period the faculty consisted of Professors Allen, Day and Smith. At this time the president of the board of trustees was Nathaniel Wright. The students numbered 32.

Rev. J. C. White in his "Reminiscences of Lane Seminary" read before the Lane Club December 10, 1889 (Pamphlet 36,366, Hist. & Phil. Soc. of O.), says: "In 1840 there were about five hundred population scattered over the hills where now there are about fifty thousand. On this Montgomery road opposite our campus there were ten houses from Peeble's Corner to Dr. Monfort's hilltop. Three of them were vacant. * * * There were only three institution buildings on the campus two of which now (1889) remain, but remodeled. One was our boarding house and used for our janitor and superintendent of the farm, the other was for our studies and dormitories, the whole basement of which was our work shop where chairs were bottomed and brooms made for market—and from the broom corn raised by the students, for Old Lane was a manual labor institution in aid of health and purse. The other building is gone forever. * * * It was the grand Old Chapel with its noble Grecian pillars in front; its basement story was for recitation rooms and for lectures. Harder work was done there than in the other basement where brooms were made."

Rev. S. E. Wishard in his sketch of Lane Seminary says, that in 1835 Walnut Hills was a pretty little village quite distant from Cincinnati, the first stopping place for the stage on the Madisonville route and that Mount Auburn was the name to a range of hills in the distant west, the population of which did not figure very largely in the census.

The pioneer business college of Cincinnati was that of R. M. Bartlett, opened in 1838. Others who soon established schools were John Gundry whose mercantile college was on the northwest corner of Fifth and Walnut and the Bacon Mercantile College on the northwest corner of Sixth and Walnut. Richard Nelson established his business college in 1856 at the corner of Court street and Central avenue. He subsequently removed his college to the southeast corner of Fourth and Vine during the year 1859. The Phonographic Institute was established by Benn Pitman in the year 1853.

THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

The Central High School opened on July 27, 1847, in the basement of the German Lutheran Church on Walnut street, which was the first public high school of the city. In October, 1845, Peyton S. Symmes as president of the School Board had recommended the organization of a public high school. In the following year the board was authorized by the Legislature to provide such a school. This school was under the charge of H. H. Barney, who was assisted by John M. Edwards. In 1848 it moved to Center street and at that time Cyrus Knowlton and others were added to the teaching force.

In 1851 the Board of Trustees and Visitors of Common Schools, the trustees of Woodward College and of the Hughes Fund entered into a contract for the purpose of establishing two high schools,—Woodward and Hughes. The Hughes High School building was begun in March, 1852, and completed in January, 1853. Its first principal was H. H. Barney and the teachers were largely those of the Central High School so that it has been regarded as the legitimate successor of that school which during its five years of life had had 415 pupils. The first graduating exercises in Hughes High School were held on January 22, 1854, at which 10 pupils graduated, one of whom was R. D. Barney, a well known

citizen of to-day and a trustee of the Hughes Fund.

By virtue of the agreement referred to, the Union Board of Cincinnati High Schools, composed of seven members representing the Hughes and Woodward funds and six members from the Trustees and Visitors of Common Schools, was organized July 22, 1851, and entered upon its duties. This arrangement continued until May, 1895, at which time the Common School Board was given seven members instead of six which made the high schools more effectually a part of the general school system of the city. The dividing line between the two schools as fixed from the beginning was Race street.

H. H. Barney was elected State school commissioner in October, 1853, and was obliged to resign his connection with Hughes High School in February of the following year to assume his new duties. He was succeeded by Cyrus Knowlton.

Hiram Howard Barney was born in Vermont in 1804 and was educated at Union College. He was admitted to the bar and practiced law for a time but subsequently engaged in teaching, being for 12 years principal of an academy at East Aurora, New York. In 1847 he came by special invitation to this city to take charge of the Central High School which had been established in the rooms of Dr. Charles Colton's Classical School. This was the first public high school in the State and Mr. Barney has been justly regarded as the founder of the high school system. He subsequently acted as school commissioner of the State for four years. At the expiration of his term, he returned to the city but in 1862 became superintendent of schools at Circleville, Ohio, where he remained for seven years. He afterwards was professor of didactics in Cincinnati and as such began the normal teaching in this city. He was one of the editors of the *Ohio Journal of Education*. He died at Wyoming, Ohio, in 1879.

Cyrus Knowlton was principal of Hughes High School for seven years until 1860, the time of his death, when he was succeeded by Joseph L. Thornton, who had been a teacher in the school. Dr. Thornton was succeeded in 1873 by E. W. Coy, the present principal.

Woodward had been called a high school for some years. The college department was organized in 1836 and the whole institution for a time continued under the name of Woodward College, although as a matter of fact the high school was still continued. After the organization of the Central High School, the attendance of the Woodward High School fell off and eventually by the vote of the board of March 17, 1850, the high school was discontinued. "As there no longer existed any necessity for such a school separate from the common schools," the college department was given up in June, 1851. "Old Woodward," an expression so frequently used with reference to this institution, refers to the period prior to this date. Then came the agreement between the various educational organizations of the city by which Woodward reopened as Woodward High School on the same day that the sister school Hughes began its career, September 16, 1851. Its first principal was Dr. Joseph Ray, who served for four years. During his administration the new building, that of the present Woodward High School, was begun July 28, 1854.

Dr. Ray was born in 1807 in that part of Pennsylvania now included in Ohio County, West Virginia. He studied at the Ohio University, Washington College and the Medical College of Ohio, where he graduated in 1829. He practiced medicine quite successfully for several years but his interest in teaching drew him from this profession. He was one of the best known teachers in the West and his mathematical books were for years the most popular in the country. He died April 16, 1855. He was succeeded as principal by Daniel Shepardson who at that time was the pastor of the First Baptist Church on Wesley avenue. The latter served until June, 1862, when he took charge of a girls' high school at Granville, Ohio, subsequently a part of Denison University. His successors at the head of this school were Moses Woolson who served from 1862 to 1865, George W. Harper from 1865 to 1900 and the present principal, Augustus M. Van Dyke.

Mr. Harper was a graduate from Woodward High School in the year 1853 and began teaching in that institution immediately after his graduation so that his connection with the school continued for 47 years. Mr. Van Dyke is also a graduate of our high schools, being a member of the Hughes class of 1857.

CHAPTER XLII.

JOURNALISM BEFORE THE WAR.

THE EARLY NEWSPAPERS: CENTINEL, SPY, LIBERTY HALL, GAZETTE, REPUBLICAN, CHRONICLE, ADVERTISER, PHILANTHROPIST, PENNY PAPERS, DAILY TIMES, ENQUIRER, COMMERCIAL, AND OTHERS—THE GERMAN PAPERS—THE LITERARY PERIODICALS—THE RELIGIOUS PERIODICALS—THE MEDICAL JOURNALS—MISCELLANEOUS JOURNALS—DIRECTORIES—SOME EDITORS AND CONTRIBUTORS: HAMMOND, THE DRAKES, MANSFIELD, NEVILLE, FLINT, HALL, GALLAGHER, THE CARYS, ROEDTER, REEMELIN, MOLITOR, WALKER, REHFUSS, AND OTHERS.

THE EARLY NEWSPAPERS.

The history of the various newspapers of Cincinnati up to the time of the incorporation of the city has been covered in the chapter relating to the periods prior to 1819. The first paper, the *Centinel of the Northwest Territory* of William Maxwell, appeared November 9, 1793, and from its columns many extracts have already been given. The paper was sold in 1796 to Edmund Freeman, who changed its name to that of *Freeman's Journal*, and subsequently took it with him when he moved to Chillicothe in 1800. The first rival of this paper was the *Western Spy and Hamilton Gazette*, published for the first time on May 28, 1799, by Joseph Carpenter, with whom was afterwards associated Jonathan Findlay. Mr. Findlay ceased his connection with the paper on July 27, 1803, and subsequently moved to St. Louis, where he died. He was a brother of Gen. James Findlay. The *Spy* was continued by Joseph Carpenter & Sons and was the only paper published in Cincinnati until the year 1804, in which year on the 9th of December appeared the first number of the longest lived newspaper in Cincinnati.

Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Mercury was first issued on December 9, 1804, by Rev. John W. Browne, "minister, publisher, town recorder, bookseller and retailer of patent medicines." The first number was printed in the cockloft of a log cabin on the southeast corner of Sycamore and Third streets, at that time almost a part of the wilderness. The buildings of the vicinity were then of the true wilderness style and stood at least twenty feet higher than the grade of the present street. On April 12, 1809, Samuel J. Browne associated himself with his father and the firm afterwards became known as Browne & Company, including in addition to those just mentioned James H. Looker.

The *Spy*, in 1808, was purchased by one Carney, who changed its name to that of *The Whig*. In a few months it was sold to Mr. Williamson, but was again bought by Carney, who continued to publish the *Whig* until 58 numbers had been published. He thereupon sold the journal to Francis Menessier, who changed the name to that of *The Advertiser*. Mr. Menessier continued the paper under that name until 1811.

In September, 1810, Joseph Carpenter, in connection with Ephraim Morgan, recommenced the publication of the *Western Spy* in a building at the corner of Fifth and Main.

The newspaper publishers of those days also published the books that were printed in the town, for instance, "Maxwell's Code," so-called, the first book published in Cincinnati, appeared in 1795 from the press of the *Centinel*. Another

book containing a full account of the trial of Vattier was published in 1807 by Carney, and Browne & Company styled themselves "Publishers of the Laws of the United States." This latter concern also published the first almanac known as "Browne's Almanac," which appeared for a number of years edited by Dr. Stubbs. The first number of the *Spirit of the West,* which was called "a rank republican paper," edited by M. S. Pettitt, appeared in July, 1814. It was printed on the west side of Main, a short distance below Fourth. But 41 numbers of this paper appeared. Rev. Mr. Browne, the founder of *Liberty Hall,* and Mr. Carpenter, the founder of the *Western Spy,* both died in the early part of the year 1813. *Liberty Hall* was published for a short time after the death of Mr. Browne by his son and Mr. Looker. The former soon retired and his place was taken by A. Wallace. After Mr. Carpenter's death the *Spy* was published by Ephraim Morgan for a few months, after which Micajah T. Williams entered into partnership with Morgan.

On July 15, 1815, Thomas Palmer published the first number of the *Cincinnati Gazette,* a paper which, after four months, was united with *Liberty Hall* on December 11, 1815.

Mr. Wallace sold out his interest in *Liberty Hall* to Mr. Looker, who purchased the *Gazette* and associated Thomas Palmer and Sacket Reynolds with himself in the editing and publishing. In the prospectus of the new paper it was stated that the paper as theretofore would "endeavor to maintain the ascendency of Republicanism; that sentiment which acknowledges the sovereignty of the people; the only legitimate sovereignty." *Liberty Hall* and the *Gazette* were printed with black lines between the columns and after the union of the two papers the issues were more in the style of the modern newspaper than those that had preceded them. The first New Year's address of the new paper was written by Peyton S. Symmes. A semi-weekly edition was started March 9, 1819, by the publishers, Morgan, Lodge & Company. Previously all newspapers had appeared but once a week.

In June, 1818, the *Western Spy* was enlarged to an imperial sheet and Samuel Todd became a partner in the concern with James M. Mason and Micajah T. Williams. On the 9th of the following January, with the beginning of Volume V of the new series Messrs. Williams and Todd retired and Mason and Palmer became the proprietors of the new paper, which was called the *Western Spy and General Advertiser.*

On June 23, 1818, appeared the *Inquisitor and Cincinanti Advertiser.* This was started by Edward B. Cook, Benjamin F. Powers and Thomas Penney. In May of the following year Penney and Cook retired and G. F. Hopkins purchased an interest with Mr. Powers. Cook afterwards devoted himself to the stage and made his debut at the Columbia Street Theatre, under the management of Collins & Jones, in the character of "Young Norval."

Beginning November 22, 1819, a new weekly, the *Literary Cadet,* succeeded in surviving for 23 numbers, after which it combined with another paper, took a familiar name in addition to its own and became known as the *Western Spy and Literary Cadet.* The *Cadet* was more of a literary than a news publication. It was edited by Dr. Joseph Buchanan.

The three papers then published in the city "were all upon imperial sheet, executed with neatness and honored with liberal patronage," and each had a book and job office. There were also two other book and job offices and two paper mills in the neighborhood of the city, which furnished all the paper used both for printing and writing.

The *Inquisitor,* under G. F. Hopkins, became a strong advocate of canals and it was largely due to the efforts of this paper and those of Micajah T. Williams in the General Assembly that opposition was overcome and grants were secured for the various Ohio canals.

A prominent controversy in the papers of those days was the "Doctor War" between Dr. Drake and Dr. Moorhead, which was kept up for many months with great personal enmity and the most partisan violence.

On the 29th of April, 1820, Mr. Mason retired from the *Western Spy* and Looker and Palmer and Reynolds became the publishers. In April of the following year Joseph Buchanan gave up his connection as editor with the *Spy.* Under Buchanan's management the paper had been quite literary and had encouraged a number of young poets and writers, such as Benjamin F. Drake, Peyton S. Symmes, John H. James, Thomas Pierce, John P. Foote and Daniel Drake.

In January, 1823, the proprietors of the *Spy* purchased new type, enlarged the paper and changed the name to *National Republican and Ohio Political Register.* This was a semi-weekly, edited by Elijah Hayward and Samuel Q. Richardson. It was said to be the most handsomely printed paper in Southern Ohio. Mr. Richardson retired, but Mr. Hayward remained as editor

for several years. Beginning in the first number of this paper was a long poem entitled "Billy Moody," which continued for 28 papers. It was said to be the joint production of Ben Drake, Thomas Pierce and J. H. James,—the coterie that inspired Pierce's "Horace in Cincinnati."

A sprightly paper, "odd, quizzical and spicy, edited and published by that eccentric genius known throughout the West as Sol Smith, preacher, wag, author and actor," the *Independent Press and Freeman's Advocate,* was published for about sixteen months prior to November, 1823, at which time it was sold out to the *Republican.* No paper ever published in Cincinnati was more fearless in its editorials or more caustic in its comments. The editor's valedictory, published in the *Republican,* was written, we are told, by Smith himself, with "big tears rolling down his cheeks and conflicting emotions struggling within his bosom."

In 1822 the *Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette* was published weekly and semi-weekly by Morgan, Lodge & Company, the company standing for Isaac G. Burnet, who was the editor for a number of years. He retired on December 27, 1822, and Benjamin F. Powers, a brother of Hiram Powers and an attorney-at-law, took his place. In 1825 Mr. Powers was succeeded by Charles Hammond, the leading journalist of Cincinnati.

The interest of Hopkins and Powers in the *Inquisitor* had been purchased by James M. Mason, which first introduced to the city the celebrated Moses Dawson. This paper afterwards took the name of the *Advertiser,* which became a very radical political sheet. It was about 1825 that a decided party distinction became manifest in Cincinnati papers. The *Gazette* was of strong Whig sympathies and the *Advertiser* and *Republican,* anti-Federal. A long contest began between the *Gazette* and *Advertiser,* edited by Hammond and Dawson, respectively, which continued for a number of years, and was marked by bitter personalities.

Other papers of the period prior to 1825 were *The Emporium,* printed weekly in 1824 by Samuel J. Browne, the *National Crisis,* started in 1824 and shortly afterwards merged into the *Emporium* and the *Independent Press,* reestablished for a few months by Morton S. Smith, a relative of Sol Smith. The *Crisis* originated in an Adams committee, known as the "Thirty-six Fathers," among whom were Bellamy Storer, Dr. Wallace, Jarvis Kibby, Jesse Kimball and J. Wing. The business editor was Thomas Palmer, who finally took the paper in pay for his salary. He sold out to Anson N. Deming, who finally took John Wood as a partner. In 1825 Wood sold his interest to Hooper Warren, with whom was associated as editor Benjamin F. Powers, at the time the paper was incorporated with the *Emporium.*

In 1826, at the time of the appearance of Drake and Mansfield's little book, there were nine newspapers published in the city: *Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette, National Republican and Ohio Political Register, Cincinnati Advertiser, National Crisis and Cincinnati Emporium,* each semi-weekly; *Parthenon, Western Tiller* and *Saturday Evening Chronicle,* each weekly, and *Cincinnati Commercial Register,* a daily; the ninth was a German weekly called the *Ohio Chronicle.* The last named English paper, the *Commercial Register,* was the first daily started in the country west of Pennsylvania. It was published by S. S. Brooks and edited by Morgan Neville. Printed on a half sheet royal it appeared every day but Sunday. Its subscription rate was but $6 a year, which apparently was not enough, for the paper survived but six months to reappear again for about three months in 1828.

Soon after the suspension of this paper, a number of prominent merchants waited upon the proprietors of *Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette,* Messrs. Morgan, Lodge and Fisher, and asked for the establishment of a daily. This paper was apparently the leading one in the town and had numbered among its editors some of the most prominent citizens, notably Burnet, Powers and Hammond. The first number of the *Daily Gazette* appeared on Monday, June 25, 1827, with 164 subscribers. It was printed on an old-fashioned hand press, which could turn out about 250 sheets an hour and was a superroyal sheet, 19 by 27, sold at $8 a year. Its publishers were Messrs. Morgan, Lodge and Fisher, and the distinguished Charles Hammond was in charge of its editorials and continued so until his death, on April 3, 1840.

The *Western Tiller* appeared for the first time on August 25, 1826, from the southeast corner of Main and Second streets. It was a four-page paper, devoted particularly to agriculture, and was edited by James W. Gazlay. Its life did not much exceed a year.

The *Cincinnati Chronicle,* mentioned in the list of newspapers of 1826, was established that year by Messrs. Buxton. Its editor was Benjamin Drake, the brother of Dr. Drake and the asso-

ciate of Mansfield in the publication of the view of the city in 1826. This paper passed through many transmutations, to quote Mr. Mansfield. Drake was its editor until 1834, when it was amalgamated with the *Cincinnati Mirror*. In 1836 this was purchased by Messrs. Flash and Ryder for a thousand dollars of the medical department of the Cincinnati College and on the firm's subscription list was reestablished as the *Chronicle*. A journeyman printer who knew nothing about publishing printed it and Mansfield, a professor of history and law, edited it. At the start there were about two thousand subscribers, but at the end of six months not one-fourth of these were left, and of these half did not pay their subscriptions. The paper was then sold to Messrs. Pugh and Dodd, the former the well known Quaker printer and the latter formerly the "scissors editor" of the *Gazette* and afterwards the well known hatter. Benjamin Drake was associated with E. D. Mansfield in the editorial department. In 1839 the *Chronicle* became a daily, having obtained the subscription list of the *Whig*, which had been founded by Major Conover and was at that time edited by Henry E. Spencer. The daily paper started with a subscription list of 250 and ended the year with 600. Benjamin Drake left the paper in 1840 and died in April, 1841, at the age of 46. Mr. Mansfield continued as sole editor until 1848 and was again editor in 1850. The paper was finally consolidated with the *Gazette*.

Mr. Mansfield tells us that he and Mr. Pugh had a hard contest with the world against two prevalent ideas. One was slavery and the other was liquor. "We were utterly opposed to slavery in the day when two-thirds of the community were for it, and two-thirds of the remainder compromised with it." Both utterly opposed the liquor trade and Pugh would not allow a single advertisement of places where liquor was sold or drank, which resulted in a great loss of business. Both were warm Whigs. Among the newspaper men who started their career in this office was Richard Smith, who afterwards, as editor of the *Gazette* and of its successor the *Commercial Gazette*, became one of the leading journalists of America. Among the contributors to the *Chronicle* were Mrs. Stowe, Henry B. Blackwell, James H. Perkins, Mrs. Sigourney, Mary De Forest and Lewis J. Cist.

In April, 1827, Mr. Lodge retired from the *Gazette* and it became the property of Ephraim Morgan, Brownlow Fisher and S. S. L'Hommedieu. In June of the following year Morgan and Fisher retired. Lodge returned and Thomas Hammond became a third partner, under the firm name of Lodge, L'Hommedieu & Hammond. Mr. Morgan returned to the printing business, in which he continued for many years, during which time he was one of our best known citizens. Fisher retired a little later for a short time, but afterwards became associated for the second time with the *Gazette*, which association continued until 1849. After a short time Hammond retired, leaving Lodge and L'Hommedieu in control.

The *Advertiser* was edited in 1830 by Moses Dawson. It had been published at the northeast corner of Third and Main, where afterwards was located the *Enquirer* office. The building burned down in the year 1829, but was immediately rebuilt and Mr. Dawson afterwards called his paper the *Cincinnati Advertiser and Ohio Phoenix*. At this time the *Republican* was owned by Looker & Reynolds and edited by Elijah Hayward, who had just been appointed to an official position at Washington. He was succeeded by Samuel J. Bayard. The *Crisis and Emporium* wound up its existence during the year 1828.

In this same year S. S. Brooks and Edmond Harrison, the teacher, revived for a time the *Daily Commercial Register*. Its new life was but for three months.

In 1829 Samuel J. Browne and Hooper Warren presented a new candidate for the support of the citizens in the shape of a daily paper called the *Commercial Advertiser*, which, however, had but a brief existence. Samuel J. Browne was a well known citizen for many years and held some offices of importance. He accumulated a fortune and afterwards lived in a retired mansion called "Belleview," in the western suburbs. The name Browne street perpetuates his memory.

The *Daily Commercial Advertiser* was established in 1829 by E. S. Thomas and his son Frederick. A short time afterwards, in 1834, Thomas in connection with John P. Dillon and L. S. Sharpe published for a time the *Democratic Intelligencer*, a daily, semi-weekly and weekly, which supported Justice McLean for the presidency. A little later, in 1835, Thomas and his son conducted the *Daily Evening Post*, a paper which devoted much attention to art and artists. None of these papers lasted any length of time.

A very well known paper in the late "thirties" was the *Cincinnati Advertiser and Ohio Phoenix*, on which Moses Dawson won his spurs. Moses Dawson deserves special mention, as it is to him that is traced the origin of the present *Cincinnati*

Enquirer. Dawson, we are told, from 1825 to 1828 shared with Hammond the supremacy in the newspaper field. He was an Irishman, somewhat rough and ungainly, but a very vigorous writer, and in his day the *Advertiser* was the leading Jackson and therefore Democratic paper of the region. Mr. Mansfield tells us that he and Hammond kept up a running fight which resembled a literary Donnybrook Fair. Despite their contest, he tells us that they were boon companions and often met to wrangle over their toddy.

A great feature in the history of the political newspapers of Cincinnati in the late "twenties" was the work of Charles Hammond in reviewing the conduct of public men. His political discussions with Dawson and the advocates of General Jackson aroused attention throughout the country. He became so wrapped up in his opposition to Jackson as to publish for a time the well known campaign paper, *Truth's Advocate*, an anti-Jackson expositor which brought out from Dawson a similar sheet, the *Friend of Reform and Corruption's Adversary*. These papers, edited with great ability but with very little regard to the decent proprieties of journalism, reached the circulation of about five thousand copies each.

The Directory of 1829 gives the dailies as the *Daily Gazette* and the *Daily Advertiser*, the semi-weeklies as the *National Republican* and *Advertiser* and the weeklies as the *Pandect, Chronicle and Literary Gazette, Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette, Western Tiller* and the *Sentinel*. In 1831 the *National Republican* of Looker & Reynolds is added to the list of the dailies. Hammond is given as the editor of the *Gazette* and E. S. Thomas of the *Advertiser*. The two semi-weeklies, the *American* and *Advertiser*, were edited by I. Thomas and M. Dawson, respectively. The weeklies were the *Chronicle* of E. Deming, *Journal* of A. Blanchard, *Western Tiller* of J. P. Foote and *Sentinel and Star* of J. C. Waldo. Three years later, in 1834, there survived Hammond's *Gazette*, Dawson's *Advertiser*, the *Chronicle and Literary Gazette*, still published by Deming and edited by Samuel Yorke At Lee, the *Republican*, edited by James Allen, and *Democratic Intelligencer*, edited by W. F. Thomas. The Directory of 1836 gives four dailies,—the *Gazette*, still edited by Hammond and published by L'Hommedieu & Company, with office in the L'Hommedieu Building; the *Republican* of Looker & Ramsay, edited by Charles R. Ramsay on the north side of Third between Main and Walnut; the *Whig* of James F. Conover on the northeast corner of Second and Main, and the *Evening Post* of E. S. and L. F. Thomas on the west side of Main between Front and Second. Moses Dawson's *Cincinnati Advertiser and Ohio Phoenix* still appears as a semi-weekly and among the weeklies there were James G. Birney's *Philanthropist*, the *Mirror*, published by Flash, Ryder & Company and edited by Shreve and Gallagher, as well as such papers as the *Cincinnati Journal and Western Luminary* of Rev. Thomas Brainerd; *Cross and Baptist Journal, Western Christian Advocate, People's Echo, German Franklin* and *Farmer and Mechanic*. It would be unprofitable and almost impossible to give detailed accounts of each of these journals, many of which had but a short life.

The *Cincinnati Mirror*, which was started in 1831 by John H. Wood, deserves special mention by reason of its editor, William D. Gallagher, one of the most distinguished literary men of the West. This paper was an eight-page quarto published semi-monthly. Subsequently Thomas H. Shreve became joint owner and assistant editor, and in November, 1833, it was enlarged and became a weekly. In April, 1835, as already stated, it was consolidated with the *Chronicle*, then under the management of James H. Perkins, who became associated with Gallagher and Shreve as editor. At the end of the year it was sold to James B. Marshall, who maintained it for three months under the name of *The Buckeye*, and then sold it to Flash & Ryder. These owners took the old name and the old editors. Gallagher and Shreve finally dropped out and J. Reese Fry was editor for a few months. As already stated, its subscription list was finally transferred to the *Chronicle*.

On the first Monday of January, 1831, the *Republican* was changed from a semi-weekly to a daily. It was first published by Looker & Reynolds and edited by Bayard. In 1833 Reynolds was appointed to a clerkship under Hayward, who had gone to Washington, and both he and Looker retired and the proprietors of the paper, in July of this year, were B. B. Reynolds and R. Disney and James Allen, known as "six foot two Allen," was the editor. By the early part of 1834 Looker had returned to the paper and with Allen owned and edited it. Allen left in November to start a new paper called the *Cincinnati Courier* which, however, lasted for but two or three numbers. He was succeeded as editor of the *Republican* by Charles R. Ramsay.

In September, 1833, Richard F. L'Hommedieu became interested in the *Gazette*, and upon the

death of the senior partner, James Lodge, in December, 1835, the firm became known as S. S. and R. F. L'Hommedieu. The *Gazette* bought, in 1834, the first power press used west of the Alleghany Mountains. It had a capacity of 20,000 copies per hour and excited great attention. The second power press in the city was purchased by the book establishment of Ephraim Morgan in 1835, which also was the year of the importation by the Methodist Book Concern of the first cylinder press. In 1835 the *Gazette* established a *Price Current* sheet, the first in the city. It was conducted by John H. Wood and had but a brief existence. Mr. Coggeshall, in his history of the Cincinnati press, published in the *Gazette* in the years 1850-51, from which much of this article is quoted, gives many reminiscences of the political discussions of those days in which the clique of "Jonas, Cist & Co.," "Benton's mint drops," "Goldibus" Robert T. Lytle and "Gildibus" John W. Mason figured at length. Joseph Jonas was the well known jeweler at the northwest corner of Third and Main and with Charles Cist and Lytle formed the Jackson contingent, who at this time displayed with enthusiasm the hard money called "Benton's mint drops." Mason had some silver pieces gilded to show that the "mint drops" could be counterfeited as well as notes; under these circumstances the names as above mentioned were given.

A curious incident at this time was the publication in the *Gazette* of December 3, 1835, of the entire issue of No. 10 of the first volume of Maxwell's *Centinel*. This occupied four columns and a quarter of the *Gazette*, on which there were at the time 28 columns.

Another incident of this year was the establishment by the *Gazette* of the regular news express by which the President's message was brought to Cincinnati within sixty hours after its publication in Washington at an expense of $200.

Another paper of this period was the *American*, started in the early part of the year 1830 by Isaiah Thomas and Thomas F. Conover. It was a weekly and semi-weekly. Conover was succeeded after a short time by W. J. Ferris. In 1832 the paper advocated Clay and on April 17th of that year was issued as a daily. It lasted but a short time.

Richard Corwine & Sons started a *Daily Herald* in the latter part of the year 1833. Its life was brief. A Jackson campaign paper published during the campaign of 1832 by John H. Wood and edited by Mr. Wood, James J. Faran and Thomas J. Henderson flourished in the year 1832. The McLean campaign paper, the *Democratic Intelligencer*, was established in March, 1834, by F. W. Thomas, J. B. Dillon and L. Sharp. It was a daily, tri-weekly and weekly, but did not outlive the year. On April 10, 1835, J. F. Conover established upon the ruins of the *Intelligencer* a new paper, the *Daily Whig*, and on May 6th of the same year E. S. Thomas established the *Daily Evening Post*. The Harrison campaign paper, the *People's Advocate*, was conducted by John H. Wood and Benjamin Drake from May, 1835, until November of that year.

Mr. Thomas' paper, the *Post*, succumbed to the lack of patronage in December, 1839. Mr. Thomas himself was a man of great public spirit and particularly interested in the development of art in the West. He did much to bring to public attention the sculptors Clevenger, Brackett and Powers and the painters Beard and the elder Frankenstein. He died in this city in the year 1847 and was buried in Spring Grove. At the head of his grave stands the life-like portrait bust carved by Clevenger, said to be the first portrait bust carved west of the mountains.

The *Whig* of Mr. Conover terminated its lively existence a little earlier, some time in the latter part of 1838. Mr. Conover had the year before turned over his interest in the paper to Henry E. Spencer, so as to enable him to devote his time to the Cincinnati Gas Company, of which he was president.

Moses Dawson's *Advertiser* took to itself in the latter part of the year 1839 the paper known as the *Journal*, which had been established for a few weeks and associated with him as editor of the new paper known as the *Advertiser and Journal* the well known writer and publicist, Elwood Fisher. The paper was discontinued in the year 1840, at which time the *Enquirer*, which of course was Democratic in politics, took its place.

In 1836 William A. Harper, who had been connected with the *Republican* and had disposed of his interest to Looker & Ramsay, issued proposals to a new paper to be called the *Western World*. This was the first penny paper in the city. Mr. Harper lacked the necessary capital and the paper died after 25 issues. Mr. Harper's place on the *Republican* had been taken by Othniel Looker, Jr. The *Republican* soon experienced a change of faith, for upon the retirement of Mr. Ramsay in 1840 and the accession of Ezekiel Graham and C. S. Todd it was

changed from a Jackson organ to the advocacy of Harrison. James Looker retired from the paper in December, 1840. Mr. Todd acted as editor and was assisted by John B. Russell. The paper ceased in 1841, as a result of so many political changes.

A campaign paper of 1836 was the *People's Echo,* established by the veteran in this line, John H. Wood, who, however, had switched from Jackson to Harrison.

A paper called the *Daily Express,* which had a life of about two years, was established in 1837 by Joseph Reese Fry, who essayed to furnish commercial notices and discussions of the Cincinnati markets. John H. Wood was connected with this paper as assistant editor.

The story of the *Chronicle* has been referred to in other chapters. This became a business daily paper on the first Monday in December, 1839. It was published by Achilles Pugh and William Dodd and edited by E. D. Mansfield and Benjamin Drake. Drake's connection was terminated by his death in the following spring. He was succeeded by John B. Russell, who is said to have been the first individual who could justly claim the title of local editor. The local department of the *Chronicle* became very successful. This, too, was the first paper to give general election returns in systematically arranged tables. Russell retired from this paper in the fall of 1840 to go to the *Republican.*

The story of *The Philanthropist* has already been told. Established in the month of April, 1836, by James G. Birney at New Richmond, Ohio, at the age of three months it was removed to Cincinnati, where it was published by Achilles Pugh from the northwest corner of Seventh and Main. Its subscription list numbered 700. "It met with no welcome from the established press of the city, but was regarded as one of those peculiar evils, to be found often in nature as well as in society which are not to be meddled with or mentioned, except by those whose necessities render them regardless of contamination. Not more than three numbers of the paper had been presented to the careful people of Cincinnati when it became apparent that *The Philanthropist* must be discontinued or meet with such opposition as was by no means calculated to enhance the value of types and presses. It was talked about in bar rooms—speculated upon at the corners of the streets and discussed at other lounging places until on the night of the twelfth of July certain individuals were emboldened to take an important step towards calling out an unmistakable expression of public sentiment." (W. T. Coggeshall in *Gazette,* June 12, 1851.) This step was the destruction of the printing office and the dismantling of the press. The mob that indulged in this lawlessness met with no attempt on the part of the city authorities to disperse them or arrest them and the excuse given for the outrage was that the paper was injuring the trade of the city with the South and keeping slaveholders from purchasing merchandise here. On the following day a placard was posted about the streets warning against the reestablishment of the paper. It was published by the *Evening Post* with comments calculated to increase the excitement. Mr. Pugh called upon the mayor for protection and the mayor thereupon issued a proclamation stating that as $100 had been deposited for the purpose he would offer it as a reward for the arrest and conviction of any person concerned in the riot. On the following day, July 17th, a handbill was posted about the city offering a reward of $100 for the arrest of Birney as a fugitive from justice. The executive committee of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society issued an address declaring that they would not surrender their rights. This was signed by James C. Ludlow, Rees E. Price, James G. Birney, Isaac Colby, William Donaldson, John Melindy, Gamaliel Bailey, Thomas Maylin and C. Donaldson. On the 20th, Henry L. Tatem carried to the *Gazette* a call for a public meeting "to decide whether the publication or distribution of abolition papers was longer to be permitted in Cincinnati." Many of the signatures of this paper, Charles Hammond declared, had been attached without authority. The anti-abolition meeting was held on Saturday, July 3rd, at the Lower Market house. The postmaster, Father Burke, presided and Morgan Neville, receiver of moneys in the Land Office, was vice-president and Timothy Walker, secretary. A committee of 12 was selected to remonstrate with Birney and his associates. On this committee were Judge Burnet, Josiah Lawrence, Robert Buchanan, Nicholas Longworth, O. M. Spencer, David Loring, David T. Disney, Thomas W. Bakewell, John P. Foote and William Greene. The resolutions, according to Mr. Hammond, were prepared by Messrs. Longworth and Neville, who with Joseph Graham were most active in getting up the demonstration. They were to the effect that nothing short of the immediate discontinuance of the paper could prevent a resort to violence and that all lawful means should be used to discountenance abolition publications in the city, and in-

structed the committee to request Birney and associates by every motive of patriotism and philanthropy to desist from the publication of the paper and to warn them that, if they persisted, the meeting could not be held responsible for consequences. A correspondence ensued in which the supporters of the paper were firm in their determination not to be deprived of their rights. This correspondence was published; the *Republican, Whig* and *Post* of the daily papers and a number of the weekly and religious journals were particularly severe upon what they denominated the madness of the abolitionists. The *Gazette* opposed the abolition paper, but more strongly opposed mobs, and as a result this paper was stigmatized as an abolition sheet.

On the evening of July 30th, another meeting was held at the Exchange Coffee House. Joseph Graham acted as president and J. A. D. Burrowes as secretary. Here it was resolved that the abolition press should be destroyed and Birney notified to leave the city within 24 hours. At a subsequent meeting of citizens, held at the Court House, these proceedings were ratified. As a result, on that night the rioters destroyed the printing offices, scattered the type, tore down the press and made riotous demonstrations at the houses of Mr. Pugh, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Birney and Dr. Colby. The press was thrown into the river, and after refreshments at the Exchange, a suggestion was made to destroy the *Gazette* office, but this was overruled. A demonstration against some blacks in Church alley was stopped for a time by the fire of two guns, but afterwards when the enemy disappeared the houses were looted. After this about midnight the mayor, who had been a spectator of the proceedings, addressed them to the effect that they might as well disperse. On the 1st of August the mayor made some pretense of endeavoring to restore quiet, but the riotous conduct continued for two days and two nights. The friends of law and order called a public meeting for three o'clock on the afternoon of the 2nd of August to be held at the Court House. Among the signers of this call were E. Hulse, Thomas H. Shreve, Salmon P. Chase and Charles Hammond. This meeting, as is well known, was captured by the Lower Market house sympathizers and Burke was elected president, Judge Burnet and Levi James, vice-presidents, and Joseph Graham, who had been most instrumental in the riots, secretary. Resolutions were adopted deprecating the mobs and offering support to the authorities. On motion of Mr. Graham the meeting resolved that the abolition press was the cause of all difficulties and a resolution was also adopted praising the discretion, prudence and energy of the mayor and city authorities generally during the great excitement!

The publication of the paper was suspended until Friday, September 3rd, when it appeared with Pugh as publisher and Birney as editor. Although issued from the corner of Seventh and Main, it was printed in Warren County.

As an evidence of the change of sentiment that had taken place in the city even long prior to the war, the statement of Coggeshall, published in 1851, "that a paper as judiciously and ably conducted as *The Philanthropist* would now be received in Cincinnati under circumstances very different from those which greeted it in 1836," is significant.

The number of penny papers in Cincinnati in the early days seems almost endless. The *Western World* has already been mentioned. In 1836 came the *Daily News,* edited by G. W. Bradbury and E. R. Campbell and lasting 10 months. Two weeks sufficed for the *Penny Ledger* of S. Bangs. *The Cincinnatian,* edited by David Martin, was started in 1837 to oppose the *News.* It was the first Democratic penny paper. It failed after six months, and thereupon Martin published one number of the *Hamilton County Democrat. The Sun,* published in 1837 by John Campbell and edited by E. W. Peck, after a year was merged with the *Republican.* In 1838 Peter Zinn and Mr. Clark revived the *Daily News.* It appeared about four months and was then sold to A. Almon. After several changes of ownership, it expired at the end of the next year. After its death Alexander Stimson published the *English Tattler,* which tattled for three weeks. John D. Logan thereupon conducted *The Buckeye* for a short time. He was relieved by C. H. Layton, who carried on the paper for about four months. Then came the *Morning Star,* published about three weeks by Col. Edward Stiff, who afterwards published for two weeks the *Olive Branch.*

The Directory of 1840 contains a list of the periodicals at that time published in the city. These included among the dailies the *Gazette* and the *Republican,* both Whig; the *Journal and Advertiser,* Democratic; the *Chronicle* (literary), and the *News* and *Morning Star,* both purveying general intelligence. The designation "literary" and "general intelligence" were not put in with any invidious intent, however, as it is presumed that the other dailies were covered by both descriptions. The weeklies were the

Catholic Telegraph, the *Western Christian Advocate* (Methodist) and *The Philanthropist.* The monthlies were the *Western Temperance Journal, The Hesperian, Rose of the Valley* and *Family Magazine.* The German papers included the *Volksblatt,* the *Friend of Truth,* the Catholic weekly and the *Christian Apologist,* the Methodist weekly.

Mr. Cist's book, "Cincinnati in 1841," gives a list of 29 publications with their circulation and the names of their editors. The *Star* had disappeared by this time, while papers not mentioned in the directory are Calvin W. Starbuck's *Daily Times* and C. H. Layton's *Public Ledger* of 1,500 and 1,400 circulation respectively.

In 1840 a new crop of penny papers started. The first was the *Spirit of the Times,* started by Wilmerton, Starbuck and Browne. It soon became the *Daily Times* of Calvin W. Starbuck, edited by Edward R. Campbell. Campbell was succeeded in August, 1841, by J. D. Taylor. This paper had come to stay and is here to-day.

C. H. Layton was the editor of the *Public Ledger,* which was started in June, 1840, and soon attained a circulation of 2,000. After several changes of ownership it expired at the end of five months. Colonel Stiff published the *Western Steamer* for two weeks in the summer of 1840. In 1842 came *The Microscope,* which, after four months, was sold out and replaced by *The Sun.* This was edited by L. G. Curtiss. After a short time it was sold to the "hard money" Democrats and, known as the *Journal,* was published by Samuel Lewis and edited by Elwood Fisher. As already stated it soon merged into the *Advertiser.* In 1843 Colonel Stiff appeared with *The Focus* for two weeks. W. D. Gallagher and George S. Bennett published in the fall of 1842 *The Message,* which, after a month, merged into the *Enquirer.* In 1843 came the short-lived *American Patriot,* followed by the *Queen City, Visitor* and *True Son.* A *Daily Commercial* also appeared during this year, which was continued for a year under the management of L. G. Curtiss and John L. Hastings. Mr. Hastings sold out to J. W. Browne & Company and the paper continued for a short time with Curtiss as editor. This paper, after a number of vicissitudes, became firmly established and has continued until the present day.

The *People's Paper* of C. H. Layton was started in August, 1843, and was shortly afterwards absorbed by the *Evening Times,* which published it as a morning appendix. In 1844 came the *Archer, Patriot, Bulletin, Evening Emporium, Mechanic* and *Queen City.* In the spring of 1845 the *Evening News* was printed for a short time in the office of the *Cincinnati Atlas,* a short-lived paper edited by Nathan Guilford.

Upon the death of Charles Hammond in 1840, John C. Wright, who had been a member of Congress and a judge of the Supreme Court, purchased an interest in the *Gazette* and became one of its principal editors. W. D. Gallagher acted as assistant with short interruptions until the fall of 1850. After the death of R. F. L'Hommedieu, S. S. and Samuel L'Hommedieu sold their interests to John C. and Crafts J. Wright. John C. Vaughan, who had been associate editor for about four years, retired in 1844. In 1847, L. C. Turner of Cleveland became assistant editor. By this time Brownlow Fisher had purchased an interest in the paper which he retained until November, 1849, when he sold out to W. J. Ferris. The first local editor of the *Gazette* was John B. Russell, who was succeeded afterwards by Thomas Gales Foster and later by J. R. S. Bond.

On March 5, 1841, John and C. H. Brough, who had been proprietors of the *Ohio Eagle,* published at Lancaster, purchased the *Advertiser and Journal* and on Saturday, April 10, 1841, issued the first number of the *Daily Cincinnati Enquirer,* which was an evening paper. In the spring of 1843 Collard Martin became a third partner. The *Enquirer* was the first Cincinnati paper to establish a regular local column, which was organized by George S. Bennett. In 1844 John Brough's interest was sold to H. H. Robinson. Several other changes were made until finally, about 1846, the paper was purchased by Gerard, Day & Company, which concern consisted of J. H. Gerard, Albert G. Day, James J. Faran, and C. H. Brough. By the retirement of Gerard in 1848, the firm became Day & Company. During the absence of C. H. Brough in the Mexican War, John Brough conducted the paper. When the former was elected president judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County he sold his interest in the *Enquirer* to James J. Faran and Albert G. Day. Mr. Brough died of cholera May 23, 1849, after a brief illness of but a few hours. Albert Day died in September, 1849, and his interest was represented by Timothy C. Day until it was sold to H. H. Robinson. In 1851 the paper was edited by Faran and Robinson.

In the "Cincinnati Almanac" for 1846 there are listed 16 daily papers. These included many

of those already mentioned specifically such as the *Gazette, Chronicle, Enquirer, Herald, Times, Commercial,* four German papers and several evening dailies. The *Cincinnati Atlas* at this time was edited by Nathan Guilford and was of Whig propensities. A Democratic paper was the *Ohio Union* of T. B. Drinker who was assisted by George P. Burnham. The *American Citizen* of C. M. Baxter was what was called a "Native American" paper. The *Herald* of Gamaliel Bailey, Jr., was, of course, the advocate of the Liberty party. Another paper of special interest was a weekly,—Charles Cist's *Western Journal Advertiser.* The list includes also a long number of weeklies, many religious and others devoted to special interests. Two years later the *Atlas* was edited by E. D. Mansfield and F. A. Foster. Cist's *Weekly Advertiser* was still edited by this well known historian. From the pages of this paper, Mr. Cist made up his two volumes known as the "Cincinnati Miscellany," which are invaluable to any student of Cincinnati history. Another paper of interest at this time was the *Globe,* a daily and weekly edited by John C. Vaughan, Stanley Matthews and James W. Taylor. It had quite an elaborate staff for those days. W. J. Sperry is given as the commercial editor, and Joseph H. Moore as translator from French and German, while J. V. Smith was the phonographic reporter. Another interesting mention of this period is that of a monthly, the *Sidereal Messenger,* published by O. M. Mitchel.

Mr. Cist's "Cincinnati in 1851" mentions 53 periodicals, of which 10 are dailies and others representing in the main special interests. In 1853 the dailies were the *Columbian* of W. B. Shattuck, *Enquirer* of H. H. Robinson, *Nonpareil* of Robert Carnahan, *Times* of C. W. Starbuck, *Atlas* of John D. Caldwell, *Commercial* of Lee & Potter, *Gazette, German Republican, Sun, Tageblatt, Volksblatt* and *Volksfreund,* besides 62 papers. The list in the directory includes a tri-weekly, the *Gazette,* 32 weeklies, four semi-monthlies, 21 monthlies, three quarterlies and one yearly, the directory itself. By 1856 the *Nonpareil* and *Atlas* had disappeared from the list, which includes six daily English papers, three German dailies, the same tri-weekly and semi-weekly, the *Columbian,* 19 English weeklies, eight German weeklies and an interminable list of monthlies, semi-monthlies and quarterlies.

In 1859 Mr. Cist gives a list of 53 periodicals published in Cincinnati. These included seven dailies. The first was the *Cincinnati Gazette and Liberty Hall* with Joseph Glenn, Richard Smith, Edmond Babb, E. T. Kidd and William H. Johnson as proprietors and Babb and Smith, editors. The *Enquirer* was edited by James J. Faran and published by Faran & McLean. The *Times,* still published by C. W. Starbuck, was edited by J. W. Ward and E. M. Spencer. M. D. Potter was editor and M. D. Potter & Company, proprietors of the *Commercial.* The three German papers were Stephen Molitor's *Volksblatt* then edited by Emil Klauprecht, *Volksfreund* of J. A. Hemann and the *Republikaner,* owned by W. E. Becht and edited by August Willich.

At the beginning of the war there were six English and three German daily newspapers published in the city. They included the *Enquirer, Commercial, Gazette, Times, Courier* and *Press* and the *Volksblatt, Volksfreund* and *Republikaner.* There were also included the *Louisville Bulletin* and *United States Advertiser,* which were published daily. In addition there were 25 English weeklies and 10 German weeklies. The semi-monthlies were eight in number while the monthlies were 21 and quarterlies two. The only yearly publication given was "Williams' Cincinnati Directory" at that time in its 11th year.

THE GERMAN PAPERS.

A German weekly called *Die Ohio Chronik* appeared in 1826. Another paper, a campaign paper, was published in 1832; this was edited in the interest of the Whig party by Karl Von Bonge, Albrecht Lange and Heinrich Brachmann. In 1834 Hartmann's *Weltburger* first appeared. It was originally a Whig paper but was shortly afterwards purchased by Benjamin Boffinger who called it *Der Deutsche Franklin* and in the following presidential election it supported Mr. Van Buren. Just before the election, the Whigs once more gained possession of the paper and the Democrats founded the *Volksblatt.* The editor of this was the brilliant Heinrich Roedter who was assisted by such prominent Germans as Charles Reemelin, Ludwig Rehfuss, August Renz and others. Roedter sold the *Volksblatt* in 1840 to Stephen Molitor and moved to Columbus.

Another German paper was the *Westlicher Merkur,* founded in 1837 by Christian Burkhalter who had been associated with Birney in the publication of *The Philanthropist.* This paper was afterwards called *Der Deutsche Im Westen* and finally became the *Volksfreund.* Other German papers were the Catholic periodical of Father J. M. Henni called *Wahrheit's Freund, Der*

Protestant and *Der Christliche Apologete*. Hoefle was associated for a time with Burkhalter but when it became the *Volksfreund* it passed into the hands of Rudolph Von Malitz. Burkhalter and Hoefle both became connected with the *Chronicle*. The editor of *Der Protestant* was Georg Walker and of *Der Christliche Apologete*, a Methodist paper, Rev. William Nast. Nast also founded the *Sonntag Schule Glocke*, a child's paper.

Emil Klauprecht established in 1843 what for some reason is called the first belles lettres journal in the city under the name of the *Fliegende Blaetter*. Klauprecht was a lithographer and he illustrated his paper with lithographic illustrations. Whether or not this was the first belles lettres journal, it certainly was the first illustrated German paper in the United States. It evidently did not supply a long felt want for its life was short. He then turned his attention to a Whig paper, *Der Republikaner*, which was for about ten years the principal German organ of the party in the West. Afterwards from 1856 to 1864 Klauprecht was on the staff of the *Cincinnati Volksblatt*. After this he was appointed consul of the United States at Stuttgart, which position he filled for five years when he was relieved by a colored barber from Florida who it has been said could neither read nor write. Klauprecht was a prominent figure in the journalistic life of the community for a number of years and also wrote a number of novels and historical works as well as a history of Cincinnati. The last work is very rare, owing to the fact that the sheets were burned and that only a few copies were saved.

According to Mr. Cist, in 1841 there were five German publications issuing from the presses of Cincinnati. The *Volksblatt* at that time edited by Molitor had a circulation of 312 daily and 400 weekly. This was the only daily. Boffinger's *Unabhaengige Presse* issued 250 numbers three times a week. Burkhalter's *Deutsche Im Westen* a weekly circulated 500 copies. Father Henni's *Wahrheit's Freund* published by the St. Aloysius Society had a weekly circulation of 1,050. Nast's *Christliche Apologete* circulated 1,000 copies a week. Molitor also published the Universalist paper edited by Edward Muehl called the *Licht Freund*. This was a semi-monthly with a circulation of 500 copies. Five years later, four German daily papers are enumerated: *Volksblatt*, *Hochwaechter*, *Democrat* and *Republikaner*. *Wahrheit's Freund* and the *Christliche Apologete* still flourished. In 1851 the list still included the *Volksblatt* and the *Republikaner* still edited by Molitor and Klauprecht, respectively. The *Volksfreund* and *Demokratische Tageblatt* edited by Hemann and Roedter, respectively, were new. The *Hochwaechter* which formerly had been edited by Georg Walker had passed into the hands of Fred Hassaurek and was denominated as "socialist and infidel of the deepest dye." *Wahrheit's Freund* and the *Christliche Apologete* were still published and a new German paper which Mr. Cist calls "rationalist" was the *Protestantische Zeitblaetter* edited by Revs. Suhr, Kroell, Goebel and Grassow. Another German publication was an agricultural monthly called *Magazin fuer Nord Amerika*. The same German dailies appeared in 1853, but by 1856 Roedter's *Tageblatt* had ceased to exist. These three German dailies, *Volksblatt*, *Volksfreund* and *Republikaner*, were appearing regularly at the opening of the war.

THE LITERARY PERIODICALS.

The purely literary periodical publications of the first half century of Cincinnati's life were quite numerous and some of them achieved lasting fame. The *Literary Cadet* of Dr. Joseph Buchanan has already been mentioned. Mr. Venable called it the pioneer literary leaf of the Queen City. Its short life began in the latter part of 1819 and continued about six months. In the early part of 1821 John H. Woods and S. S. Brooks brought out *The Olio*, a semi-monthly which numbered among its contributors Robert T. Lytle, Sol Smith, John H. James and Lewis Noble. *The Olio* lived for about a year. A little later a number of citizens of literary taste met one evening at the book store of John P. Foote at No. 14 Lower Market street, at that time the gathering place for the literati of the town. Among them were Mr. Foote, Peyton S. Symmes, Benjamin Drake, John H. James and D. Dashiel. As a result of their discussion, Mr. Foote as editor started the *Literary Gazette*, which appeared from the press of A. M. Deming at Main and Columbia streets on January 1, 1824. This journal lasted but a year when it was revived for a short time by Looker & Reynolds as printers. Its contributors included John H. James, Ethan A. Brown, David G. Burnet, Charles Neave, Mrs. Julia Dumont, Rafinesque, Dr. John Locke and Prof. T. J. Matthews. Benjamin Drake contributed a number of sketches which afterwards appeared in his "Tales of the Queen City." The magazine contained much poetry. Fitz-Greene Halleck contributed three poems. The most versatile of the local poets

was Thomas Pierce, who wrote "Horace in Cincinnati." Some of his verses in the *Gazette* were subscribed "Charlie Ramble" and he contributed a number of cantos describing a trip to New Orleans by river and thence by sea to Boston in the style of "Don Juan."

Pierce, who was an educated hardware man and a Quaker, is however best known for the remarkable series of rhymed satirical sketches known as "Horace in Cincinnati," which added so much to the amusement of the people of the day. They were published anonymously. Mr. Pierce in his verses spared no one and a properly annotated edition of his book giving accurate information as to all the references would furnish a very complete picture of the life of the times. He did not hesitate to make the most prominent citizens the subjects of his satire. For instance the well known lawyer and orator Joseph Benham, the mayor William Corry and Benjamin Drake are treated by his pen. One of his poems gives an insight into some of the ways of the town. Gambling was at that time quite common and in a sudden spasm of virtue which at infrequent intervals seized the city authorities, the marshal and his officers had arrested nearly one hundred lawyers, merchants and bankers for gambling, among them the sheriff and prosecuting attorney. Of this "Horace" says:

Our citizens had long,
  Unfearing fortune's evils,
With cards, and wine and song,
  Enjoyed their midnight revels.
They grew more free and bold,
  Nor thought to be molested;
At length a tale was told
  And every man was arrested.

Blush, jurymen, with shame,
  For wantonly commanding
Some hundred men of fame,
  Renown, and lofty standing,
To quit their fav'rite sport,
  Renounce their gambling errors,
And stand before the court,
  In all its mighty terrors.

The first number of the *Western Magazine and Review* appeared in May, 1827. It was published by W. M. Farnsworth and edited by Timothy Flint. In its original form it was a magazine of 56 pages and it continued for three years. In addition to the editor, its contributors included James Hall, E. D. Mansfield and Micah F. Flint. The articles were distinctly heavy which may account for the fact that the magazine had such a brief career.

At the time of its discontinuance, Flint proposed to publish in its stead a quarterly which should comprise two volumes annually. This never appeared, but in January, 1833, Judge James Hall published the first number of the *Western Monthly Magazine,* which supplied the literary demand of the time. Judge Hall wrote notes on Illinois, Rev. J. M. Peck supplied reminiscences and John H. James historical matter while Mansfield wrote various economic articles. Other contributors were James H. Perkins, Morgan Neville, Benjamin Drake, Charles D. Drake, Otway Curry, W. D. Gallagher and Joseph Reese Fry. Mrs. Hentz contributed short stories and poems and Harriet Beecher a "New England Sketch" for which she received a prize of $50. Judge Hall himself wrote stories, poems and reviews and also printed serially his life of General Harrison. He became involved in a controversy with Lyman Beecher on the question of Catholicism which finally resulted in the transfer of the magazine to the publishers Flash & Ryder. James Reese Fry became editor. The magazine was finally merged in a Louisville publication.

Other literary enterprises included *The Shield,* a quarto published by Richard C. Langdon sometime before 1830 and the *Ladies' Museum* by Joel T. Case. The *Family Magazine* was started in June, 1836, by Eli Taylor, who was succeeded by J. A. James. It continued for six years. Mr. Taylor also published for a time the *Cincinnati Journal,* an anti-Catholic and anti-slavery organ.

Another literary journal that had a brilliant life was the *Western Messenger.* The first number of this magazine which was devoted to religion and literature was published by the Western Unitarian Association in Cincinnati in June, 1835. Its last issue appeared in April, 1841. Its first editor was Rev. Ephraim Peabody. Mr. Peabody's health obliged him to go South and thereupon Rev. James Freeman Clarke succeeded him. The place of publication was removed for a time to Louisville but after Rev. Mr. Clarke's return to Boston in 1840 the magazine was brought back to Cincinnati and edited by Rev. William H. Channing, the pastor of the Unitarian Church and his cousin Rev. James H. Perkins. This magazine although divided in its allegiance between Cincinnati and Louisville was the most important factor in the literary life of this community during the whole time of its existence, as in its pages appeared the best work of the best Cincinnati writers. Among the contributors were Gallagher, Curry, Shreve, the Drakes, F. W. and L. F. Thomas, Albert Pike, John B. Dillon, Mann Butler and Edward and

C. P. Cranch. A poem of John Keats not before printed, one of Oliver Wendell Holmes and a number by Emerson also enriched its pages. Dr. W. E. Channing sent a long letter to it and J. S. Dwight, Charles S. Brooks, Jones Very, Elizabeth Peabody and Margaret Fuller sent contributions. Bronson Alcott sent a poem which however was never published.

Mr. Venable calls the *Western Messenger* the harbinger of the famous Boston *Dial* and it is true that at least ten other contributors to the *Messenger* wrote for the *Dial*.

It was in 1836 that W. D. Gallagher published the first number of his *Western Literary Journal and Monthly Review*, a magazine of considerable pretension, each number containing 72 pages. It was published by Smith & Day. In November of that year it was consolidated with the *Western Monthly Magazine* at Louisville and survived but for a few months. Mr. Gallagher went to Columbus where he began the publication of *The Hesperian* or *Western Monthly Magazine* which was in a way regarded as the successor of the magazines just mentioned. Associated with him as editor was Otway Curry. The best talent of the West contributed to this journal but it lasted for but three volumes, concluding its existence with the issue of December, 1839. Its last volume was published in Cincinnati. *The Hesperian* has always been regarded as the most ambitious and from a literary standpoint the most successful of Western publications.

In August, 1840, appeared one number of a *Western Ladies' Book* published by H. P. Brooks, Walnut street, Cincinnati. This was a thin pamphlet of 28 pages edited by an "association of ladies and gentlemen" with the motto: "The Stability of our Republic and the Virtue of her Institutions is with the Ladies." Mr. Venable says that of this he never saw a second number.

Other literary journals of this period were the *Literary Register* edited by William Wallace and the *Literary News* edited by Edmond Flagg. A Cincinnati writer of the year 1841 says however that at that time there was not published anywhere in the West anything which could be called with propriety a literary paper.

In 1844 appeared the *Western Rambler*, published by Austin T. Earle and Benjamin St. James Fry. Its life however was quite brief.

In November of this year appeared the first number of the *Western Literary Journal and Monthly Magazine*, of which the editors were Lucius A. Hine and E. C. Z. Judson, better known as "Ned Buntline." But two numbers of this magazine were published in Cincinnati. Four others appeared in Nashville. The first number contained a long historical article by Gallagher, who also contributed to various numbers some of his best poems. Other writers were Mrs. Julia L. Dumont, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Hentz, the Cists, W. G. Symmes, Albert Pike, Lyman C. Draper, Emerson Bennett, Charles Whittlesey, John Z. Zachos and Donn Piatt. This journal came to grief in April, 1845, whereupon Hine in the following January began the publication of the *Quarterly Journal and Review* which lasted until April. This contained contributions from many of the writers already mentioned. It was more devoted to politics and social economy than to pure literature. This was succeeded in January of the following year by the *Herald of Truth*, a monthly periodical devoted to the interests of religion, philosophy, literature, science and art. This was a magazine of 80 pages and was the organ of a brotherhood of social and religious radicals who had a community on the Ohio River. It discussed such topics as land laws and land systems and all the phases of socialism and the labor question. Among the poetical contributors were Mrs. Sarah T. Bolton, Mrs. Sarah J. Howe and Coates Kinney.

In 1848 Messrs. Robinson and Jones with a corps of Cincinnati editors and a number of prominent writers began the publication of the *Great West*, a literary journal of great pretensions. In 1850 this was consolidated with the *Weekly Columbian* and became known as the *Columbian and Great West*. It was originally published by E. Penrose Jones and edited by William B. Shattuck, and continued until September, 1854. The well known Celia M. Burr edited it for a time. The *Daily Columbian* was also started but was not successful. In 1849 J. S. Hitchcock started for Mr. Hines another magazine known as the *Western Quarterly Review*. Hitchcock suddenly disappeared after two numbers of 200 pages had been published.

Another periodical published somewhat irregularly was Moore's *Western Lady's Book*, which started in 1850 under the name of the *Western Magazine* and ran through a period of eight or ten years. In addition to the usual matter published in such works, it contained fashion plates and music.

The *Parlor Magazine* of Jethro Jackson, No. 180 Walnut street, Cincinnati, a 64-page illustrated journal, appeared in July, 1853. It afterwards passed into the hands of Applegate & Company when Jackson was assisted by Alice

Cary. When the latter left New York it merged with the *West American Review* of George W. L. Bickley. Two numbers of this appeared under the name the *West American Monthly.*

The longest lived and one of the most elaborate literary periodicals published in the West was the *Ladies' Repository and Gatherings of the West*, which began its career nine years before the first number of *Harper's Magazine* appeared in the year 1841 and continued for 36 years. It was succeeded by that time by a larger periodical, the *National Repository.* This journal published by the Methodist Book Concern was suggested by Samuel Williams in Mount Auburn, who contributed a number of papers to it. Other contributors were Caleb Atwater, Samuel Galloway, Bellamy Storer, M. P. Gaddis, B. W. Chidlaw and Bishop Morris. It was edited at first by Rev. L. L. Hamline, who continued in this position for five years. He was succeeded by Rev. E. Thompson who in 1845 gave way to Rev. B. F. Teeft. Teeft was followed shortly by Professor Larabee who in turn gave way to Dr. Davis W. Clark afterwards Bishop Clark. The principal writers of the West and in fact many of the best writers of the country contributed to this magazine. The list of names of its contributors would in itself constitute a chapter. The editorial offices of the publishing house, the Methodist Book Concern, were for many years located in the old St. Clair house at the corner of Eighth and Main.

In 1853 a weekly magazine called the *Pen and Pencil* was published for a short time by W. M. Warden. This year there appeared also the initial number of the *Genius of the West* conducted by Howard Durham. After the first few numbers had been published Coates Kinney became the leading editor of the magazine, finally buying out Durham and taking into partnership with him the well known writer William T. Coggeshall. Durham began a rival magazine called *The New Western, the Original Genius of the West.* He died of cholera in 1855. Coggeshall and Kinney, two of the best known literary men that had ever lived in Cincinnati, were able to bring to their aid a most imposing list of contributors which is given by Mr. Venable in his invaluable volume "Beginnings of Literary Culture in the Ohio Valley." The magazine lasted until July, 1856, after five volumes had been issued. During the last few months of its life, it was published and edited by George K. True.

The last literary journal that will be mentioned included but 12 numbers which filled the 12 months of the year 1860, but during that short time it impressed itself indelibly upon the literary history of Cincinnati. This was *The Dial*, edited by Moncure D. Conway at that time a young man of but 28 years of age. Conway wrote most of *The Dial* himself. He was assisted however by such contributors as O. B. Frothingham who ran his complete work, "The Christianity of Christ," through nine numbers. Emerson sent two essays and a number of poems. W. D. Howells contributed some of his poems. Orson Murray, R. D. Mussey and Rev. M. E. Lazarus also wrote for the journal. The last page of *The Dial* is devoted to the discussion of Emerson's "Conduct of Life." *The Dial* was said to be self-supporting and was largely patronized by the Jewish people of the city.

THE RELIGIOUS PERIODICALS.

Cincinnati has always been prolific in religious publications, some of which have already been mentioned under the head of literary magazines or German journals. A noteworthy publication, the *Baptist Weekly Journal of the Mississippi Valley*, appeared for the first time July 22, 1831. It was first published by Ephraim Robbins, Noble S. Johnson, Henry Miller, William White, Adam McCormick and Ambrose Dudley. In 1834 *The Cross*, a Baptist paper of Kentucky, was purchased and the two papers combined. This paper was moved to Columbus in 1838 where it remained for about ten years. Its name after the *Cross* was added became the *Cross and Baptist Journal of the Mississippi Valley.* This name was subsequently changed to *Cross and Journal* and later to *Western Christian Journal.* At the time it was brought back to Cincinnati, the *Christian Messenger* was united with it and it took the name of *Journal and Messenger*, under which it appears in 1851, at which time its editor was J. L. Batchelder who continued in charge almost down to the period of the war.

The *Western Christian Advocate* was established in the spring of 1834 with Rev. T. A. Morris afterwards Bishop Morris as editor. This was published by the Methodist Book Concern, which has always been one of the most important publishing houses in Cincinnati. This institution located a branch in Cincinnati as early as 1820. This under the charge of Rev. Martin Ruter was at the corner of Fifth and Elm and here a large number of religious works were for sale. Upon the appointment of Rev. Charles Holladay to succeed Ruter in 1828, the store was

moved to George street between Race and Elm. It subsequently after a number of changes settled in the St. Clair house on Main street near Eighth. From this appeared for some years the *Western Christian Advocate* as well as Rev. William Nast's *Christliche Apologete* and a number of other religious publications. In 1840 the Cincinnati branch became independent of the Eastern connection and became known as the Western Methodist Book Concern, which name it has retained ever since.

The *Western Messenger,* the Unitarian publication, has been already referred to. In the Directory of 1831 is given a semi-monthly, the *Methodist Correspondent* of M. M. Henkle. By 1841 the number of religious journals had increased. At this time the *Western Christian Advocate* edited by Rev. Charles Elliott and L. L. Hamline published 14,000 copies a week. A New School Presbyterian journal was the *Cincinnati Observer,* edited by Rev. J. Walker with a weekly circulation of 13,000. The *Western Episcopal Observer* edited by Revs. C. Colton, W. Jackson, John T. Brooke and H. V. D. Johns had a weekly circulation of 1,500. The celebrated journal, the *Catholic Telegraph,* at that time edited by Rev. Edward Purcell is given as circulating 1,100 copies a week. The Universalist publication, the *Star in the West* of Rev. J. A. Gurley, circulated 2,300 a month. There were also a number of religious monthlies, the *Western Messenger* of J. B. Russell which was Unitarian, the *Christian Preacher,* edited by Elder D. S. Burnet and *The Evangelist* edited by Elder Walter Scott of the Church of the Disciples, and the New Jerusalem organ, *The Precursor,* of Rev. M. M. Carll. There was also a *Missionary Herald,* which circulated 3,000 per month and a *Western Temperance Journal* of 6,000 semi-monthly circulation. Other religious journals mentioned in 1846 are the *Presbyterian of the West, True Catholic,* the *Mirror of Truth* (Swedenborgian) and the *Orthodox Preacher* (Disciples). In 1851 Dr. M. Simpson was the editor of the *Western Christian Advocate* and Dr. N. L. Rice of the *Presbyterian of the West,* the organ of the Old School Presbyterian faith. The New School was represented by the *Central Christian Herald,* edited by Rev. Thornton A. Mills. Other religious publications mentioned for the first time were the *Golden Rule,* the *United Presbyterian and Evangelical Guardian* and *The Pulpit* of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. In 1859 Dr. Charles Kingsley edited the *Advocate* and Revs. G. H. Monfort and N. M. Wampler, *The Presbyter.* Rev. Clem E. Babb edited the *Central Christian Herald.* A new journal was the *American Christian Review* edited by Elder Benjamin Franklin of the Disciples Church. The *Western Episcopalian* was edited by Rev. Norman Badger. Mr. Gurley's paper was in charge of Henry R. Nye and G. L. Demarest. The Swedenborgian organ, the *New Church Herald,* was edited by Rev. Sabin Hough. Father Purcell was assisted as editor of the *Catholic Telegraph by* Rev. S. H. Rosecrans. The Jewish papers, *The Israelite* and *Die Deborah* (the latter in German), were edited by Drs. Isaac M. Wise and M. Lilienthal. Other religious journals mentioned at this time were the *Sunday School Journal, Presbyterian Witness, Sunday School Advocate, Youths' Friend, Sunbeam* and the *Sonntag Schule Glocke.*

THE MEDICAL JOURNALS.

An early medical journal was the *Western Quarterly Reporter,* edited by Dr. John B. Godman and published by John P. Foote, which survived but a few months. This was probably the first historical journal in the city, as Dr. Drake's effort in 1819 to establish such a journal did not meet with any success. In 1826 Drs. Guy W. Wright and James M. Mason started the *Ohio Medical Repository.* At the end of the year Dr. Mason's interest passed into the ownership of Dr. Drake and the magazine became known as the *Western Medical and Physical Journal.* Later Dr. Drake became the sole owner and made it a quarterly and changed the name to the *Western Journal of Medical and Physical Science.* He was assisted at times by Drs. James C. Finley, William Wood, Harrison and Gross. In 1839 he took this journal with him to Louisville where it was merged into the *Louisville Journal of Medicine and Surgery.*

A short-lived journal was the *Western Medical Gazette,* founded by the faculty of the Medical College of Ohio in 1832. Its editors during its two years of life were Professors John Eberle, Thomas D. Mitchell, A. G. Smith, Silas Reed and Samuel D. Gross. It was finally consolidated with Dr. Drake's journal. Dr. James M. Mason in 1835 again ventured into the field of journalism with a new *Ohio Repository,* which was also short-lived.

The *Western Lancet,* the progenitor of the present *Lancet and Clinic,* started in 1842. Its editor was Dr. Leonidas M. Lawson. In 1855 his interest was transferred to Dr. Thomas Wood. For some years it was a monthly known

as the *Lancet and Observer*. In 1878 it became consolidated with the *Clinic*, which Dr. J. G. Hyndman had published since 1871 as a weekly, the first medical weekly in the West. The consolidated paper was known as the *Lancet and Clinic* and edited by Drs. J. C. Culbertson and James G. Hyndman.

In 1847 Dr. James Taylor of the Ohio College of Dental Surgery started the *Dental Register of the West*.

In 1846 among the publications of the city were the *Botanical Medical Recorder* of Dr. A. Curtiss, which advocated botanic practice; the *Medical Reformer*, an Eclectic publication and the *Western Journal of Health* of Drs. Vattier and Mendenhall. Another journal the *Herald of Progression* of John O. Wattles was "devoted to the social, mental and physiological redemption of the human race." In 1851, in addition to the *Lancet*, there appeared the *Journal of Homeopathy*, edited by Drs. B. Ehrmann, Adam Miller and George Bigler, and the *Physio-Medical and Surgical Journal* of Dr. E. H. Stockwell and the *Eclectic Medical Journal* of Dr. J. R. Buchanan. Dr. Buchanan also edited the *Journal of Man*, which was devoted to phrenology and anthropology. The medical journals that are listed by Mr. Cist in 1859 include the *Lancet and Observer*, then edited by Drs. Mendenhall, Murphy and Stevens; *Cincinnati Medical News* of Dr. A. H. Baker, *Cincinnati Eclectic and Edinburgh Medical Journal* of Drs. R. S. Newton and G. W. L. Bickley, the *College Journal of Medical Science* edited by the faculty of the Eclectic College of Medicine and the *Physio-Medical Recorder* of Dr. W. H. Cook. The *Dental Register of the West* at that time was edited by Drs. J. Taft and George Watt.

MISCELLANEOUS JOURNALS.

The number of the journals devoted to special interests published in Cincinnati before the war was almost innumerable. Many of them appeared but for a short time and of many no trace at present can be found. Of these as well as of many of the general newspapers, but few copies can be found in the libraries. Some have altogether disappeared and the only trace of them is the mention made of them in the directories. Most of them, however, indicate by their name their purpose. It will be impossible to more than mention a few of these miscellaneous publications. In addition to those already referred to, the *Farmers' Reporter* and the *Farmer and Mechanic*, published in the early "thirties," the latter continuing for a number of years, are illustrations of journals that for a time were popular. A little later came the *Western Farmer and Gardener* of E. J. Hooper. A journal that lasted for a number of years and was of great value was Goodman's *Counterfeit Bank Note Detector*. Other journals of the same character were *Bradley's Counterfeit Detector* and *Bepler's Bank Note List* and a little more general in character, perhaps, were the *United States Bank Mirror* and *White's Financial and Commercial Reporter and Counterfeit Detector*.

Among the temperance journals were the *Western Temperance Journal* and *Washington Organ and Sons of Temperance Record*. The *Western Law Journal*, of which Timothy Walker was for many years editor, was of great value. Judge C. D. Coffin was afterwards associated with Judge Walker. At a later time M. E. Curwen was an editor of this periodical. Another valuable publication was W. W. Warden's *Law and Bank Bulletin*. The *Masonic Review* of Rev. C. Moore and the *Templars' Magazine* of Dr. J. Wadsworth figured in the list during the "fifties." Just before the war came the *Odd Fellows' Casket and Review*. A horticultural magazine of value was J. A. Warder's *Western Horticultural Review*. Worthy of mention are the *Ohio Teacher* of J. Rainey and the *School Friend and Ohio School Journal*, edited by Dr. A. D. Lord, H. W. Barney and C. Knowles. Other journals mentioned in 1851 are Williams' *Western Pathfinder* (a general advertising sheet), *Illustrated Western World* and Oncken's *Western Scenery* (both pictorials) and Dr. Latta's *Chain of Sacred Wonders*.

Publications devoted to prices are numerous. Three are given in 1846, edited by W. D. Gallagher, J. T. Hobart and A. Peabody, respectively. In 1859 mention is made of the commercial paper, *Price Current*, of William Smith. Other journals published just prior to the war were the *Scientific Artisan, Railroad Record* and a phonetic journal, *Type of the Times*. The foregoing are but few of the many.

DIRECTORIES.

Among the publications which appeared with a certain degree of regularity were the city directories. The earlier ventures of this sort have been referred to at great length in other chapters, but for convenience they will be given here in brief. The first publications about the city, although not strictly directories, contain much information, such as is usual in such pub-

lications. Of these, Daniel Drake's "Notices Concerning Cincinnati," printed at the press of John W. Browne & Company, contained on the title page the date 1810, but it appeared, however, a year earlier. Drake's "Picture of Cincinnati," announced as of the year 1815, appeared in the following year (1816), and Benjamin Drake and Mansfield's "Cincinnati in 1826" belongs in the same category. The first city directory, that of Oliver Farnsworth, was published by Morgan, Lodge & Company, in 1819. It contained but 1,693 names. The second, that of Harvey Hall, appeared in 1825. This is said to be the rarest, but perfect copies of the directories of 1829 and 1831 are not so numerous as those of 1825. The Directory of 1829 was published by Robinson & Fairbank, who also published that of 1831. All four of these directories have beautifully engraved maps of the city. In 1834 appeared another directory from the press of E. Deming, which contained also a statistical account of Covington and Newport. In 1836 J. H. Woodruff published the directory known as that for the years 1836-37. This contained 6,500 names. Two interesting publications, which are very rare, came from the press of Glezen & Shepard. They were called the "Cincinnati Almanac," one for 1839 and one for 1840. An alternative title was "Picture of Cincinnati." Each contained a very daintily engraved map with a microscopic view of the city. These are not exactly directories, but they are full of information. "Schaffer's Advertising Directory for 1839-40" approaches more the modern ideas of such a publication. This directory as well as Hall's of 1825 gave the nationalities of the citizens. It also included a directory of Fulton, Covington and Newport, as well as a separate directory of the colored population. An interesting feature is the frontispiece representing the city at that time, which is reproduced in this work. Charles Cist published directories in 1841, 1842 and 1843. The last one contained 13,625 names. The year later R. P. Brooks reissued Cist's last directory with the addition of a thousand names. Robinson & Jones published in 1846 a directory which contained 14,600 names. The first Williams' directory appeared in 1850 from the press of C. S. Williams. Mr. Williams continued to issue his directory each year until 1861, at which time he sold his business to Americus V. Williams & Company, now the Williams Directory Company, which concern has published the directory since that time. In addition to these directories there have been numerous business directories, almanacs, guides and similar publications such as are common in cities of the magnitude of Cincinnati.

SOME EDITORS AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Charles Hammond is justly entitled to the name of the most distinguished journalist of early Cincinnati. He was originally a young lawyer of Wheeling, who made a name for himself by a series of articles published in the *Scioto Gazette* of Chillicothe for the purpose of defending Governor St. Clair, whom he had never met, but knew simply as a public man. These articles, which contradicted many of the misrepresentations about the Governor, gave him at once prominence throughout the State and a high stand in the public estimation. (Burnet's Notes, p. 381.) He was admitted to the bar in 1801 and in 1813 had established a newspaper in Belmont County, known as the *Ohio Federalist*, which continued for about four years. About an equal length of time was occupied in attendance upon the Ohio House of Representatives, of which he was a member. During his service as Representative, he made a revision of the laws of Ohio and also wrote many of the most important acts, especially those regulating the course of descents, distribution of personal estates and chancery proceedings. He moved to Cincinnati in 1822. He was the first appointee, in 1826, to the office of reporter to the Supreme Court, which office he held until his death. He edited the first nine volumes of the "Ohio Reports." Not only was he busy with law practice, but with his profession as a journalist and under the name "Hampden" achieved a national reputation for political essays upon the constitution published in the *National Intelligencer*. He became an editorial writer on the *Cincinnati Gazette* in 1823 and its chief in 1825, and in his capacity as journalist achieved such distinction as to be pronounced by Webster "the greatest genius that ever wielded the editorial pen." He was a Federalist of the old school, although for a short time he supported the doctrine of "State's Rights." At the time that he took charge of the *Gazette* he had already established a reputation as a lawyer of the first rank. As a constitutional lawyer he stood at the head of the bar of the State and had achieved the title of the "Alexander Hamilton of the West." His most celebrated argument was in the case of Osborne against the United States Bank. (9 Wheaton, 738.) This was the well known case involving the right of the State to tax the branches of

the bank located in Cincinnati and Chillicothe. In this case the government was represented by Henry Clay and the State Auditor by Charles Hammond. It was argued in the Supreme Court of the United States in February, 1824, and although Hammond was defeated his argument was regarded as one of the greatest ever made before the court and was said never to have been excelled by the greatest efforts of Webster himself. Mr. Hammond throughout his life was a strong opponent of slavery and probably did as much as any public writer to form an anti-slavery sentiment. He was a vigorous opponent of General Jackson, and for a time in 1828 edited a monthly known as *Truth's Advocate,* whose especial purpose was the advocacy of Henry Clay, and opposition to Jackson. His style was of the simplest, plain, sensible and unaffected. One writer says of his work that it is unsurpassed for clearness, completeness, brevity and beauty and that in elegance and simplicity his papers compare favorably with the best of English essays. (Bench and Bar of Ohio, Vol. II, p. 45.) It can safely be said that from 1825 to 1840 no man in Cincinnati surpassed Mr. Hammond in pure intellectual influence.

Many years afterwards an argument made by him before the United States Court at Columbus elicited from Justice McLean the characterization of being "one of the most happy and successful efforts of a great and powerful mind ever heard by any court." Mr. Hammond was offered by President Adams towards the close of his administration a position on the Supreme bench of the United States but he declined the honor.

During the latter years of Mr. Hammond's life, he became interested as proprietor and associated with him under the firm name L'Hommedieu & Company were Stephen S. and Richard F. L'Hommedieu. The company's office was for a long time on the east side of Main street between Fourth and Fifth but in 1840 it moved further down Main street to the so-called L'Hommedieu Building below Fourth. The editor's assistant was William Dodd, who made clippings and attended to the river news and also read the proofs. A short time before Hammond's death, Judge John C. Wright and his son Crafts J. Wright became editorially connected with the paper and the latter succeeded Hammond as editor in charge. During the early days it was an evening paper but subsequently was changed into a morning publication.

Benjamin Drake was another distinguished member of a distinguished family who did much to advance the city. He came to Cincinnati at an early age and assisted his brother, Dr. Drake, and for a time was employed in the drug store of Isaac Drake & Company as clerk and partner. He subsequently practiced law for a time. In 1825 he became a contributor to John P. Foote's *Literary Gazette,* and afterwards associated himself with the *Cincinnati Chronicle,* of which he was editor from 1826 to 1834. With Mansfield he published the well known "Cincinnati in 1826," of which he wrote a large part. Other parts were written by Dr. Drake and Morgan Neville. He also wrote a little book called "Tales of the Queen City," a life of Black Hawk and one of Tecumseh; the last mentioned appeared just after his death in April, 1841.

Edward Deering Mansfield won fame as editor, author and publicist and to him as well as to Dr. Drake, Judge Burnet and Charles Cist are we indebted largely for our knowledge of the early days. He was born at New Haven, Connecticut, August 17, 1801. His father, Col. Jared Mansfield, a graduate of Yale, had been a teacher at West Point, and afterwards was appointed surveyor general of the Northwest Territory to succeed Rufus Putnam. His mother was Elizabeth Phipps. The Mansfields came to Ohio in 1803, first spending two years at Marietta. In October, 1805, they floated down the river to Cincinnati and finally located, as has been stated several times in this work, at Ludlow's Station, where they occupied the old Ludlow mansion. Here Colonel Mansfield established the first observatory west of the Alleghanies, for which, from the contingent fund of President Thomas Jefferson, a transit instrument, telescope, astronomical clock and sextant were purchased. In 1809 after a trip East the family moved to the Bates place called "Mount Comfort," where the boy went to school in a log school house about opposite the site of the present House of Refuge. He subsequently attended school at New Haven and afterwards was a cadet at West Point. Eventually he chose a college career and graduated at Princeton in 1822. He then prepared himself for the bar at the celebrated Litchfield school. He returned to Cincinnati, accompanied by his father in June, 1825, where by reason of his relationship to Dr. Drake, whose wife was his cousin and adopted sister, he received a warm welcome. In 1826 in connection with Benjamin Drake he compiled the well known "Cincinnati in 1826." Drake prepared the part west of Main and Mansfield that to the east. He shortly

afterwards joined with Benjamin Drake in an editorship of the *Chronicle,* which had been started in January, 1826, by F. Buxton. The two continued at intervals on this paper until it was merged with the *Mirror* in 1834. When the subscription list of this paper was purchased by Drake in 1836 and the *Chronicle* reestablished, Mansfield once more became an editor. In 1837 the paper was bought by Achilles Pugh and William Dodd, and Mansfield and Drake were retained as editors. After Drake's retirement, Mansfield continued as editor until it was purchased by Nathan Guilford in 1850 and merged in the *Atlas,* finally to be consolidated with the *Gazette.* During the early part of his connection with the paper, Mansfield's health was such that he was obliged to spend several years in New England. After his return in 1832, he attempted the practice of the law and associated with him was another of Cincinnati's favorite sons, Ormsby McKnight Mitchel, subsequently the distinguished astronomer and general in the Civil War. Neither was especially qualified for the profession and Mitchel spent his time studying oratory and other subjects, while Mansfield wrote his "Political Grammar," for many years an authoritative text-book, which appeared in 1834. Mitchel had published, the year before, an edition of "Quintilian." Both took an active part in the social and literary life of the times, were members of the coterie that met at Dr. Drake's house and also of the well-known Semi-Colon Club, which organized in 1832 contained among its members John P. Foote, Samuel E. Foote, James H. Perkins, the Blackwells, E. P. Cranch, the Drakes, the Guilfords, the Halls, William Greene, the Hentzes, the Stowes, Edward King, T. D. Lincoln, Joseph Longworth, Timothy Walker, J. F. Meline, Thew Wright and his sister, Mrs. Curwen. The meetings of this club were held at the house of Samuel E. Foote and the adjoining residences of Charles Stetson and William Greene shown in one of the illustrations of this work. The name it will be remembered was taken from that of the discoverer of America, Christopher Colon, on the theory that he who discovers a new pleasure deserves half as much pleasure as the discoverer of a new world, hence Semi-Colon.

Mansfield was active in the College of Teachers and in all movements towards higher education. He was a professor in the reorganized Cincinnati College and afterwards from 1853 to 1871 edited the *Railroad Record.* In 1857 he was editor of the *Cincinnati Gazette* and remained on the staff of the paper until the time of his death. In 1858 Governor Chase made him commissioner of statistics for Ohio, which position he retained for ten years. He died October 27, 1880, at his country home near Morrow, Ohio, called "Yamoyden."

Mr. Mansfield was twice married, his first wife being Mary Wallace Peck of Litchfield, Connecticut, and his second wife Margaret Worthington, daughter of Governor Thomas Worthington; two children survived the first marriage and four the second. During his lifetime, in addition to the enormous amount prepared for the press, he wrote and published a large number of books and many pamphlets, including his works on politics and education, his biographies of General Scott and General Grant and a history of the Mexican War. He left two books of peculiar interest to Cincinnatians, the "Memoirs of Daniel Drake" published in 1855 and "Personal Memories" published in 1879.

Morgan Neville was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1783. His father was Major Neville, an aid-de-camp of Lafayette, and his mother, a daughter of John Morgan. He was admitted to the bar in 1808. From 1819 to 1822 he was sheriff of his county. He moved to Cincinnati in 1824 and engaged in the insurance business. In 1826 he edited the *Commercial Register,* which lasted but a half year. He was active throughout his life in everything pertaining to the literary and educational advancement of the city. He died March 1, 1840. His library, which was sold for $300, was the foundation of the library of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute.

Timothy Flint was born in Reading, Massachusetts, July 11, 1780. He graduated at Harvard and afterwards had charge of the Congregational Church in Lunenburg. There he became involved in controversies with his parishioners and finally in 1815 he concluded to try his fortune in the West. One of his uncles, Hezekiah Flint, had come to Ohio in 1808 and to Cincinnati in 1811 and his cousin, son of Hezekiah, of the same name, was already a prominent citizen. His trip westward was accompanied with great hardships, which are given in detail in his volume of "Recollections," which was subsequently published. He spent the winter of 1815-16 in Cincinnati, where he was hospitably treated by General Harrison, Dr. Drake and others. In the spring after a horseback trip through the West, he started with his family down the river to the Mississippi. He lived in

and about St. Louis and the Lower Mississippi for almost five years and frequently went farther south, to New Orleans. His health finally made it necessary for him to return to New England, where he published his "Recollections of the Last Ten Years in the Valley of the Mississippi." The success of this book induced him to make literature a profession and he shortly afterwards published a novel,—"Francis Berrian." His son, E. H. Flint, had some time previous to this started a book store in Cincinnati, first at Fifth and Walnut and afterwards at No. 160 Main street, and from his press appeared in 1827 a work on the geography and history of the Mississippi Valley. Flint had come to Cincinnati in 1825 and he began the publication of the *Western Magazine and Review* in 1827, which was discontinued in 1830, as already stated, to be succeeded by Judge Hall's magazine. In the meantime he published a number of novels, a condensation of his geography and history, some translations from the French and afterwards in 1833 a history of the Indian wars of the West as well as a psuedo-scientific geography, natural history, geology and chemistry. In 1833 he succeeded Charles Fenno Hoffman as editor of the *Knickerbocker Magazine,* which necessitated his removal to New York. The feebleness of his constitution, which had always hampered his work, drove him from place to place, and finally he died in Salem in 1840. His continued residence in Cincinnati was not of many years' duration but he did much during his stay to encourage literature and an interest in knowledge for its own sake and as such his name belongs in the list of the makers of Cincinnati. He was spoken of by Mrs. Trollope as the most agreeable acquaintance she had made in Cincinnati and one of the most talented men she had ever met, with conversational powers of the highest order.

James Hall, called by Mr. Venable soldier, jurist, author, editor and banker, came from a family of writers. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 19, 1793. His early training was received at home and in fact, although he became a man of great culture, he was never able to stand the restrictions of school life. While a boy he began the study of the law but at the outbreak of the War of 1812 he joined a company organized in Philadelphia and commanded by the celebrated Condy Raguet. He took part in several engagements during the war and at its close was retained in the regular army as lieutenant. He accompanied Decatur's expedition against Algiers in 1815. Upon his return he became a captain and was stationed for a while at Newport, Rhode Island and afterwards at Pittsburg, where he resumed his law study. He resigned his position in the army and was admitted to the bar in 1818. In Pittsburg he became acquainted with Morgan Neville, then connected with the *Pittsburg Gazette.* In 1820 he descended the Ohio for a trip to Shawneetown, which resulted in a series of letters, published in a magazine of his brother and afterwards in book form. This book some years afterwards was republished in England. He spent a number of years in the West practicing his profession and acquainting himself with the history and romance of the wilderness. He was four years a prosecuting attorney and four years a judge. While in Illinois he married Mary Harrison Posey, the daughter of the Revolutionary major-general and afterwards Governor and commander-in-chief of Indiana Territory. His wife died in 1832. One of the children of this marriage is Mrs. Sarah Hall Foote, wife of Charles B. Foote, who for many years was president of the Commercial Bank. Judge Hall's literary proclivities induced him to act as editor for several papers and magazines in Illinois as well as contributor for other journals, including that of Flint. In 1829 he issued the well known *Western Souvenir.* This is the first literary annual of the Ohio Valley and was published by N. & G. Guilford, at Cincinnati. It contained six steel engravings from paintings by Hervieu and others, one of which was a view of Cincinnati and a number of articles by such writers as Timothy Flint, Nathan Guilford, Nathaniel Wright, Moses Brooks, Otway Curry, John P. Foote, Benjamin Drake and Morgan Neville. In 1830 Judge Hall issued the first number of the *Illinois Magazine,* which continued for two years, at the end of which time he removed to Cincinnati and began to publish the *Western Monthly Magazine.* Before the sale of this magazine he accepted the position of cashier of the Commercial Bank and after its reorganization in 1843 he became its president, which position he retained until the time of his death, July 4, 1868. In addition to the book already spoken of, he published a number of other works which are among the best known books relating to Western history and romance. His best known works are the "Legends of the West" and the "Romance of Western History," from the latter of which has been already quoted the account of the treaty at Fort Finney. He also

wrote an elaborate history of the Indian tribes, which fills three huge folios. In 1839 he married Mrs. Mary Louisa Alexander, a daughter of the Revolutionary soldier, Maj. Richard Clough Anderson, and sister of Governor Charles Anderson and the late Larz Anderson. The four children of this marriage are William A. Hall, James H. Hall, Mrs. Thomas H. Wright and Miss Kate Longworth Hall.

William Davis Gallagher, distinguished as poet and editor, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 21, 1808. His father was an Irish refugee and his mother a daughter of a Welsh farmer who died in Washington's army at Valley Forge. Gallagher was educated near the Cary homestead at a log school house presided over by one Samuel Woodworth and afterwards at the Lancaster Seminary in Cincinnati. While studying in this school he learned to set type in a small printing office belonging to Rev. D. Rootes, which was located in old Post Office alley, west of Main, between Third and Fourth. In 1826 he was employed by Gazlay on the *Western Tiller*. When this paper was sold by Gazlay in 1828 to William J. Ferris, he took service under Browne of the *Cincinnati Emporium*, which had been founded in 1824. Shortly afterwards he joined the staff of Cincinnati's first daily, the *Commercial Register*. In quick succession he was connected with such literary periodicals as the *Western Minerva*, Foote's *Literary Gazette* and afterwards with the *Evening Chronicle*, then edited by Benjamin Drake. He wrote for this paper under the pseudonym "Roderick." In the summer of 1828 circumstances led him to make a trip through Kentucky and the South. This trip resulted in a number of descriptive letters in the *Chronicle*, which gave him quite a reputation. Upon his return he was enabled by the generosity of Nicholas Longworth to build for himself a home on the north side of Fourth between Western row and John, which soon was sold to engage in a publishing venture at Xenia, where he married Mrs. Emma Addison. His venture at Xenia proved a failure; as a result Gallagher was induced by John Wood, who was about to start a literary paper in connection with his business as bookseller, to take editorial charge of this paper, the *Mirror*, the fourth literary periodical published west of the Alleghanies. He remained with this paper throughout its varying fortunes almost to the end of its life. The *Mirror* contained contributions from many of the leading Western writers, among whom were Timothy Flint, J. A. McClung, Morgan Neville, Benjamin Drake, Mrs. Dumont and Mrs. Hentz. Gallagher also took part in the various literary societies of the city as a speaker and in 1835 he began the publication in book form of his poems. In 1836 he edited the *Western Literary Journal*, a monthly review, afterwards merged in the *Western Monthly Magazine*. Five numbers of the latter magazine sufficed to prove that the supply exceeded the demand and Gallagher went to Columbus to connect himself with the *Ohio State Journal*. In 1838 there appeared the first number of his most important enterprise, *The Hesperian*. Two volumes appeared in Columbus and in 1829 the paper was transferred to Cincinnati, where in the third story of a brick house on Third street east of Main, in a room 10 by 12 feet, with a door and a single window, he fixed his office and residence. *The Hesperian* made for itself a permanent place in the literature of the West and numbered among its contributors Shreve, Perkins, Neville, Dr. and Benjamin Drake, Prentice, N. G. Symmes, Hildreth, Cranch, Robert Dale Owen, Mrs. Sigourney and Mrs. Hentz and others. In 1840 Hammond gave Gallagher a place as assistant editor of the *Gazette* and after the death of his friend he did much writing for this paper. He afterwards wrote for a number of literary journals, but his career as a Cincinnati editor ended about 1850, when he was appointed to an official position in Washington. During his residence in the city he was twice president of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio and delivered an historical address before the society on the occasion of the 62nd anniversary of the settlement of Ohio. For a short time in 1848 he edited an anti-slavery paper called the *Daily Message*, which, however, was too radical for Cincinnati business men anxious for Southern trade. He afterwards acted for a time as editor of the *Louisville Courier*, where his independent course on the slavery question finally resulted in a controversy with his old friend, Prentice, which led to a challenge to a duel. After leaving Cincinnati he took an active part in politics holding a number of official positions; at the same time he wrote much for the journals of the country on economic and political subjects as well as in verse. His later years were spent at Pewee Valley, near Louisville. His poems, all of which were written in his early life, were subject to a process of selection which resulted in 1881 in a publication of "Miami Woods and Other Poems," which, however, did not prove such a

financial success as to warrant any further publications. He died in 1894.

In the literary history of Cincinnati no names are more prominent than those of Alice and Phoebe Cary. They were the daughters of Robert Cary, who at the age of 15 came with his father to Cincinnati in 1802. He married Elizabeth Jessup in 1814 and settled upon a farm near Mount Pleasant (now Mount Healthy) in Springfield township. To them were born nine children, of whom his daughter Alice, born April 26, 1820, was the fourth; Phoebe was born four years later, September 24, 1824. The family were people of good education and training, but their lonely life on the farm and the privations incident to such life seem to have introduced an element of the mysterious which was characteristic of the two girls to the end of their lives. They saw visions and dreamed dreams and unfortunately the visions were usually portents of evil and the dreams, dreams of sorrow. While still a child, Alice, looking towards their new dwelling which was just finished but had not been occupied, saw standing at the threshold her sister Rhoda with Lucy, another sister, in her arms, but when she called to them she saw the two sink into the ground in front of the very door of the house; both died within a short time. This vision seems to have made a marked impression upon the Carys. Shortly after the death of these two sisters, the mother of the family died and two years later a stepmother came to the house. Around the memory of this personage, who is recalled by a friend as a sweet-faced, gentle, old Danish lady, has waged the conflict that is usual in the case of stepmothers of children of genius. It is not necessary to place the fault at her door for it is easy to see that to a practical mother of a family, anxious to do justice to her husband's own daughters, both of whom were strong willed and somewhat intractable, Alice and Phoebe Cary would present a problem difficult of solution. Alice Cary was determined to indulge her literary aspirations. During the daytime she and her sister were willing to aid to the full extent of their strength in the labors of the household, but when the day's work was done they persisted in a determination to study and write. To the average country woman living upon a farm there is no waste of time so absolutely without excuse as the time spent upon reading unless it be of a religious character. Books always produce an atmosphere of unreality which unfits the reader for the practical work of life. Mrs. Cary the second was strongly imbued with the feeling that the girls entrusted to her care should let books and writing alone. However, the craving for literary stimulus, whether it be that for the so-called dime novels or the higher forms of literature, must be satisfied. Although Alice did work during the day, scrubbed, swept, milked cows, washed dishes and made beds, at night she read and she wrote. Not permitted to burn a candlle, she and her sister Phoebe invented a light by aid of a saucer of lard with a rag wick. The books that they had to read were the usual extraordinary collection found in such houses. Of course there was the Bible, also hymn books, "History of the Jews," the "Journal" of Lewis and Clarke, Pope's "Essay on Man" and other poems, Charlotte Temple and a novel called the "Black Penitents" of which unfortunately the last pages were lost, so that they remained throughout life in ignorance of the fate of the hero and heroine. They also read the *Trumpet,* the Universalist newspaper from Boston. In spite of the narrowing influences of such life and such reading, they had before them the greatest inspiration,—nature itself,—and within them the highest appreciation of its beauties. Before Alice Cary was 18 years old, she sent a poem called "The Child of Sorrow" to a Cincinnati Universalist paper, the *Sentinel.* To this paper, afterwards known as the *Star in the West,* she contributed regularly for some time. The day came when Phoebe added her little contribution and the Cary sisters were both launched on the career of letters. Eventually the father, who secretly aided and abetted his daughters in their literary recalcitrancy, built a new house on the farm and moved into it with his wife, leaving his daughters in the old homestead. The two girls from this time wrote regularly for publication. Emerson Bennett's *Casket* and L. A. Hine's periodicals and finally Dr. Bailey's *National Era* were favored with their productions. It was from Dr. Bailey that after several months' writing Alice received the sum of $10, the first pecuniary results of her work. R. W. Griswold's "American Female Poets," published in 1848, speaks of nearly one hundred poems written within the preceding two or three years. He enclosed a letter of Alice in which she mentions three hundred and fifty poems already published. The sisters at that time often produced two or three poems in a day "and never elaborated." Mr. Griswold was instrumental in procuring the publication of their first volume by Moss & Brother of Philadelphia; this was in 1849 and they received $100 for it. Alice,

"broken in health, sad in spirit, with little money, but with a will which no difficulty could daunt, an energy and patience which no pain or sorrow could overcome, started alone to seek her fortune and to make for herself a place and home in the city of New York," leaving "Clovernook" in November, 1850. Phoebe and her sister Elmira followed Alice in the following spring, and there they lived in the American Hotel, which had been the home of Cooper, Irving and Halleck. Alice collected some thirty-five of her stories and studies of country life, under the title "Clovernook, or Recollections of Our Home in the West." This book, published in 1851, was tinged throughout with sadness, but nevertheless it was quite successful and has run through several editions. She also wrote for the following magazines: *Atlantic, Harper's, Putnam's, Ledger* and the *Independent.* Her first long story, contributed as a serial to the *Cincinnati Weekly Commercial,* was entitled "Hagar." Shortly afterwards came a second series of Clovernook stories, followed by another book of verse and "Clovernook Children." Her collected poems were issued by Ticknor & Fields in 1855. They, too, were tinged with sadness, and one reviewer, speaking of the book, said that "it is a sob in three hundred and ninety-nine parts. Such terrific mortality never raged in a volume of the same size before." The reviewer, however, concluded with the statement that she wrote "much better verse than most women who published poetry." Coates Kinney, on the other hand, denominated the writer as "emphatically the first poetess of the new world." The publication of this book gave her a definite position in the world of letters. The two sisters finally moved to a house on East 20th street, and this home became the center of attraction for many of the brightest people in America. Their Sunday evenings "At Home" and their weekly receptions for 15 years were among the most delightful known to the literary guild of New York. They were quite informal, giving welcome to people of many classes, including many so-called "queer people." Among the visitors were Horace Greeley, Bayard Taylor and his wife, Richard and Elizabeth Stoddard, Robert Dale Owen, John G. Whittier, Thomas B. Aldrich, Mrs. Croly, Julia Dean, Ole Bull, Justin McCarthy, Oliver Johnson, Mrs. Mary E. Dodge, Edwin P. Whipple, Rev. E. H. Chapin, Samuel Bowles, Anna E. Dickinson, George Ripley, Henry Wilson, Robert Bonner, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Rev. Charles F. Deems and Rev. Henry M. Field, in short all the noted contemporaries in literature and art were to be found at these assemblies, which have never been rivaled in New York City. In 1856 Alice published her second novel, "Married; Not Mated," and three years later "Pictures of Country Life," regarded as one of her best books. After this followed several volumes of poems and "Snowberries," a book for children published in 1868. Another novel, "The Bishop's Son," was published as a serial in the *Springfield Republican,* and a story called "The Born Thrall" was commenced, but death intervened before its completion. She took an interest in the uplifting of her sex, which she thought had not been treated with sufficient consideration, and she was the first president of Sorosis, the woman's club of New York City. Her last illness was quite protracted and attended by great suffering. She was nursed by her sister Phoebe until the time of her death, February 12, 1871. Phoebe, apparently in robust health until the time of her sister's death, gave way immediately to intense sorrow, which with the long strain of nursing undermined her constitution and she died six months later, July 31, 1871. Much of the latter's work had been in collaboration with her sister Alice and she had also taken the larger share of household duties. She wrote very little prose, but her poetry was to many readers more attractive than that of Alice. One of her earliest poems, written in 1842, entitled "Nearer Home," and beginning "One sweetly solemn thought comes to me o'er and o'er," has achieved a world-wide reputation. Her verses in the main were more cheerful than those of Alice, and it is said that the verses of one sister were never wrongly ascribed to the other. Of the book of poems published by the two sisters about one-third were written by Phoebe. She also published a volume of poems in 1854 and 1868 and contributed largely to the collection of hymns published in 1869 by Dr. C. F. Deems.

"Clovernook," the home of the Carys, situated about eight miles north of the city, was informally dedicated to the memory of the sisters on Saturday, June 24, 1881, at a picnic party at which were present two of the brothers and a number of prominent citizens. It is at present, owing to the generosity of William A. Procter, occupied as a Home for the Blind, in charge of the Misses Trader.

Heinrich Roedter was born in 1805 at Neustadt, Germany. He served for a time in the Bavarian cavalry and studied the law. He afterwards became involved in the so-called "July

Revolution" of 1830 and took part in the well known German May Festival at Hambach on May 22, 1832, and as a result found it necessary to leave his country to avoid prosecution. He came to Cincinnati temporarily in 1832 and permanently located here in 1836. He soon made the *Volksblatt,* which he edited from 1836 to 1840, a power among the German papers of the country. He was very active in the organization of the German Society of the city and became its first president. He was also the first captain of the German Lafayette Guards, organized in 1836. In 1840 he sold the *Volksblatt* to Stephen Molitor. He himself moved to Columbus, but after a short absence he returned to Cincinnati. He was at various times member of the City Council and of the State Legislature. Although a Democrat, his sympathies were not with slavery and he supported Chase for the senatorship. He was for a short time a partner of Judge J. B. Stallo. In 1850 he bought the *Ohio Staats Zeitung,* whose name he changed to that of the *Demokratische Tageblatt.* He died in 1856.

Charles Reemelin (Karl Gustav Rümelin) was born at Heilbronn, Germany, March 19, 1814. He studied in the schools of his native town and afterwards was a clerk, but in 1832 he made his way to America, arriving at Philadelphia after a voyage of 87 days. There he took employment in a store belonging to an Irishman, which gave him an opportunity to meet many people of that nationality. He became a Democrat at the start and continued so until his death. About a year later he concluded to go West and arrived in Cincinnati during the cholera period of 1833 in time to be attacked by the disease. He soon found employment and took an active part in public life, particularly in that of the German element, which was very strong in the city. When *Der Deutsche Franklin,* the only German paper, changed from a Democratic organ to the opposition in 1836 he assisted in the foundation of the *Volksblaat.* He not only gave a printing room to the enterprise rent free, but learned typesetting and printing in order to be of assistance. In the campaign of 1836 he, with Roedter and others, took an active part and Hamilton County, which had gone for the Whigs in 1834, became Democratic and remained so for some years. Reemelin served several terms in the State Legislature, both in the Senate and in the lower house. In 1846 he began the study of the law and two years later was admitted to the bar, although he never practiced. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1850. In the campaign of 1856 he favored Fremont, although he never became a Republican. During this year he made a third trip to Europe to study reform schools, as he had been commissioner for such schools in Ohio. A result of his investigations there was a law for the erection of a reform school and he became one of the superintendents. He also served as member of several other State commissions. About the beginning of the war, his fondness for country life induced him to retire to a country place near the city, where during the rest of his life he gave much attention to horticulture. In 1876 he was elected a member of the Board of Control and in 1879 was the nominee of his party for State Auditor. Reemelin was a voluminous writer throughout his life, both for periodical publications and for the newspaper press. He made at various times six trips to Europe, and almost every trip resulted in some valuable report upon a matter of public interest. He published several books on cultivation of the grape, and in 1875 a treatise on politics.

Stephen Molitor, born at Cheslitz in 1806 and educated at Wurzburg, came to the United States in 1830. He conducted for a time the *Staats Zeitung* in New York, but in 1837 made Cincinnati his home. Here he was associated with Roedter upon the *Volksblatt,* which he finally owned and conducted until 1863. He was a man of very broad education and wide information and made a marked impression upon the public mind. He died in 1873.

Georg Walker was from Wurtemburg, Germany, where he was born in 1808. He was one of the young men of Tubingen and came to this country in 1833. He came to Cincinnati about 1839 and brought with him his paper, *Der Protestant,* which lasted but a short time. At various times he was associated in the publication of the *Volksblatt, Deutsche Amerikaner, Volksbuhne* and *Hochwaechter.* He died from cholera in 1849.

Ludwig Rehfuss, another German of prominence, was born in Ebingen, Germany, in 1806, and was educated as a chemist. After the "July Revolution" of 1830 he left his native country and came to Cincinnati some time after 1833. Here he established the well known drug store, which for so long a time was a sort of German headquarters. He was active in the foufiding of the German Society and on the *Volksblatt,* and also in the Lafayette Guards. He died in 1855, after having established for himself a place as a leader among the Germans of the city.

CHAPTER XLIII.

CINCINNATI IN WAR TIME.

THE OUTBREAK OF WAR — LINCOLN'S VISIT — FORT SUMTER — HOME GUARDS — THE UPRISING — THE CASE OF KENTUCKY — GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN — THE LITERARY CLUB — CAMP HARRISON — CAMP DENNISON — OTHER CAMPS IN HAMILTON COUNTY — THE SIEGE OF CINCINNATI — MORGAN IN KENTUCKY — KIRBY SMITH — LEW WALLACE IN COMMAND — MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED — THE MARCH OF THE SQUIRREL HUNTERS — THE BLACK BRIGADE — THE VALLANDIGHAM CASE — MORGAN'S RAID OF 1863 — CONTROVERSY BETWEEN COURT AND MILITARY — A CONFEDERATE SPY — THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION — THE GREAT WESTERN SANITARY FAIR — INCIDENTS OF WAR TIME.

THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

Cincinnati's share in the war for the Union has been well told by a number of her sons. All call attention to the warm sympathy felt by the people of the city towards its neighbors of the South. Not only were many of its families of Southern origin, but they were connected with that section by ties of marriage, friendship and social relationship, as well as by the strongest bonds of commercial interest. Slavery, it is true, existed at the city's very door, but the institution of slavery, as it was developed in Kentucky, lost much of its repulsive character. The apparently contented condition of most of the slaves who were with few exceptions well treated by their masters, and the prevalent idea of inferiority of the black race that pervaded the minds even of its strongest sympathizers served to blind the people of the community to the fundamental error involved in the institution. The general sentiment of the community was to let well enough alone. Slavery as a principle was probably condemned by the majority of the better type of citizens. The people of that day, however, were confronted with a condition and not a theory and the condition as they saw it had become so much a matter of course that they resented any undue discussion or excitement about the theory. The abolitionist was regarded as a fanatic who sought to do impossible things, and his conduct was felt to have no other result than to strain the relations between the various sections of the country. Any possible attempt at slavery north of the Ohio River would undoubtedly have been bitterly resented by the almost unanimous sentiment of the citizens. Any interference with the institution in its home was regarded as impolitic and tending to embarrass the relations of the city with the section with which it was most intimately connected. The fact that Wendell Phillips was driven from the stage of Pike's Opera House by an infuriated mob, and that the mayor apparently made no effort to suppress this mob, clamoring, it is said, for the life of the great abolitionist, while at the same time the inflammatory William L. Yancey was permitted to utter the most disloyal sentiments towards the country, is not as significant of the situation as many seem to think. At any rate these episodes are not to be interpreted in the light in which so many writers have viewed them. They do not indicate such an overwhelming Southern sentiment as many seem to believe. The people of Cincinnati were a peace-loving

community and were fond of the comforts afforded by the rapidly developing business interests of their community. The dissensions that were inflaming the nation threatened to disturb these comforts and many felt that the underlying current of feeling in favor of freedom was so strong that the vehement speeches of Phillips might be the instruments to cause the seething undercurrent of feeling to burst forth into an unquenchable conflagration. Phillips was dangerous because it was well known that there was a responsive chord to his appeals in the hearts of most of the Cincinnatians. Yancey was harmless because, from the time when the first Legislature indignantly rejected any overtures towards introducing slavery into this community, there never was any real slavery sentiment here. The feeling of the community with regard to slavery was that of passive tolerance rather than that of active approval. The various riots against anti-slavery printing presses, anti-slavery meetings, anti-slavery speakers and the negroes were simply the result of the fear of the awakening of the public conscience. As had happened so many times in the history of the world, the people knew perfectly well what was right, but feared the disagreeable consequences to their interests if that right should prevail. This may not be a complimentary view ot the conditions of the character of Cincinnati people of those days, but there is very little doubt that it is a correct one. After all, the position of the community was never subject to the criticism of cowardice or a direct approval of injustice, for the moment the issue was made the community arose with a wave of patriotic fervor that swept before it all considerations of self interest and washed out the last lingering doubt from the minds of the do-nothings. In no city of the Union and in no State of the Union was the response to the country's call for aid in preserving its integrity more immediate and more effective.

The news of the firing on the "Star of the West," which took place January 9th, caused great excitement in the city. This was regarded by the people of Northern sentiments as a declaration of war and the papers of January 11th warned their readers that the opening of the conflict might be expected at any moment.

LINCOLN'S VISIT.

Mr. Lincoln passed through the city on February 12, 1861, on his way to the national capital. As he boarded the cars at Indianapolis he was met by a Cincinnati reception committee, who, represented by Judge Este and Maj. T. J. Toohey, welcomed him to the city. The crowd about the Indianapolis & Cincinnati depot was very large and for a time it was thought that some accident would occur. As the train came in, it was welcomed by the booming of cannon and cheering of the assembled multitude. As Mr. Lincoln stepped from the car accompanied by Mayor Bishop, a procession was formed in front of the depot. The grand marshal, Miles Greenwood, Major-General Lytle and Brigadier-General Bates were each surrounded by a gorgeous staff; after them came the Steuben Artillery, in charge of Captain Annis, and the Cincinnati Battalion under Major Kennet. This included the Lafayette Guards, German Yagers, Rover Guards and the Cincinnati Zouaves. A company of the Second Battalion was in charge of Captain Pendery. The Continental Battalion was in charge of Colonel Jones and the Guthrie Greys under Major Bosley. A special guard for the carriage of the President-elect was from the Washington Dragoons under Captain Pfau. Mr. Lincoln rode in an open carriage drawn by a team of six white horses. Mayor Bishop sat beside him and opposite were the mayors of Covington and Newport. The line of march was along Front and Freeman to Sixth, up Sixth to Mound, thence to Eighth, thence to Elm, thence to 15th, thence to Vine and ended at the Burnet House. Many of the houses which were passed were covered with decorations and mottoes. R. M. Corwine's house on Sixth street proclaimed "Welcome to the President of Thirty-four States." The Gibson House was most elaborately decorated. A large transparency 60 by 20 feet contained at one end a portrait of Lincoln and at the other one of Hamlin and in the center one of Washington. Intervening were many mottoes of a patriotic character and below the names of all the 34 States. At the Orphan Asylum the children sang "Hail Columbia," and at the Banner Ward House on Vine street 30 white-clad girls sang "The Star Spangled Banner." One little girl handed Mr. Lincoln a flower, in return for which he gave the child a kiss. At the Burnet House Mr. Lincoln appeared from a balcony, where he was welcomed by the mayor. Mr. Lincoln in his speech referred to his remarks delivered at Cincinnati two years before, in which he had specially addressed the people of Kentucky. He reiterated what he had said at that time. In the evening two thousand German workingmen marched to the Burnet House, where an address was delivered to the President-

elect. A supper was given by the young men of Cincinnati in honor of Master Robert Lincoln. Fred Hassaurek presided and fifty people participated. Mr. Lincoln himself, by reason of fatigue, was unable to be present, but many toasts were drank in his honor and many speeches made full of patriotic determination to support him.

The spring election held on April 1, 1861, resulted disastrously to the Republican party and George Hatch, the Democratic candidate, was successful in defeating Charles F. Wilstach for the mayoralty. Rutherford B. Hayes was one of those on the defeated ticket. The cause of the defeat, according to the *Gazette*, a Republican organ, was the dissatisfaction of the Republicans with what was regarded as the hesitating policy of the new national administration. The *Gazette* served notice that the Republicans "dissatisfied and discouraged had no heart to work and had surrendered without seriously contesting the field." The special cause of complaint was the failure to reinforce Fort Sumter.

The newly elected mayor of the city, George Hatch, probably represented "the extreme sentiment of deference and concession to the Southern people," but neither he nor any of the citizens was conscious of the critical condition of affairs. As late as April 5, 1861, some cannon consigned from Baltimore to Jackson, Mississippi, directed to "The Southern Confederacy," were allowed to pass through the city, and on the very day before this a slave had been remanded to the custody of his master by the United States commissioner.

FORT SUMTER.

News of the bombardment of Fort Sumter reached Cincinnati on Friday evening, April 12th, and was posted on the bulletin boards of the city. Despite the progress of events throughout the country there can be no question that in Cincinnati as elsewhere this news was a most violent shock to the people. The game of brag had been for some years played with such dexterity by the politicians of the country that very few had any real belief in the sincerity of the threats that had been made. Of course there were many exceptions to this general confidence in the improbability of war. It is said that the German population, especially those who had engaged in the Revolution of 1848, scented the strife from afar. Of course many of the officers of the army who were more familiar with the conditions and who had consulted with many of their fellow officers as to their future conduct in case of war realized the possibilities. Notable among these was Capt. John Pope, who, in the previous fall, had read before the Literary Club, a gathering including many of the most distinguished men of the city, a paper on the subject of "Fortifications." This paper, which had criticised the policy of President Buchanan, had subjected its author to a court-martial, which, owing to the intervention of Postmaster General Holt, had resulted in nothing. The story is told that upon the reception of the news of the fall of Sumter, he predicted that it was the beginning of a long and bloody struggle.

"The first note of war from the East threw Cincinnati into a spasm of alarm. Her great warehouses, her foundries and machine shops, her rich moneyed institutions, were all a tempting prize to the Confederates, to whom Kentucky was believed to be drifting. Should Kentucky go, only the Ohio River would remain between the great city and the needy enemy, and there were absolutely no provisions for defense." (Ohio in the War.)

In spite of the alarm, however, the city was literally covered with flags and in every direction threats loud and deep against the enemies of the country were coupled with protestations of loyalty. Mr. Lincoln's call for 75,000 troops, issued on Monday, April 15th, met with an immediate response.

The first Union meeting was held on April 15th at the Catholic Institute Hall, at which addresses were delivered by T. J. Gallagher, Judge Storer, Judge Stallo, E. F. Noyes, Judge Dickson, Dr. M. B. Wright and Judge Pruden, and resolutions drawn by Rutherford B. Hayes, announcing to the people of Cincinnati assembled, without distinction of party, in favor of asserting the rights of the United States against the rebellious South, were carried unanimously.

HOME GUARDS.

As early as April 17th a meeting was held at the office of John D. Caldwell, at No. 141 Main street, to organize Home Guards. A central committee was chosen of one from each ward. In its membership were such well known citizens as Mr. Caldwell, who was chosen president; Edward Crapsey, secretary; S. M. Barr, M. B. Hagans, A. E. Jones, Josiah Kirby, J. J. Hooker, Charles F. Wilstach, S. Snodgrass, Joseph C. Butler, W. Sibley, Christopher Von Seggern, S. W. Bard, Joseph Torrence, Miles Greenwood, Crafts J. Wright, W. S. Scarborough, Samuel B. Hirst, George Keck, Thomas Sherlock, J. W.

Caldwell, N. W. Thomas and Thomas H. Yeatman. A resolution was discussed concerning the shipment of army subsistence to Southern ports. Col. J. W. Dudley, chief of police, reported that powder would not be permitted to be shipped to the South. At the meeting on the following day, it was determined that the organization should consist of 10 companies of not more than 80 men each, to be properly drilled for the purpose of protecting the homes and firesides of the city. A report received by the committee on the powder disclosed the fact that there were in the hands of the dealers in the city at that time 4,450 kegs of rifle powder, 2,300 kegs of blasting powder and 160 cases of canister. The larger part of the discussions of the meetings of the Home Guards was taken up with the matter of the shipment of powder and supplies to the neutral States and the principle that those who were not for us were against us was repeatedly announced in resolutions. While the shipment of manufactures that could not in any way be used for purposes of war was regarded as proper so far as neutral States were concerned, of course all shipments to seceded States were regarded as improper. The committee held daily sessions during the ensuing few weeks, but as the protection of the city was soon placed in the hands of the proper authorities, its usefulness ceased after a life of little over a month.

THE UPRISING.

There were a number of militia companies in Cincinanti at this time, mostly skeleton organizations, however, of whom six made their mark during the war, the Rover Guards, the Zouave Guards, the Highland Guards (a company composed of citizens of Scottish birth and their descendants), the Continentals, the Lafayette Guards and the Guthrie Greys. These organizations furnished companies to the Second, Fifth, Sixth and 137th regiments of Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

The Rover Guards were named in honor of James Fenimore Cooper's hero of the sea and wore a uniform modeled after that of the English Grenadier Guard,—a bearskin shako, scarlet coat and pants faced and trimmed with buff, blue and gold. Before daybreak on the morning of April 17th, but little more than forty hours after the President's call for volunteers, issued on April 15th, "they bade friends and homes goodbye, perchance forever, and with fife and drum playing 'The Girl I Left Behind Me,' marched briskly to where duty called them." In the ranks of this company there served at different times Generals Lytle, Bates, Parry, Kennett and Sargent; Colonels Neff, John Kennett, Cross, Bosley, Burdsal, Littler, Bown and Finch; Majors Symmes, Burton, Wallace, Parry and Gaul; Captains Saunders, De Bus, Startzman, Paver, Lydick, Swift, Bown, Lord, Young, Calvert and Chamberlain; Lieutenants Athearn, Young, Irwin, Burton, Whelpley, Moonert, Hubbell, Powell and Flenner.

The Rover Guards, in company with the Zouave Guards and Lafayette Guards of Cincinnati, left this city for Columbus on the 17th. They were accompanied to the depot by the Guthrie Greys and the Continentals and their departure was the scene of great enthusiasm on the part of the large crowd that cheered them on their way. On the following day they were mustered into service as companies A, D and E of the Second Regiment, commanded by Col. Louis Wilson, until then chief of police. This regiment helped cover the retreat at the first battle of Bull Run. (Lieut.-Col. George M. Finch, in Sketches of War History, Ohio Commandery, Loyal Legion, Vol. I., p. 225.)

William Haines Lytle, major-general of the militia, was in Columbus at the time the President's call was received and came immediately to Cincinnati, where he met his staff at the Burnet House at nine o'clock in the evening. The military organization known as the Guthrie Greys was recruited to its full military strength that night and made the nucleus for the Sixth Ohio Infantry. This was a well drilled and well appearing body of men, made up of some of the most prominent youths of the city. The regiment was marched to Camp Harrison and on the 18th was mustered into service at the full army strength.

Two other companies were known as the Montgomery Guards and the Sarsfield Guards. These companies included many of the same individuals in their organization, and Gen. Joshua H. Bates tells us that on the day before parade a lieutenant of the Sarsfield Guards inquired whether it would be better to turn out as the Sarsfield Guards or as the Montgomery Guards. He said that he was lieutenant of the Sarsfield Guards and orderly sergeant of the Montgomery Guards and that the captain of the Montgomery Guards was the orderly sergeant of the Sarsfield Guards. And so, says General Bates, "the two companies in the most friendly manner were made up of each other, and when paraded at different times were beautiful to behold, one clad

in Hibernian green and the other in our National blue; but when paraded together one of them was not there." (Sketches of War History, Ohio Commandery, Loyal Legion, Vol. II, p. 130.)

These companies became a part of the Tenth Ohio. Maj. Henry G. Kennett raised and organized two companies of zouaves from the young men of the city and Col. A. E. Jones nearly a regiment. Another citizen most active at the time was Col. Leonard A. Harris, who headed a company despatched for the defense of Washington.

A particularly fine body of men was the regiment of over a thousand Germans raised by Col. R. L. McCook which, called the Turner Regiment, paraded the streets in the white garb of the Turner Society. This regiment was taken by General Lytle to the Trotting Park, and there formed Camp Harrison. Afterwards, as the Ninth Ohio at Mill Springs it made the first bayonet charge of the war. Much to General Lytle's disappointment, Gen. Joshua H. Bates was placed in command of Camp Harrison, where were already four regiments. Lytle immediately threw his heart into the organization of an Irish regiment and at once the Tenth Ohio with him as colonel sprang into being. This he led in many battles and finally gave his life on the field of Chickamauga.

The Fifth Ohio was made up largely of the Continentals, with fragments of the Rover, Zouave and Highland guards. (For a more complete account see the contribntions of Gen. Joshua H. Bates, Lieut.-Col. George M. Finch and Capt. A. C. Kemper in the first volume of the "Sketches of War History," published by the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion.)

The City Council, not to be behind the soldiery, voted $200,000 to aid in equipping the troops, and large enthusiastic meetings, in which Democrats were particularly active, were held throughout the city.

THE CASE OF KENTUCKY.

One of the first meetings of consequence was that with relation to the people of Kentucky and the city of Louisville. The first alarm had resulted in the purchase of some huge cannon, which were supposed to be for the fortification of Walnut Hills. The doubt as to the attitude of Kentucky made the city fear an immediate attack and the anxiety to protect it from capture arose to feverish intensity. As a result of this, it was insisted that shipments of produce and particularly of arms and articles contraband of war sent down the river to the State of Kentucky should cease. This demand was received with consternation by the sister State. Kentucky had no desire to take any part in the conflict which had started. Her Governor, Magoffin, had refused to respond to the call for troops, an action that brought forth the patriotic telegram of Governor Dennison of Ohio: "If Kentucky will not fill her quota, Ohio will fill it for her," a promise which was kept. Cincinnati from this had reason to fear that Kentucky might prove hostile and Governor Dennison sent Thomas M. Key of Cincinnati to confer with Governor Magoffin. The latter assured the Ohio envoy that nothing would be done to injure Cincinnati. This did not satisfy the people of this city and they were determined that shipments to Kentucky of anything in aid of the rebellion should cease. As a result, a large delegation of citizens from Louisville came to Cincinnati and were received in the council chamber of the City Hall on April 23, 1861. The mayor, Mr. Hatch, who presided, announced the purpose of their coming and Rufus King thereupon proceeded to state the position of Ohio and of Cincinnati. His address was full of friendly advice and closed with a letter written from Governor Dennison to the mayor. In this letter the Governor insisted that so long as any State remained in the Union with professions of attachment to it Ohio could not discriminate against it. Any act, such as the seizing of arms, going to a State which had not actually seceded, might furnish a pretext for the claim that Ohio had inaugurated hostile conduct and might be used to create a feeling in favor of secession which would end in border warfare. For this reason the Governor stated that he would not be willing to order the seizure of arms nor to interfere with the transportation of provisions. Mr. King stated that this was a text to which every citizen of Ohio must subscribe and that he believed that it expressed the feeling of the people of Ohio. This statement, however, was not satisfactory to others at the meeting. One of the speakers, Judge Bellamy Storer, went so far as to say: "This is no time for soft words. We feel, as you have a right to feel, that you have a governor who cannot be depended upon in this crisis. But it is not on the men of Kentucky that we rely. All we want to know is whether you are for the Union, without reservation. Brethren of Kentucky! The men of the North have been your friends, and they still desire to be. But I will speak plainly. There have been idle taunts thrown out that they

are cowardly and timid. The North submits; the North obeys; but beware! There is a point which cannot be passed. While we rejoice in your friendship, while we glory in your bravery, we would have you understand that we are your equals as well as your friends."

Judge Bullock, for the Kentuckians, responded that "Kentucky wished to take no part in the unhappy struggle; that she wished to be a mediator, and meant to retain friendly relations with all her sister States." He expressed great gratification at Governor Dennison's letter. This meeting served more to arouse feeling than to quiet it. Four days later an indignation meeting was held. This was largely attended and many enthusiastic speeches were made. Resolutions were passed calling upon the Governor to retract his letter, as it was too late to draw nice distinctions between open rebellion and armed neutrality, which, in fact, was rebellion against union. The resolution, evidently written on the spur of the moment, was adopted with a storm of cheers, as follows: "Resolved, That any men, or set of men, in Cincinnati or elsewhere, who knowingly sell or ship one ounce of flour or pound of provisions, or any arms or articles which are contraband of war, to any person or any State which has not declared its firm determination to sustain the Government in the present crisis, is a traitor, and deserves the doom of a traitor."

The historian of Ohio's share in the war says of this:

"So clear and unshrinking was the first voice from the great conservative city of the Southern border, whose prosperity was supposed to depend on the Southern trade. They had reckoned idly, it seemed, who had counted on hesitation here. From the first day that the war was opened, the people of Cincinnati were as vehement in their determination that it should be relentlessly prosecuted to victory, as the people of Boston.

"They immediately began the organization of home guards, armed and drilled vigorously, took oaths to serve the Government when they were called upon, and devoted themselves to the suppression of any contraband trade with the Southern States. The steamboats were watched; the railroad depots were searched; and, wherever a suspicious box or bale was discovered, it was ordered back to the warehouses.

"After a time the general government undertook to prevent any shipments into Kentucky, save such as should be required by the normal demands of her own population. A system of shipment-permits was established under the supervision of the collector of the port, and passengers on the ferry-boats into Covington were even searched to see if they were carrying over pistols or other articles contraband of war; but, in spite of all efforts, Kentucky long continued to be the convenient source and medium for supplies to the Southwestern Seceded States.

"The day after the Cincinnati meeting denouncing his course relative to Kentucky, Governor Dennison, stimulated perhaps by this censure, but in accordance with a policy already formed, issued orders to the presidents of all railroads in Ohio to have everything passing over their roads in the direction of Virginia or any other seceded State, whether as ordinary freight or express matter, examined, and if contraband of war, immediately stopped and reported to him. The order may not have had legal sanction; but in the excited state of the public mind it was accepted by all concerned as ample authority. The next day similar instructions were sent to all express companies." (Ohio in the War.)

The scenes throughout the city were very striking and left but little doubt as to the attitude of the population generally. In front of the *Gazette* office a man who was expressing Southern sentiments was driven from the streets by a cheering crowd after an egg dexterously thrown had been broken in his very teeth.

GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN.

An interesting conference was that of Sunday, April 21st. In the morning about church time a gentleman came to the house of Rutherford B. Hayes who then held the office of city attorney and was active and influential both in the political and social circles of the community, and invited him to attend a meeting of the leading citizens at the Burnet House. Mr. Hayes at once responded to the invitation and found a small assembly, which included not more than a dozen altogether. These represented, however, the most prominent portion of the community. Those present were mostly Democrats, although there were one or two Bell and Everett men, including Hayes and three Republicans. Partisanship was forgotten in the threatening danger of the time and the question of the defense of the city was talked over at length. The necessity for the employment of a trained military man for the organization of the troops was discussed and attention was called to the fact that such a man was then residing in the city in the

person of Capt. George B. McClellan, at that time president of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company. McClellan, a young man about 35, was known to have received a thorough military education and to have won high regard in the Mexican War and afterwards in various departments of the service. He had prepared a manual of bayonet exercises, had accompanied Marcy in his Red River exploration, had made surveys for harbor improvements on the Texan coast, had conducted one of the Pacific railroad surveys, had prepared a memoir on railroad construction, had served on a secret mission to select a coaling station in the West Indies and was afterwards a member of a commission sent to gather military information in Europe, and as such witnessed the operations in the Crimea. In 1857 he resigned his commission as captain of artillery and became the chief engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad and later, in 1858, was chosen vice-president of the road. In 1860 he was elected president of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company, with headquarters at Cincinnati.

His experience in war and in these various missions, combined with the possession of a fortune and a commanding social position, seemed to make him the man most needed at this juncture. At the meeting at the Burnet House a despatch was read showing that the State of Pennsylvania had already discussed his appointment to the command of the troops there, and it was thought that a man of such abilities should be pressed into the service of the State of his residence. A historic telegram was thereupon sent to the authorities at Washington recommending his appointment to the local command, as follows: "People of Cincinnati wish Captain McClellan to be appointed to organize forces and take command at Cincinnati." The names signed to this telegram—William J. Flagg, S. F. Vinton, W. S. Groesbeck, L. Anderson, Rutherford B. Hayes and George E. Pugh—indicated the standing of the gentlemen engaged in the meeting and also its non-partisan character.

Before action was taken by the national government, Governor Dennison commissioned McClellan as major-general and placed him in command of Ohio's troops, consisting of 13 regiments of three-months militia, a jump from the command of 100 men to that of 10,000. This extraordinary advancement, however, as is well known, was but the beginning of honors heaped upon McClellan. General Scott, the commander-in-chief of the army, in a letter of April 30th, expressed his approbation of the appointment. A few days after, Governor Dennison urged upon the President the appointment of McClellan as ranking major-general of volunteers, saying that Ohio must lead throughout the war, and on May 3rd the government created the military Department of the Ohio, consisting of the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and gave him the command. Almost immediately afterwards he was commissioned major-general of the United States Army, and the States of Missouri and portions of Western Pennsylvania and Virginia were added to his department. His subsequent history belongs to the history of the war and the country.

At the time of McClellan's appointment to the command of the troops, Governor Dennison appointed three brigadier generals—Jacob D. Cox, Joshua H. Bates and Newton Shleich.

THE LITERARY CLUB.

The enthusiasm of the citizens was not manifested by holding public meetings alone. Military organizations were formed every day, many of which became the nucleus of regiments that took an active part throughout the war. One of the first of these was organized on April 17, 1861, within two days of the call of the President for troops. This was known as the Burnet Rifles and was composed of members of the Cincinnati Literary Club, an association of the leading men of education and culture of the city which, formed in 1849, is still in existence, the oldest organization of the character in the United States. A special meeting of the club was called to order by Rutherford B. Hayes, one of its members, and a committee of three was appointed which reported in favor of the organization of a military company. The report was at once accepted, the roll of members called and 33 of those present proceeded to join in the drill. Robert W. Burnet, a graduate of West Point, was named as commander, and John Pope, a member of the club, was the first drill officer. He was succeeded after a few days by a sergeant from Newport Barracks named Richman, who drilled the company three times a day for some length of time. The ladies of the city, in their enthusiasm over the organization of so distinguished a company, presented to it a beautiful silk flag, which still hangs on the walls of the club. This flag, however, although tattered and torn, never saw a battle-field and never left Cincinnati. The personality of the individuals composing the organization was of too high a charac-

ter to allow it to remain together. From its ranks were chosen officers for every branch of the service and it is a notable fact from the membership of the Literary Club, limited as it was to 50, fifty officers holding commissions from the rank of 2nd lieutenant to that of major-general served in the war. As members left for the war others joined the club and finally followed their predecessors, so that, in all, 51 members of the Literary Club served in the ranks of the Union Army, a record not equaled by that of any similar organization in the country. But one member of the club, at that time the superintendent of the public schools of Cincinanti, was able to retain the rank of private. Among the officers contributed by this club to the service were George B. McClellan, general in chief of the armies of the United States, who had just been elected a member of the organization but was prevented by the breaking out of the war from qualifying, Major-Generals Rutherford B. Hayes, Manning F. Force and John Pope; Brigadier-Generals William H. Baldwin, Thomas Ewing, Thomas C. H. Smith, Israel Garrard, R. D. Mussey and Edward F. Noyes; and Colonels Thomas M. Anderson, John S. Billings, Nelson Cross, Jeptha Garrard, Nathan Lord, Stanley Matthews, J. F. Meline, C. A. Morgan, Donn Piatt, J. J. Slocum and J. T. Webb.

On May 16, 1861, a most enthusiastic reception was tendered Major Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter, who came to the city from Columbus. The Major was received by the mayor and other officials at the Little Miami depot and the usual procession made up of a number of military companies. The parade passed through the principal streets of the city to the residence of Larz Anderson and was greeted with enthusiasm on all sides. Major Anderson was the guest of his brother Larz Anderson, where he held an informal reception which was attended by many citizens. He afterwards visited the various camps about the city and was received with great enthusiasm.

CAMP HARRISON.

Almost immediately after the news of war was received, camps were established in the neighborhood of the city. The first of these was Camp Harrison, which was at the Trotting Park in the outskirts of Cumminsville, some six miles north of the city. Gen. William H. Lytle was placed in command of this camp and the Guthrie Greys with several other companies marched there on April 20th. The ladies of the city collected clothing for the soldiers and soon the parlors of the Gibson House and all other public buildings were occupied by the volunteer seamstresses anxious to do their share in the patriotic work. None of the regiments of course in the early days was possessed of Federal uniforms. The German regiment of Col. Robert L. McCook, as already stated, was in the white clothing of the Turner Society with short round jackets of linen. General McCook himself was mounted on horseback clad in citizen's clothing with a stovepipe hat and the only thing which indicated his military character was a sword strapped to his side. The regiment of the Guthrie Greys, the Sixth Ohio, wore the uniform of that organization. The Fifth Ohio wore red flannel shirts. Another company very soon formed was the Storer Rifles, which was the first to get arms but these were furnished by the soldiers themselves and were Sharp rifles. This organization had been started by a meeting in Greenwood Hall in which Judge Storer had made a most eloquent appeal, concluding with the statement that although an old man over 60 years of age he then and there volunteered. The company was composed of some of the wealthiest men of the city, many old and gray-headed, and the majority not in proper physical condition to stand hard service. They were organized to act as Home Guards.

CAMP DENNISON.

The great camp however was Camp Dennison near Madisonville, 17 miles from the limits of Cincinnati at that time. This camp had been organized at the request of the Governor for whom it was named in the latter part of April, 1861. The selection was made by Gen. W. S. Rosecrans at that time in business in Cincinnati. At the time of the appointment of McClellan as major-general, Rosecrans became topographical engineer upon the former's staff. The site of the camp was a long broad stretch of level land well adapted for the uses for which it had been selected. Considerable feeling was manifested afterwards, because of the high rates at which the leases were obtained from the owners. During the time it was in charge of the State, there was much criticism at to its management but it was afterwards turned over to the government and became one of the two great camps maintained in Ohio during the war.

Gen. Jacob D. Cox tells us that the camp ground, which he reached on the 29th of April, seemed an excellent place for the work, its only

drawback being that very little of the land was in meadow or pasture, part being in wheat and part in Indian corn. The camp was laid out at that time for a dozen regiments. The men carried the boards on their shoulders to the places selected for the companies' huts. Huts were built facing each other three or four on each side leaving a street between where the company could assemble before marching to its place on the regimental color line. At the head of the streets were the officers' quarters and farther in the rear those of the field and staff.

An amusing controversy at the outset is related by General Cox. Rosecrans finding that some of the companies were putting floors and bunks in their huts ordered them taken out as the huts were only intended to take the place of tents. Naturally the soldiers protested very indignantly and the whole matter was brought before the commander, Brigadier-General Cox, by Rosecrans, fairly bubbling with anger at those who questioned his authority and the officers insisting upon their rights. General Cox finally reported that in his opinion the huts could not be struck like tents to dry and air the earth and as they were meant for permanent quarters that the floors and bunks should be built. McClellan's decision was in accordance with this report. At that time the men were not armed, so that the drill was confined to the various details of marching. Schools were established both for the men and the officers.

Gen. Joshua H. Bates reached his brigade, which had been organized in Cincinnati, on the 20th of May and by virtue of his seniority took command of the camp. The brigade included the Fifth, Sixth, Ninth and Tenth Ohio regiments.

Camp life in the early days was full of hardships. There was much rain and the fields became mud puddles. There was an absence of men who knew how to cook and, strangely enough, more than one-half the men had never had the children's diseases. As a result measles broke out and the camp hospital which was in a large barn was crowded to its limit. The women of the city promptly shared in the duties of nursing. Conspicuous among these were the Sisters of Charity under the leadership of Sister Anthony, always the idol of the soldiers. However, by the middle of May some order had been brought out of chaos and the two thousand men gathered at the camp had a faint conception of the duties of the service. The camp life was not without its humor and many stories are told of the rivalries of such regiments as that of Col. "Bob" McCook composed entirely of Cincinnati Germans and the "Bloody Tinth," the Irish regiment of the brilliant Lytle as well as those of other cities. The Irishmen of the Tenth were somewhat given to over exhilaration and as a result many of them found their way to the guard house. They felt that another regiment had shown unusual zeal in filling the guard house with Irishmen and as a result the first military experience of the camp seemed likely to be a fight between several of the regiments. Fortunately the trouble was quieted without any serious results.

OTHER CAMPS IN HAMILTON COUNTY.

Other camps formed in the county during the war were Camp Clay at Pendleton; Camp John McLean, near Cincinnati, which, named for Justice McLean, quartered the 75th Ohio Infantry commanded by Col. N. C. McLean, a son of the Justice; Camp Corwine named for Maj. Richard M. Corwine; and Camp Colerain, 10 miles north of Cincinnati.

Military committees were organized in the city to aid in the recruiting of troops and also a Committee of Safety to prevent the passage of vessels carrying supplies to the South. On this latter committee the members were Rufus King, Miles Greenwood, William Cameron, Joseph Torrence, J. C. Butler and Henry Handy. Col. A. E. Jones, C. F. Wilstach and Frederick Meyer were a committee to prevent the shipment of supplies to the Rebels.

THE SIEGE OF CINCINNATI.

After the first fright resulting from the proximity of Cincinnati to the Confederacy had worn away, the city resumed its accustomed tranquillity. During the first year of the war, the troops passing through the city to the various training camps at Camp Harrison, Camp Dennison and elsewhere had given it to some extent a martial appearance. On the 20th of June the Indiana regiments passed through the city on their way to the seat of war in the western part of Virginia. They disembarked at the Fifth street depot and marched the whole length of Fourth street, stopping on their way to be fed at the Fifth street market house. These regiments were particularly enthusiastic as they desired to vindicate their State, whose troops had been charged by Jefferson Davis with cowardice at the battle of Buena Vista in Mexico. It is said that before leaving Indianapolis the whole

body of men had knelt before the capitol and with bared heads had taken an oath to "Remember Buena Vista." This body of men; 2,000 strong, well equipped through the energy of Governor Oliver P. Morton and attired in the gray uniform as were all early Indiana regiments, was the first installment of the long succession of troops that passed through the city. A little later the Seventh Indiana was reviewed by Major Anderson from the residence of his brother Larz Anderson on Pike street. In August came the returning three-months volunteers and they were welcomed with enthusiasm always shown for conquering heroes. The war had not sufficiently progressed to make possible comparisons of results nor to appreciate fully the horrors it was to entail. Some taste of its misfortunes was given on August 29th when the body of Maj.-Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, killed at Wilson's Creek in Missouri, was received with military honors. In September of the war's first year the suggestion of an attack from Kentucky created considerable uneasiness and some slight attempt was made to fortify the city. In October the first considerable number of wounded soldiers returning from the fields of battle brought clearly before the minds of the public the seriousness of the task that was before them. The gloom that hung over the country of course affected Cincinnati but in February the glorious victory of Fort Donelson produced here as elsewhere scenes of unparalleled enthusiasm. The full significance of the war and its inevitable consequences were not fully understood however, as is shown by the discourteous reception of Wendell Phillips on March 25th, while endeavoring to lecture at Pike's Opera House. It must not be supposed, however, that this indicated in any way a lack of determination on the part of the citizens to uphold the Union. Various meetings in the early days of the war in which such patriots as Nathaniel Wright, Rufus King, Ormsby M. Mitchel and Bellamy Storer had called the citizens to arms are a truer index to the tone of public sentiment. It is not unnatural that at times the reverses suffered should cause here as well as elsewhere a temporary lack of confidence in the minds of some, both in the management of affairs and the ultimate victory. This was shown to some extent by the elections. Cincinnati shared the periods of depression as well as the moments of elation felt by the rest of the country. The people as well as the press took upon themselves as they always do the privilege of criticising and condemning the things that they least understood.

MORGAN IN KENTUCKY.

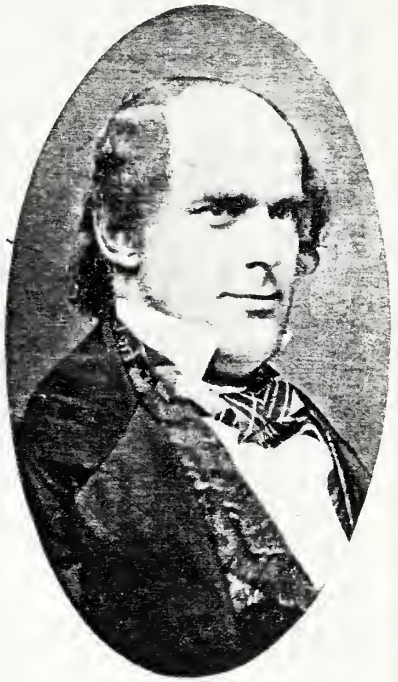
In the early part of the summer of 1862 the news from across the river became most disquieting and the fear became general that the city, which so far had been spared any actual sight of war, might become a seat of conflict. It is said that in the South children were brought to terms by the mention of the name of "Abe" Lincoln. However true this may be, there can be no question that in the minds of the young people of this neighborhood in the early "sixties" the names of John Morgan and Kirby Smith were more terrifying than the mention of the arch fiend himself. For a time those of maturer years were not much less affected by these names than were the children.

From time to time rumors of Morgan's achievements had come to Cincinnati. He became noted for his sudden cavalry dashes, even beyond the picket lines of the enemy. First he would carry off some outlying artillery; then he would burn an important bridge; next a supply train or a drove of cattle would fall into his hands; finally he became bolder and would cut out whole squads of soldiers within sight of their camps; he would seize telegraph stations and obtain such news as he desired and move on to another field of activity; Northern sympathizers would lose their cotton and their other crops and such property as could be carried away. His character was such as to excite the most widely different emotions in the bosoms of his friends and his enemies. To the former he was Prince Rupert himself and to the latter he was Captain Kidd reincarnated. There can be no question, however, that among his daredevil young "rough-riders" were many of the best people of Kentucky and the progress of his band through the State was usually greeted with enthusiasm by his friends and neighbors.

The first excitement of the war had died down, the defeats had become as familiar as victories and calls for troops had been repeated with embarrassing frequency, when suddenly the news came that John Morgan was in Kentucky. By Friday evening, the 11th of July, 1862, it was known that Tompkinsville with its entire garrison had been taken and the prisoners paroled. Immediately afterward he was at Glasgow and communication between Louisville and Nashville was cut off. A proclamation calling upon the Kentuckians to arise in behalf of the South

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.



SALMON P. CHASE.

added to the excitement. By the evening of the next day it was reported that Morgan was marching on to Lexington and General Boyle, commanding at that time in Kentucky, telegraphed to Mayor Hatch for militia to assist him. On the 13th of July a public meeting was called and by nine o'clock in the evening several thousand citizens met in the Fifth street market space to hear the alarming despatches from Boyle. As was usual in such cases, these did not always accord with each other. In one, Morgan's troops numbered 2,800 and in another 1,500. He had burned Perryville and was marching on to Danville. He was perilously near Louisville and Boyle must defend that city, which left Lexington to the care of Cincinnati. Speeches were made by the mayor and other prominent citizens and finally a committee, consisting of Mayor Hatch, George E. Pugh, Joshua H. Bates, Miles Greenwood, J. B. Stallo, J. W. Hartwell, Peter Gibson and Thomas J. Gallagher, was appointed to take some action looking to the protection of the city. Governor Tod ordered down a thousand stand of arms and the convalescent soldiers from Camp Dennison and Camp Chase. Two hundred men of the 52nd Ohio arrived a little later and the city soon took on the appearance of war. The streets were thronged all night and by nine o'clock in the morning it was thought that the time had come for more speechmaking. George E. Pugh, Benjamin Eggleston and Thomas J. Gallagher addressed the throng in the Fifth street market space. Charles F. Wilstach and Eli C. Baldwin took charge of the matter of food for volunteer companies, which it was determined to organize, and the City Council appropriated $5,000 and agreed to pay any necessary expenses incurred by the committees appointed at the public meetings. In the afternoon some eleven hundred men from Camp Chase, soldiers of the 85th and 86th Ohio, passed through on their way to Lexington; a special train carried the police force under Colonel Dudley, their chief, and a company of artillery with a single gun organized from the fire department by Capt. William Glass. The news that a brother of John Morgan was stopping at one of the hotels added to the excitement but as he produced a pass from General Boyle he was simply detained. Permission was obtained from the Secretary of War to use some cannon, which Miles Greenwood was casting for the government, and ammunition for them was furnished by Governor Morton of Indiana as the authorities of Columbus declined to supply it without the requisition of a United States officer. The press, as well as the people, lost its head and advised the troops to take few prisoners, the fewer the better, as Morgan's men were not soldiers but freebooters, thieves and murderers and should be dealt with accordingly, a statement entirely without justification. So able a writer as John C. Ropes speaks of this raid as being justifiable on the plainest principles of warfare. For a day or so, Morgan was expected each moment to appear on the top of the Kentucky hills across the river but as he did not come the alarm abated for a time. Then came the news that he was once more advancing. Ex-Governor Dennison was sent to Cincinnati by Governor Tod to consult with the Committee of Safety and went on to Frankfort to inspect the Ohio troops there.

In the meantime the absence of the police was taken advantage of by the disorderly crowds of the city. The old trouble between the Irish and negroes broke out again and as a result of the riot some houses were burned and a few people injured. A meeting of the property owners and leading citizens was hastily called at the Merchants' Exchange and here measures were taken to organize a patrol force of one thousand men to take charge of the city during the absence of the police. The measures adopted were efficacious and the riot soon ceased.

Meanwhile John Morgan kept marching on. On the Sunday, which had been the scene of so much excitement in Cincinnati, he entered Harrodsburg. After making a feint towards Frankfort he hurried to Lexington, burning bridges on his way to keep reinforcements from gathering to oppose him. His marching was rapid, covering 300 to 400 miles in eight days and on Monday morning he was within 15 miles of Frankfort and by nightfall at Versailles. At Midway, between Frankfort and Lexington, he took possession of a telegraph office and obtained such information as he desired as to the plans of the Union officers in his neighborhood and at Cincinnati. From this point he sent some forged telegrams to Lexington with the statement that Morgan was then driving back the picket line at Frankfort. He hastened to Georgetown within easy reach of Frankfort and Lexington, where he rested for a few days. He seems to have had no thought of attacking Lexington as it was too strongly garrisoned but his real purpose was to bewilder his enemies. He made a dash upon Cynthiana, garrisoned by 500 men, including Captain Glass' firemen. After a little fighting, he took possession of the celebrated gun and

the firemen,—420 prisoners in all with several hundred horses and a large quantity of stores. He immediately appeared before Paris, where he was met by a deputation of citizens hastening to surrender to him. Hearing that the forces from Lexington were coming after him under Gen. Green Clay Smith, he leisurely marched through Winchester, Richmond, Crab Orchard and Somerset, ending his campaign with 300 more men than he had at the outset. During this raid he captured about as many men as constituted his own force (most of whom he released on parole) and destroyed the government arms and stores in 17 towns. During this swinging around the circle, Cincinnati passed through several periods of excitement. A public meeting in the Court street market space was addressed by Hugh J. Jewett, who had been the Democratic candidate for Governor, with an earnest appeal for rapid enlistments. Other citizens had spoken to the same effect. The City Council took the oath of allegiance in a body. Much discussion arose over the question of bounties for volunteers and over $5,000 was subscribed for this purpose by leading citizens. Two regiments known as the Cincinnati Reserves were formed for service in emergencies and preparations were made to withstand an attack. Upon the request of the mayor and others, Colonel Burbank was appointed for a time military governor of the city. However, as Morgan had retired without making any serious menace upon the city, affairs resumed their natural condition and all was quiet along the Ohio.

The funeral of Robert L. McCook, who had been murdered by guerrillas, while being carried in an ambulance near Salem, Alabama, occurred August 11, 1862, and was the occasion of universal mourning. McCook was one of the celebrated fighting McCooks, the fourth son of Maj. Daniel McCook. This family, it will be remembered, furnished 15 soldiers, all commissioned officers, with the exception of one, to the service of the Union. The one exception, Charles, a boy less than 18 years of age, had been offered a lieutenant's commission in the regular army but declined it, preferring the service of a volunteer. He left the freshman class at Kenyon College for the field of battle and was killed at the first battle of Bull Run. Robert L. McCook had been the partner of Judge Stallo but as has already been stated formed the Ninth Ohio from the German citizens of Cincinnati. He was in command of a brigade in West Virginia under McClellan. He afterwards took part in the battle of Mill Springs where he was severely wounded. He continued to command his brigade even at a time when his wound was so severe that he was unable to mount a horse. He became a major-general and received the command of a division. His murder which took place August 6, 1862, was one of the most brutal acts of the Southern guerrillas during the war. He was shot in his bed in the ambulance wagon where he was lying undressed unable to rise. The death of this brilliant young major-general, not yet 35 years of age, and under such circumstances, aroused intense feeling throughout the country. He was buried in Spring Grove Cemetery; after the war his soldiers and friends erected the monument which standing in Washington Park is so familiar to the citizens of Cincinnati.

KIRBY SMITH.

Morgan's first raid was a forerunner of Kirby Smith's threatened siege of the city. The summer of 1862 was certainly a gloomy one throughout the country and Cincinnati at the threshhold of the seat of war was particularly despondent. McClellan's philandering in the Peninsula had been stopped, Pope had proved himself unsatisfactory, Chattanooga was in the hands of Bragg and Cincinnati it had been proved was subject to invasion at any moment. The news came that Kirby Smith had left Knoxville and with 1,200 soldiers and 30 or 40 pieces of artillery had marched straight for Kentucky. He passed the Federal forces at Cumberland Gap and marched until he reached a point 15 miles from Richmond before he met with any opposition of any consequence. Here he drove before him a cavalry regiment which hurried back to Richmond and Lexington with the first authentic news of his approach. Almost on the heels of the fugitives came the pursuers and on August 29th he scattered the few raw militia that were put forward to oppose him. General Manson, who commanded the Federal troops, formed line after line only to see each broken and driven back as Smith's troops charged. Finally the rout became complete. Whole regiments were captured and immediately paroled and every road, lane and by-way leading into Lexington was filled with fugitives or paroled prisoners telling the story of the disaster at their doors. Maj.-Gen. H. G. Wright, an able and experienced officer who had been put in command of the new department consisting of Kentucky and the States north of it, instituted August 19th under

the name of the Department of the Ohio, saw that it was impossible to hold Lexington and he immediately evacuated the place and fell back on Louisville. The railroads hurried their stock to the Cincinnati end of the road and it was thought that here too would come the Federal army defeated at Richmond. On September 1st the news came that Gen. Kirby Smith with his army had entered Lexington in triumph and had been received with great enthusiasm by the Southern sympathizers, many of whom up to this time had kept their feelings to themselves. The people of the city thronged the streets and shouted their welcome from every door and window. The bells of the city were rung and the town gave itself up to rejoicing. This fact together with the information that the troops had retreated to Louisville threw Cincinnati into consternation.

The news of the battle of Richmond reached this city late Saturday night, August 30th. At first its real significance was not understood. The Sanitary Commission and others made preparations to give relief to the wounded and the papers discussed the management of the battle. All the amateur war critics of the town collected together Sunday afternoon and spent their time in criticising Buell.

LEW WALLACE IN COMMAND.

By Monday afternoon it was known that there were no troops between Kirby Smith and Cincinnati and that that conqueror was already being received with enthusiasm in Lexington. The pen of man would not suffice to describe the sudden shock that had come upon the people. What had so long been feared had come to pass and the rich Queen City of the West was almost in the hands of the victorious marauders from the South. Something had to be done and done at once. The Council of course met and passed resolutions pledging the faith of the city to pay expenses. The mayor was authorized to suspend business and summon every person within the city whether alien or citizen to its defense. General Wright was assured of the desire of every one within the limits of the city to assist in its protection. By nine o'clock in the evening the man who was to save Cincinnati, even at the expense of much adverse criticism, Gen. Lew Wallace, presented himself and was met at the Burnet House by the mayors of the three cities, Cincinnati, Covington and Newport. Wallace was known as a vigorous, active, young volunteer officer never afraid to take responsibility and entirely confident of his own resources. He had risen to the highest rank attainable in the army. He was supposed to be as well qualified as any man in the service to cope with such a situation.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

By two o'clock in the morning after the conference with the mayors and a few army officers in the towns, a proclamation was issued which placed the city under martial law and to which, severe as it may seem, the city was in a large measure indebted for its preservation. This proclamation which was read by the citizens at their breakfast tables was as follows:

"PROCLAMATION."

"The undersigned, by order of Major-General Wright, assumes command of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport.

"It is but fair to inform the citizens that an active, daring and powerful enemy, threatens them with every consequence of war; yet the cities must be defended, and their inhabitants must assist in preparations. Patriotism, duty, honor, self-preservation, call them to the labor, and it must be performed equally by all citizens.

"First. All business must be suspended. At nine o'clock to-day every business house must be closed.

"Second. Under the direction of the Mayor, the citizens must, within an hour after the suspension of business (ten o'clock A. M.), assemble in convenient public places ready for orders. As soon as possible they will then be assigned to their work. This labor ought to be that of love, and the undersigned trusts and believes it will be so. Anyhow, it must be done. The willing shall be properly credited, the unwilling promptly visited. The principle adopted is, citizens for the labor, soldiers for the battle.

"Third. The ferry-boats will cease plying the river after four o'clock A. M., until further orders.

"Martial law is hereby proclaimed in the three cities; but until they can be relieved by the military, the injunctions of this proclamation will be executed by the police.

"Lewis Wallace,
"Major-General Commanding."

The scenes which followed have been described by many who took part in them. T. Buchanan Read, the poet, a volunteer aide under General Wallace, tells us that the people rose to swell

the ranks and crowded into the trenches with alacrity. Maj. J. V. Guthrie was put in charge of the working parties and Maj. Malcolm McDowell commanded the citizen soldiers. Of course there were a few timid creatures who feared to obey the summons. Some were affected by sudden illness and had to be hunted out from back kitchens, garrets, cellars, closets and from under beds by armed men with fixed bayonets. One lover of peace was found dressed in his wife's clothes scrubbing at the wash tub; he did excellent work in the trenches. Men of every class, bankers, lawyers, merchants, artists and poets all took their turn with musket, pick or spade. Mr. Howe, the venerable historian, tells us that on the morning after the city was put under martial law he found the streets full of armed police in army blue who compelled all without respect to age to report to the headquarters of their respective districts for enrollment. At every corner stood a sentinel and it was impossible to traverse the streets without a pass. The Irish police seemed particularly vigilant in handling their old enemies the colored men. Although the negroes had been among the first to volunteer their services to the mayor, they were hauled from hotels, barber shops and other working places bare-headed and at times half dressed and driven at the point of the bayonet into the squads preparing for the drill. The negroes afterwards were organized into a working brigade and did most effective service in the trenches back of Newport under the control and leadership of Judge William M. Dickson. The landlord of the famous Dumas House, the retreat for so many colored people, Colonel Harlan, led the corps down to Broadway on its daily march to labor and, rough-clad and vari-colored as they were, they were never surpassed in the contribution they made to the preservation of the town. Breastworks, rifle-pits and redoubts were hastily traced out back of Newport and Covington and there guns were mounted and pickets thrown out. By daybreak of the second day a pontoon bridge stretched from Cincinnati to Covington and wagons filled with lumber and other materials were crossing the bosom of the Ohio.

THE MARCH OF THE SQUIRREL HUNTERS.

Governor Tod had hurried to the scene of danger at the earliest warning and immediately wired his adjutant general to send all available troops without delay. He also ordered 5,000 stand of arms with 50 rounds of ammunition and other ammunition for guns of different character. His proclamation to the people of the border warned them of the threatened invasion and recommended that all loyal men in the different counties form themselves into military companies and regiments to beat back the enemy. They were directed to gather up the arms in the counties and furnish themselves with ammunition and were told that the service would be of a few days' duration and that the soil of Ohio must not be invaded by the enemies of the government. Governor Tod sent reassuring telegrams to Secretary Stanton expressing confidence that the Rebel force would be successfully met and he ordered the Little Miami Railroad guarded as far up as Xenia. The response from the various counties was instantaneous. Preble, Butler, Warren, Greene, Franklin and many others telegraphed offers of men and by night of September 2nd the Governor answered that all armed men would be received. They were directed to report at Cincinnati to General Wallace, as late as the 5th. Railroad companies were instructed to pass such men at the expense of the State, while troops residing in the river counties were directed to remain at home for the protection of their own neighborhood. By daybreak of September 3rd began the advance of one of the most remarkable bodies of armed men known since the days of the Crusades. An almost endless stream of sturdy men coming in files and individually, in all kinds of costumes and armed with all kinds of firearms, but usually the deadly rifle, poured in from the rural districts of Ohio and Indiana. These were the famous Squirrel Hunters, so long celebrated in verse and song. The church and fire bells were rung throughout the State and mounted men carried the news in every direction. The scenes of the Revolution with the gathering of the "Minute Men" were rivaled by these Ohio farmers. It seemed, says one writer, "as if the whole State of Ohio were peopled only with hunters and that the spirit of Daniel Boon stood upon the hills beckoning them into Kentucky. The pontoon bridge over the Ohio which had been begun and completed between sundown and sundown groaned day and night with the perpetual stream of life all setting southward. In three days there were ten miles of intrenchments lining the Kentucky hills making a semicircle from the river above the city to the banks of the river below; and these were thickly manned from end to end and made terrible to the astonished enemy by black and frowning cannon. The city above and below was well

protected by a flotilla of gun-boats improvised from the swarm of steamers which lay at the wharves."

The pontoon bridge which had been built under the direction of Wesley M. Cameron from coal barges anchored firmly in position side by side and covered with timbers and bridge planks, was wide enough for four wagons to pass abreast and for two whole days the stream of men and teams passing over this novel structure was continuous. The Squirrel Hunters as they arrived at the different depots were taken to the Fifth street market house where they were fed at the expense of the citizens and from this point they were hurried to the front. By September 5th the Governor announced that no more volunteers would be needed. He had already telegraphed General Wright the day before of the sending forward of 20 regiments and that 21 more were in process of organization. About 15,000 men it is supposed had assembled for the defense of the city by this time and the gathering was sufficient to justify the proclamation which the Governor issued from Columbus as follows:

"Columbus, September 5, 1862.

"To the Press:

"The response to my proclamation asking volunteers for the protection of Cincinnati was most noble and generous. All may feel proud of the gallantry of the people of Ohio. No more volunteers are required for the protection of Cincinnati. Those now there may be expected home in a few days. I advise that the military organizations throughout the State, formed within the past few days, be kept up, and that the members meet at least once a week for drill. Recruiting for the old regiments is progressing quite satisfactorily, and with continued effort there is reason to believe that the requisite number may be obtained by the fifteenth instant. For the want of proper accommodations at this point, recruiting officers are directed to report their men at the camp nearest their locality, where they will remain until provision can be made for their removal. Commanding officers of the several camps will see that every facility is given necessary for the comfort of these recruits.

"David Tod, *Governor.*"

Despite the fact that no more volunteers were needed, the work of those already in the ranks did not cease. Judge Dickson's negro brigade continued piling up fortifications and 3,000 white citizens of every rank and station in life handled the spade by the side of the negroes, each earning his promised dollar a day. The militia organizations were kept up and the drilling continued without interruption. The trenches were regularly manned, picket lines were thrown out and a scouting service organized.

Whatever Kirby Smith might have done had he approached Cincinnati with the same dash that had characterized his movements at Lexington, his delay of a few days put this city out of danger. It is now well known that he was never ordered to attack the city but merely to make a demonstration against it. Of course this was not known at the time and for a day or so the citizens were in momentary expectation of an assault. As this did not come, some of the citizens became restive under the measure which had been provided for their protection. The cessation of business was regarded as a hardship and the closing of the schools, bake shops and drug stores was of course an oversight. This was corrected by the issuing of an order of the mayor, relaxing somewhat the strictness of the original order. This was done with the sanction of General Wallace and read as follows:

"First. The banks and bankers of this city will be permitted to open their offices from one to two P. M.

"Second. Bakers are allowed to pursue their business.

"Third. Physicians are allowed to attend their patients.

"Fourth. Employes of newspapers are allowed to pursue their business.

"Fifth. Funerals are permitted, but only mourners are allowed to leave the city.

"Sixth. All coffee-houses and places where intoxicating liquors are sold, are to be closed and kept closed.

"Seventh. Eating and drinking-houses are to close and keep closed.

"Eighth. All places of amusement are to close and keep closed.

"Ninth. All drug-stores and apothecaries are permitted to keep open and do their ordinary business.

"George Hatch, *Mayor of Cincinnati.*"

The *Evening Times* newspaper took occasion to criticise General Wallace in his preparations and concluded the communication by denouncing the whole business as a big scare. Within an hour or two General Wallace suppressed the paper but shortly afterwards revoked his order to this effect and the *Times* appeared the next day as usual.

On September 6th, General Wallace was relieved of the command of Cincinnati and sent across the river to take charge of the defenses and on this day another order was issued, permitting the resumption of all lawful business, excepting the sale of liquor, until the hour of four P. M. daily. Druggists, manufacturers of bread stuffs, provision dealers, railroad, express and transfer companies and persons connected with the public press and all persons doing business with the government were permitted to pursue their vocations without interruption. This order was issued by N. H. McLean, assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff, by command of Major-General Wright.

With the resumption of business, the city presented a less warlike aspect and the conviction became stronger that there had been no real occasion for alarm. Once more there came an awakening. Henry Howe tells us that he with others of his own guard on the evening of Tuesday night, September 9th, were at an improvised armory in the old American Express Building on Third near Broadway. It was a starlight night and the air was soft and balmy and everything seemed peaceful. Three hours after midnight there suddenly shot high in the air, from a signal tower three blocks to the east, a rocket. This was followed by the pealing of the fire bells. A little later John D. Caldwell, the well known pioneer, passed him and gave him the news that Kirby Smith was advancing on the city and that the military were to muster on the landing and cross the river at sunrise. It was not Kirby Smith but General Heath with a detachment of Confederates probably a little more than 10,000 in number, but the news of this movement was sufficient to alarm the whole State. Early in the morning of September 10th, Governor Tod notified the people of Northern Ohio of a telegram from General Wright received at two o'clock that morning. He directed that all armed men be sent immediately to Cincinnati. By six o'clock in the morning the militia began crossing the river. The Public Landing was crowded with armed citizens in companies and regiments while the steamboats, some of which had been converted into gun-boats, were receiving bales of hay for bulwarks. The pontoon bridge was a moving panorama of newly made warriors and wagons of ammunition hurrying to the hills beyond which were the foe. As the soldiers passed through Covington, they were greeted with silence. There were no smiles and no cheers in this town which had furnished so many recruits to the Southern armies. No better account of this last outpouring to the South can be given than that furnished by Mr. Howe. His experience was that of thousands of others who were equally unused to the hardships of war. To him the way up the hills seemed to have no ending and the boiling September sun poured upon them like a furnace. Clouds of limestone dust from the road filled their nostrils and throats and made them look like a party of millers. The universal cry was for water, none of which was at hand. When they reached the top of the hills about 500 feet above the Ohio, the regiment halted and broke ranks while the officers galloped ahead. Within five minutes they came cantering back with the order to fall into line quickly. The colonel called "You are now going into battle! The enemy are advancing! You will receive sixty rounds of cartridges! Do your duty, men! Do your duty!" This was suspected by some as a ruse to test the courage but no sign of humor was visible among the men gathered around. The only aspect was that of weary faces, dirty, sweaty and blowzy with the burning heat. One of the captains directed his men to put in the ball first and powder on top. Fortunately some one whispered into his ear and he announced: "Gentlemen I was mistaken; you must put the powder in first and ball on top!" This was a specimen of the officers of that motley company. They pressed forward again until they reached the line of earthworks with Fort Mitchel on the right and rifle-pits extending for hundreds of yards on the left. The forts and pits were filled with armed citizens and but few green soldiers in their new uniforms. Here Mr. Howe was greeted by a fellow private and in the person of a tall and slender person in glasses he recognized his attorney, John W. Herron. In front about a mile away was the forest and here were supposed to lie concealed the unknown thousands of the war experienced foe. The tired and dusty men waited for hours in expectation of an attack, too exhausted to fight or even to run. They were moved about from place to place always in plain view of the threatening forest. When night came on they were obliged to extinguish their camp fires and they slept on hay in the open air with their loaded muskets at their sides and with doubled guards and pickets. Reveille sounded at four o'clock and from that early hour they lay behind the fence, regiments to the right of them and more in the rifle-pits and far beyond the artillery in Fort Mitchel. It was

not all play as the constant picket firing going on in front showed. The popping of the guns continued all through the day and some of the men were wounded and some killed. Once in a while glimpses of skirmishers were had in the neighborhood of the woods. A furious thunderstorm drove the inexperienced soldiery to their tents of blankets and brushwood. They were all soaked to the skin and their cartridges were largely destroyed. Just as the storm was closing, a tremendous fusillade was heard on the right and the officers called to their men to turn out as the enemy were upon them. Fortunately this proved to be a false alarm and the only result was the driving back of their own sentinels anxious to escape their careless firing.

As a matter of fact the attack never came. General Wallace gradually pushed the Rebel pickets back and by the 11th those in authority knew that the danger was over. On the 12th it was learned that the enemy had hastily retreated and on the 13th the returning march of the Squirrel Hunters began. By this time thousands of regular soldiers had been pouring into the city and had spread over the hills and the militia were no longer needed. The return was an ovation. The landing was black with men, women and children and the crossing of the pontoon bridge was accompanied with cheers and the booming of cannon.

The sick captain, who had suffered from an attack of cholera in the moments preceding the expected attack of the enemy, had now recovered and with freshly shaven face, spotless collar, bright uniform and with drawn sword he led his dust covered soldiers through the streets and amid cheers of the multitude smiled to the admiring women and waving of kerchiefs. Weary and dirt begrimed, they were in a tedious, circuitous march duly shown off by their officers to all their lady acquaintances until night came to their relief, kindly covered them with her mantle and stopped the tomfoolery. "The lambs led forth to slaughter thus returned safely to their fold because the butcher hadn't come." (Howe's Ohio, Vol. I, p. 777.)

By Monday, the 15th of September, the city resumed its accustomed labors. General Wallace issued a farewell proclamation in which he paid the citizens a well deserved compliment. Despite the criticisms of the time, it is now clear that the city owes an eternal debt of gratitude to him for his readiness to accept responsiiblity and his determination to save the city at any cost.

The enemy had remained before Cincinnati for eight days and at no time exceeded 12,000 in number. The troops were under the immediate command of General Heath. Long after the war Kirby Smith said that of course he could at one time have entered Cincinnati very easily "but all hell could not have got him out again."

During the siege and for some days afterwards it was thought that the enemy might really have in mind the crossing of the river at some point above and the swooping down upon the city at its undefended part. Col. Basil Duke had already made an attempt to cross the river at Augusta but was driven back by the Home Guards.

The operations farther south where Buell and Bragg were watching each other finally recalled to the latter's assistance all the soldiers of the South that had been in the neighborhood of Cincinnati and this city was relieved from any further apprehension until the following summer.

The following is a partial list of those who held official position at this time: On the staff of General Wallace,—chief of staff, Col. J. C. Elston, Jr.; chief of artillery, Maj. C. M. Willard; aids-de-camp, Captains James M. Rose, A. J. Ware, Jr., J. F. Troth, A. G. Sloo, G. P. Edgar, E. T. Wallace; volunteer aides, Col. J. V. Guthrie, Lieut.-Col. G. W. Neff, Majors Malcolm McDowell, E. B Dennison, Captains James Thompson, A. S. Burt, T. Buchanan Read, S. C. Erwin, J. J. Henderson and J. C. Belman. Negro Brigade,—commandant, Judge W. M. Dickson. Fatigue forces,—in charge, Col. J. V. Guthrie; Camp Mitchel,—Captain Titus; Camp Anderson,—Captain Storms; Camp Shaler,—Major Winters. River defenses,—in charge of R. M. Corwine. Commandant at Cincinnati,—Lieutenant-Colonel Burbank; provost marshal,—A. E. Jones. In charge of laborers on fortifications,—Aaron F. Perry, assisted by Benjamin Eggleston, Charles Thomas and Thomas Gilpin.

The total number of Squirrel Hunters that enlisted from the State was 15,766 so far as is known. Of these 504 were from Hamilton County. Their service was recognized by a telegram to Secretary Stanton to the effect that the Minute Men or Squirrel Hunters had responded gloriously to the call for the defense of Cincinnati and to this uprising should be attributed the retreat The Legislature passed an act in the following year authorizing the Governor to prepare proper discharges for the patriotic men of the State who had responded to the calls to the southern border to repel invaders and who would be known in history as

the Squirrel Hunters and shortly afterwards the well known "Squirrel Hunters' Discharge" was issued by the State under the approval of Governor David Tod. Governor Tod's enthusiasm carried him to the point of accompanying each discharge with a letter reciting the enactment of the Legislature and pointing out that but for the gallant services of the corps "Ohio would have been invaded by a band of pirates determined to overthrow the best government on earth, our wives and children would have been violated and murdered, and our homes plundered and sacked." Of course there was no justification whatever for any such statement. The letter also called attention to the fact that the discharge might not be final and therefore that it would be well to keep the old gun in order, the powder-horn and bullet-pouch supplied and a few days' cooked rations prepared for future contingencies. The contingency arose the following year at the time of Morgan's raid through Southern Ohio. (For a full account of the siege of Cincinnati see Reid's Ohio in the War.)

THE BLACK BRIGADE.

An interesting feature of the defense of Cincinnati was the organization of the Black Brigade, the first organization of the colored people of the North actually employed for military purposes. An account of this written by Peter H. Clark was published in 1864 and is valuable not only for the narrative of events but for the point of view, that of an educated negro living in this city throughout the war. Says Mr. Clark: "The city of Cincinnati always has been, and still is, pro-slavery. Nowhere has the prejudice against colored people been more cruelly manifested than here. Further north or further south the feeling is not so intense; but here it almost denies him the right of existence. For about thirty years the city has, at intervals, been disgraced by ferocious outbursts of mob violence against the colored people and their friends, resulting frequently in loss of life, and always in the destruction of property. It is true that anti-slavery speakers have at times been allowed free utterance; but Cincinnati is a commercial as well as a pro-slavery city. Abolition buyers from the North and slaveholding buyers from the South jostle each other in her streets; hence the influential classes maintained free speech to conciliate abolition customers, while the rabble were permitted to mob colored people to placate slaveholders. Even this balance was broken when the traitor Yancey spoke for disunion in a thronged house, and without interruption, while Wendell Phillips, speaking for the Union, was driven from the same platform by mob violence, and halls were closed, lest a lecture by Henry Ward Beecher should provoke a riot. Such was the state of the public mind when the siege of Cincinnati begun."

At the outset of the war a meeting of colored citizens had been called to organize a company of Home Guards, not for the purpose of invasion but for the defense of the city. There seems to be but little question that this offer to take part in the great struggle was resented by a large number of the citizens and particularly by the authorities. Mr. Clark states and it is doubtless true that the police interfered with the meetings and that colored men were told that the war was a white man's war and that negroes were not wanted. General Wallace's proclamation upon placing the city under martial law on September 1, 1862, called upon "citizens for the labor; soldiers for battle" and Mayor Hatch's proclamation published the following morning stated that "every man, of every age, be he citizen or alien, who lives under the protection of our laws is expected to take part in the organization." The colored people naturally felt that they were included in so general a call. Before an opportunity of volunteering had occurred, the authorities began impressing colored men for work upon the fortifications. The guard appointed for this duty was largely made up of special police and as is usually the case under such conditions were not men of special discretion or intelligence. They were not gentle in their methods and but little consideration was shown to men of color. They searched the houses of the colored people and it is claimed by Mr. Clark "old and young, sick and well, were dragged out, and, amidst shouts and jeers, marched like felons to the pen on Plum street, opposite the Cathedral." Here they were not treated with much consideration. It was not the habit of those days to treat colored people, free or slave, with consideration and it could hardly be expected that in the excitement of such a time the established methods of a century or more would be altered. However one paper, the *Gazette*, felt moved to demand that "our colored fellow-soldiers be treated civilly, and not exposed to any unnecessary tyranny, nor to the insults of poor whites. We say poor whites for none but poor-spirited whites insult a race which they profess to regard as inferior. It would have been decent to have invited the colored inhabitants to turn out in defense of the

city. Then there would have been an opportunity to compare their patriotism with that of those who were recently trying to drive them from the city. Since the services of men are required from our colored brethren, let them be treated like men." An end to the ill treatment came upon September 4th, when Judge W. M. Dickson was assigned to the command of the negro forces of Cincinnati working on the fortifications near Newport and Covington. Judge Dickson immediately substituted kindness for the harshness that had hitherto prevailed. The colored men were permitted to return to their homes to allay the fears of their families and to prepare themselves the better for camp life. The police were relieved of provost-guard duty and volunteers were asked for the Black Brigade. Owing to the confidence felt in Judge Dickson and the acting camp commandant, James Lupton, a large number came forward cheerfully to give their aid to the common cause. Drawn up in the line of march, they were presented by Captain Lupton with a national flag upon whose broad folds were inscribed the words "The Black Brigade of Cincinnati." In Captain Lupton's address, calling upon the colored people to assert their manhood, occurred the prophetic words "slavery will soon die; the slaveholders' rebellion, accursed of God and man, will shortly and miserably perish. There will then be, through all the coming ages, in very truth, a land of the free—one country, one flag, one destiny."

The Black Brigade labored upon the fortifications in the rear of Covington and Newport for three weeks. The rank and file and all the company officers except three were colored men. There was no complete military formation, the organization having reference to the service to which they were assigned. When Judge Dickson took command of these forces working in the rifle-pits and trenches about Fort Mitchel on the Lexington road in the rear of Covington, he found that many had been marched off by the white soldiers to be employed as cooks and for other purposes. The colored people naturally resented this, especially as they feared that they might be carried off to the regiments of the South where they might receive severe treatment. The commander stopped all this and marched them all back to the city to the intersection of Sixth and Broadway where he established headquarters and formed an organization. As already stated, they were permitted to go to their homes for the night preparatory to returning to labor at five o'clock in the morning. For some unexplained reason the police seemed determined to treat these men with brutality and Judge Dickson in his report to the Governor complains that on two different occasions it became necessary to secure a peremptory order from the military authorities directed to Mayor Hatch, prohibiting the arrest of colored men except for crime.

About 700 men reported for duty to Judge Dickson of whom 500 were taken across the river to Newport and thence to the cemetery on the Alexandria road in the rear of Newport. Their special work lay between the Alexandria road and Licking River along the Cemetery ridge and Three Mile creek and embraced the making of military roads, the digging of rifle-pits and trenches, the felling of forests and the building of forts and magazines. In a few days the men settled down to camp life, which they seemed to enjoy. According to Judge Dickson's report, "there was no occasion for compulsion, and for discipline, but a single instance. They labored cheerfully and joyfully. * * * Some displayed a high order of intelligence, and a ready insight into the work they were doing, often making valuable suggestions. Upon one occasion, one of them suggested a change in the engineering of a military road ascending a steep hill. The value of the change was obvious when named, and admitted by the engineer, yet he ordered the road to be made as originally planned, and deprecated further suggestion.

"They committed no trespass on private property. In one instance, upon changing the camp, a German asked me if they could not remain longer, as they protected his grapes. They were not intimidated by any danger, though compelled to labor without arms for their protection."

While the soldiers stood in line of battle, the colored men worked nearly a mile in front with nothing to protect them from the enemy but the cavalry scouts. At one time they were so far in front of the lines that the commander of the forces at the nearest point took them for the enemy and ordered a battery to fire upon them. Fortunately the battery commander fired blank cartridges and then sent a flag of truce. This was received by the Black Brigade with becoming formality and the fears of the redoubtable commander were allayed. During the first week they labored as did the whole fatigue force without compensation; during the second week they received as well as the white laborers one dollar a day and the third week a dollar and a half. Their labor ceased on the 20th of September and they returned to their homes, having won the esteem

of their commanders and associates by their cotrage and conscientions adherence to duty. As they were ordered into line to return to their homes, Marshall P. H. Jones stepped forward in behalf of the brigade and expressed their thanks to Colonel Dickson for his interest in their welfare and his kindness throughout the trying time through which they had passed. He coupled with the name of Colonel Dickson those of "Timothy C. Day, William Woods, J. Stacy Hill, Jacob Resor, John W. Hartwell, J. M. Canfield, W. Dickson, William H. Chatfield and last though not least Captain James Lupton."

In conclusion the brigade presented to Colonel Dickson a sword and offered their services should circumstances at any future time call for them. Colonel Dickson accepted the sword with appropriate words and the brigade with music playing and banners flying with their commander at their head marched through the streets of Covington to the pontoon bridge and crossed to Cincinnati. At Fifth and Broadway they were dismissed by Colonel Dickson, who there delivered his farewell address in which he stated that they had labored faithfully and had "made miles of military roads, miles of rifle-pits, felled hundreds of acres of the largest and loftiest forest trees, built magazines and forts. The hills across yonder river will be a perpetual monument of your labors. You have, in no spirit of bravado, in no defiance of established prejudice, but in submission to it, intimated to me your willingness to defend with your lives the fortifications your hands have built. Organized companies of men of your race have tendered their services to aid in the defense of the city. In obedience to the policy of the Government, the authorities have denied you this privilege. In the department of labor permitted, you have, however, rendered a willing and cheerful service. Nor has your zeal been dampened by the cruel treatment received. The citizens, of both sexes, have encouraged you with their smiles and words of approbation; the soldiers have welcomed you as colaborers in the same great cause. But a portion of the police, ruffians in character, early learning that your services were accepted, and seeking to deprive you of the honor of voluntary labor, before opportunity was given you to proceed to the field, rudely seized you in the streets, in your places of business, in your homes, everywhere, hurried you into filthy pens, thence across the river to the fortifications, not permitting you to make any preparation for camp life. You have borne this with the accustomed patience of your race, and when, under more favorable auspices, you have received only the protection due to a common humanity, you have labored cheerfully and effectively.

"Go to your homes with the consciousness of having performed your duty—of deserving, if you do not receive, the protection of the law, and bearing with you the gratitude and respect of all honorable men. You have learned to suffer and to wait; but in your hours of adversity, remember that the same God who has numbered the hairs of our heads, who watches over even the fate of a sparrow, is the God of your race as well as mine. The sweat-blood which the nation is now shedding at every pore is an awful warning of how fearful a thing it is to oppress the humblest being. Until our country shall again need your services, I bid you farewell." With these words and other words of praise ringing in their ears the members of the Black Brigade scattered to their homes, having earned for themselves an honorable place in the history of the city. The officers of the brigade were William M. Dickson, commandant; Timothy C. Day, assistant adjutant-general; J. Stacy Hill, quartermaster; William Woods, commissary; James Lupton, volunteer aide and acting camp commandant; and Jacob Resor, Jr., James M. Canfield, John W. Hartwell, William J. Dickson, William H. Chatfield, Alexander Neave and David A. James, volunteer aides.

The brigade was divided into three regiments of 17 companies varying in number from 29 to 63 members. The total enrollment was 706. The captains were William W. Powell, James Vansant, Isaac N. Delaney, H. B. Alger, William Scott, J. H. Dickson, Charles Hall, Simon Shepherd, George Mack, W. H. Looker, T. Perry, M. Jackson, James Mason, M. Bowdree, Charles Austin, John McAllister and Peter F. Fossett. (The Black Brigade, by Peter H. Clark.)

THE VALLANDIGHAM CASE.

A celebrated case tried in Cincinnati in the spring of 1863 was that of Clement L. Vallandigham. Vallandigham was one of the most remakable men of his time. He was the leader of the Western Democrats, who opposed the war measures of the North. It is not necessary to suppose that these men had any real sympathy with the South to the extent of wishing it any better fortune than the North. They believed however in what they called a peace policy. The war for the Union they regarded as a bloody and costly failure and they favored the secur-

ing of peace by friendly intervention rather than by force of arms. Vallandigham, himself in his speech to Congress in January, 1862, expressly opposed any separation of the North and South and urged the view that if peace were secured and the work of reunion begun, all would yet be well but if not, there was nothing before them but universal political and social revolution, anarchy and bloodshed compared with which the "Reign of Terror" in France was a merciful visitation. Naturally such views were regarded by the war party, both those who were Democrats and those who were Republicans, as treasonable in character. Vallandigham became the exponent of the extremists of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois and soon was known as the chief of the "Copperheads."

Burnside had been assigned after his defeat at Fredericksburg to the command of the Department of the Ohio with headquarters at Cincinnati. His own quarters were on Ninth street and those of his adjutant-general on East Fourth street but the official headquarters of the district and the office of Gen. Jacob D. Cox, who was next in command, were on Broadway below Fourth in the house now occupied by the Cincinnati Society of Natural History. The adjutant-general at this time was Maj. N. H. McLean, of the regular army. Here Burnside came into contact with the so-called "Copperheads" and was immediately thrown into a violent fury.

General Cox speaking of this time says: "Cincinnati was in a curious political and social condition. The advance through Kentucky of Bragg and Kirby Smith in the preceding year had made it a centre for 'Rebel sympathizers.' The fact that a Confederate army had approached the hills that bordered the river had revived the hopes and the confidence of many who, while wishing success to the Southern cause, had done so in a vague and distant way. Now it seemed nearer to them and the stimulus to personal activity was greater. There was always, in the city, a considerable and influential body of business men who were of Southern families; and besides this, the trade connections with the South, and the personal alliances by marriage, made a ground of sympathy which had noticeable effects. There were two camps in the community, pretty distinctly defined, as there were in Kentucky. The loyal were ardently and intensely so. The disloyal were bitter and not always restrained by common prudence. A good many Southern women, refugees from the theatre of active war, were very open in their defiance of the government, and in their efforts to aid the Southern armies by being the bearers of intelligence. The 'contraband mail' was notoriously a large and active one.

"Burnside had been impressed with this condition of things from the day he assumed command. His predecessor had struggled with it without satisfactory results. It was, doubtless, impossible to do more than diminish and restrain the evil, which was the most annoying of the smaller troubles attending the anomalous half-military and half-civil government of the department. Within three weeks from his arrival in Cincinnati, Burnside was so convinced of the wide-spread and multiform activity of the disloyal element that he tried to subdue it by the publication of his famous General Order No. 38. The reading of the order gives a fair idea of the hostile influences he found at work, for of every class named by him there were numerous examples. It was no doubt true that the Confederate authorities had constant correspondence with people in the Northern States, and that systematic means were used to pass information and contraband merchandise through the lines. Quinine among drugs, and percussion caps among ordnance stores were the things they most coveted, and dealers in these carried on their trade under pretense of being spies for each side in turn. But besides these who were merely mercenary, there were men and women who were honestly fanatical in their devotion to the Confederate cause. The women were especially troublesome, for they often seemed to court martyrdom. They practised on our forbearance to the last degree; for they knew our extreme unwillingness to deal harshly with any of their sex. Personally, I rated the value of spies and informers very low, and my experience had made me much more prone to contempt than to fear of them. But examples had to be made occasionally; a few men were punished, and a few women who belonged in the South were sent through the lines, and we reduced to its lowest practical terms an evil and nuisance which we could not wholly cure. The best remedy for these plots and disturbances at the rear always was to keep the enemy busy by a vigorous aggressive at the front. We kept, however, a species of provost court pretty actively at work, and one or two officers were assigned to judge-advocate's duty, who ran these courts under a careful supervision to make sure that they should not fall into indiscretions." (Cox' Reminiscences, Vol. I, pp. 453-454.)

Burnside, however, in the opinion of many, chose a course in dealing with the opponents of the war policy which did more at the time to strengthen their cause than any other that he could have possibly devised. He did not realize that the course of events was dealing rapidly with the situation that was so exasperating to him and that in a short time public opinion and the victories of the North would completely overwhelm the Southern sympathizers in the North. Vallandigham, who whatever may have been his faults was a very brilliant and courageous man, was just the one to goad Burnside to desperation. He was at that time a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor and was constantly making speeches which undoubtedly touched Burnside in his tender point. That military official knew only military methods and on April 13th he issued the well known General Order No. 38, in which after announcing the penalty of death for overt acts he stated that the habit of declaring sympathy for the enemy would not be allowed. "It must be distinctly understood," said he, "that treason expressed or implied will not be tolerated in this department."

On the 1st of May a Democratic mass meeting was held at Mount Vernon at which there was a large procession of citizens in wagons with the conventional 34 women riding in a decorated wagon to represent the 34 States of the Union. The American flag was carried on hickory poles, an implied tribute to Andrew Jackson, that he might not have relished, as putting down secession by peaceful means had not been to his liking. Many of the persons present wore butternut badges and pins made of heads cut out of old copper cents in defiant acceptance of the derisive term of "Copperhead," applied to them by their opponents.

Vallandigham was the principal speaker and he took special occasion to show his contempt for Burnside in his speech. He referred to the American flag as the flag of the constitution rendered sacred by Democratic Presidents. He declared that he stood by the constitution and was a free man and would not ask "Dave" Tod, Abraham Lincoln, or Ambrose E. Burnside for his right to speak and that his authority for so doing was higher than General Order No. 38 as it was General Order No. 1—the constitution. The only remedy for all evils he counseled was the ballot-box. Among the listeners were two of Burnside's captains in citizen's clothes who were sent there especially to take notes. The notes that they took were poor enough and give but little impression of what Vallandigham actually said. So far as they go, they indicate that Vallandigham had at no time passed beyond his constitutional rights although there can be no question that he was most violent and irritating in his remarks. Their report to Burnside was sufficient to convince that irascible general that his general order had been outrageously violated. Without consulting an attorney or any of his officers, he ordered his aid-de-camp, Captain Hutton, with a company of the 115th Ohio to go to Dayton on a special train and arrest the culprit. The soldiers arrived at Vallandigham's house at half-past two in the morning of May 5th and thundering at the doors demanded admittance, stating the purpose of their errand. They finally broke into the house and seized Vallandigham in his bed chamber and took him to Cincinnati, where he was incarcerated in the military prison. A scene of wild excitement took place in Dayton and the *Republican* newspaper office was burned by the mob friendly to the prisoner. Vallandigham issued an address insisting that he had committed no offense other than insisting upon his constitutional rights and had given no word, sign or gesture of sympathy with the disunionists of the South. He called upon his followers throughout the country to remain firm to their principles and the constitution and to the Union. On May 6th he was brought before a military commission presided over by Gen. R. B. Potter for trial. He denied the jurisdiction of the commission and refused to plead but the trial was had nevertheless, with his counsel, George E. Pugh, George H. Pendleton and E. A. Ferguson, remaining in an ante-room. The two captains testified for the prosecution and the well known statesman, S. S. Cox, who had been one of the speakers at the Mount Vernon meeting, testified for the defense. No arguments were presented but Vallandigham entered a protest against the proceedings. An application was made to Judge Leavitt of the United States Court to take the prisoner out of the hands of the military officials on the writ of habeas corpus. The case was very ably argued by Hon. George E. Pugh, against Hon. Aaron F. Perry and United States Attorney Flamen Ball but Judge Leavitt in a brief opinion denied the writ. On May 16th the court found Vallandigham guilty of publicly expressing, in violation of the general order referred to, sympathy for those in arms against the government of the United States and declaring disloyal sentiments and opinions with the object and purpose of weakening the power

of the government in its efforts to suppress an unlawful rebellion and sentenced him to close confinement during the war. General Burnside naturally approved the sentence and designated Fort Warren in Boston Harbor as the prison. The President commuted the sentence to banishment and ordered Vallandigham sent beyond the military lines into the Southern Confederacy. He was escorted from Cincinnati in charge of Captain Murray and a squad of the 13th United States (regular) Infantry and was finally turned over to the representatives of the South. It is said that while in Cincinnati he had an interview with General Rosecrans which lasted about four hours. Rosecrans took to lecturing and told him if he were not to protect him with a guard the soldiers would tear him to pieces. Vallandigham thereupon made him an offer to appear before the soldiers for the purpose of vindicating himself with the guarantee that before he had finished the soldiers would be more willing to tear their general to pieces than Vallandigham himself. Burnside had too great a regard for the life of his prisoner to accept this offer.

Vallandigham, after he had been received by General Bragg at Shelbyville, remained in the South for a short time but finally went to Canada where he arrived in July. The Democratic convention of Ohio which met at Columbus in June had nominated him by acclamation for Governor and passed resolutions condemning his banishment as a violation of the constitution. A committee was appointed to go to Washington to intercede for his release. This committee largely composed of ex-Congressmen embraced in its numbers some of the most distinguished men in the State but their mission to President Lincoln was unsuccessful.

The better opinion of the present day condemns the conduct of Burnside and the military commission and the decision of Judge Leavitt. Subsequent decisions of the Supreme Court leave no ground for Burnside and his court to stand upon. The courts of the United States were regularly open for the transaction of business in the Southern District of Ohio and it was not a time when there was any excuse for such high-handed procedure. In the language of the latest and ablest historian of this period, "it follows unquestionably that the military commission which tried and sentenced Vallandigham had not a vestige of legal standing. The commutation of the President was likewise vitiated in law." (4 Rhodes, 250.)

It seems probable that Lincoln really disapproved of Burnside's action but felt obliged to support him after he went so far. There can be no question, however, that despite the criticism of many of the ablest men in the country, both at the time of this proceeding and afterwards, public sentiment of the State and of the North, in the main, supported the proceedings.

A curious illustration of this is shown by the removal of Major McLean, at that time adjutant-general at the Cincinnati headquarters. During the Vallandigham campaign, some of the local politicians endeavored to obtain an expression of opinion from McLean but he being an officer of the regular army felt that it was undignified for him to make any comment on the matter. This was taken as indicating sympathy with Vallandigham and a highly colored account was sent to the War Department charging him with disloyalty. As a result he was removed to the Pacific Coast and succeeded by Capt. William P. Anderson, a nephew of Maj. Robert Anderson of Fort Sumter fame. Captain Anderson was a member of a family which rendered distinguished service during the war and afterwards became distinguished in civil life. Col. Charles Anderson, a brother of the Major, was colonel of the 93rd Ohio Infantry and was elected Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Brough in the campaign of 1863. He became Governor by the death of Brough in 1865. Col. Latham Anderson, his son, was a West Point graduate, captain of the Fifth United States Infantry and colonel of the Eighth California Infantry. He was many years later city civil engineer in Cincinnati. Another brother of the Major, Larz Anderson, sent five sons to the war. Nicholas Longworth Anderson left the service as brevet-major-general. He was wounded at Stone River and Chickamauga. William Pope Anderson attained the position of assistant adjutant-general with the rank of captain. He was wounded at Shiloh. Edward Lowell Anderson was captain in the 52nd Ohio Infantry. He was wounded at Jonesboro. Frederick Pope Anderson was 1st lieutenant in the 181st Ohio Infantry while Larz Anderson, Jr., although but a boy, served without commission as volunteer aid-de-camp on the staff of Brig.-Gen. N. C. McLean, who was provost-marshal-general in Cincinnati in 1863 and afterwards served in Kentucky. Another brother of Maj. Robert Anderson, William Marshall Anderson, sent two sons to the war: Thomas McArthur Anderson, now brigadier-general U. S. A. (retired), and Capt. Henry Reuben Anderson. (Cox' Reminiscences, Vol. II, p. 44.)

George E. Pugh, who was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Vallandigham, was one of the greatest orators the State of Ohio had ever produced and John Brough, who headed the Republican ticket, was also a great popular orator, formerly a Democrat, and at one time one of the editors of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*. Vallandigham himself threatened to return to Ohio to take part in the canvass but General Cox, then in charge of the district, made known that if he did so he would send him to Fort Warren for imprisonment. As a result Pugh led the Democratic forces in a campaign which for rancor and bitterness had never been paralleled in the country. The great political meetings of 1840 were completely overshadowed by those of 1863 and the General Order No. 38 was discussed pro and con with great bitterness. In some parts of the State many processions included a thousand men and half as many women on horseback escorted wagon-loads of young girls. Business was for a time suspended in different parts of the State. The relations between the people and the soldiers were quite strained and the latter were kept under arms at their barracks and no leaves of absence given. Despite the bitterness of the campaign in Cincinnati, the election is said to have been one of the most quiet and most orderly ever known. Although Vallandigham polled the largest number of votes ever polled in this State up to that time by any member of his party, he was defeated by a majority of more than 100,000.

The news of the victory at Vicksburg following closely the news from Gettysburg carried the city of Cincinnati to the height of enthusiasm. General Cox tells us of the manner of its announcement. An excellent operatic company was giving "I Puritani" at Pike's Opera House at which all Cincinnati was present on the evening of July 7th. In one of the boxes were General Burnside and his wife with General Cox and his wife as their guests. At the close of the second act, in which Susini the great basso of the day had created a furore, a messenger entered the box where the General was surrounded by his officers and handed him a despatch announcing the victory of Vicksburg and the surrender of Pemberton's army. Burnside was so overjoyed at the great news that he stepped to the front of the box to announce it to the audience. He was seen standing with the paper in his hands, the cheers of applause were stopped and his voice rang out proclaiming the great victory and declaring it a long stride toward the restoration of the Union. The people went almost wild with excitement. The men shouted hurrah, the ladies waved their handkerchiefs and clapped their hands, all rising to their feet. Cheering was long as well as loud and before it subsided the excitement reached behind the stage. The curtain rose again and Susini came forward with a national flag in each hand waving them enthusiastically, while his magnificent voice resounded in a repetition of the song he had just sung (the Trumpet Song), which seemed as appropriate as if it were inspired for the occasion. "The rejoicing and the cheers were repeated to the echo and when at last they subsided, the rest of the opera was only half listened to, suppressed excitement filling every heart and the thought of the great results to flow from the victories absorbing every mind." (Cox' Reminiscences, Vol. I, p. 510.)

MORGAN'S RAID OF 1863.

The next serious fright was that occasioned by the raid of John Morgan in the summer of 1863. This dashing commander with less than 2,000 soldiers crossed the entire State from west to east pursued by many times his number. At this time General Burnside was at Cincinnati endeavoring to collect a force for service in Eastern Tennessee. Rosecrans was at Stone River and the communications between the two ran through Kentucky.

John Morgan without awaiting the approval of his superior officer General Bragg, which he knew he could not get, determined to cross the border into Indiana and Ohio for the purpose of delaying the reinforcements sought by Rosecrans. On the 8th of July, 1863, Morgan crossed the Ohio River into Ohio at Brandenburg some 60 miles below Louisville, giving the impression that he intended to penetrate to the heart of Indiana and burn the city of Indianapolis. He actually marched with the utmost rapidity towards Cincinnati. The rapidity of his advance was beyond that of any movement of similar character during the war. He marched 21 hours out of 24 and never made less than 50 or 60 miles a day. The news of his advance had at first made but little impression in the North, but after he crossed into Indiana the excitement arose to fever heat. Morgan burned bridges and cut wires in every direction so that accurate news of his movements was as hard to obtain, as the purpose of the movement was difficult to understand. The authorities of the North seemed utterly incapable of coping with the situation. Mar-

tial law was proclaimed in Indiana but at first Ohio contented itself with the belief that the pursuers would drive Morgan into the river before he reached this State. By July 12th it became clear that Morgan had no intention of crossing the river before he reached Ohio and the suggestion that he was designing a sudden dash into the city received general credence. General Burnside proclaimed martial law, the mayor suspended business and directed the citizens to assemble in the respective wards for defense and navigation was stopped. Governor Tod called into active service the militia of the southern counties, directing those about Cincinnati to report to General Burnside in this city and others to report to Camp Dennison, Camp Chase and Camp Marietta. Even as late as the morning of the 13th the people of Cincinnati were unable to believe that Morgan could possibly come near to this city and thousands of them refused to obey the orders to close their stores. Morgan entered the State of Ohio at one o'clock on July 13th at the village of Harrison in the northwestern part of Hamilton County. Much criticism has been expended on General Burnside for his conduct at this time. As is known, he had a sufficient force to stop Morgan at this point and Morgan himself expected that here would be the critical point of his expedition. He felt that the officer in command at Cincinnati would undoubtedly attack him as soon as he crossed the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway and therefore took great precautions to mislead his enemy as to his intentions. He sent out detachments in different directions and sought to give the impression that he was going to Hamilton. His whole effort, however, was to get around Cincinnati with as little opposition as possible. In the city itself General Cox, under General Burnside's direction, divided the city and county into military districts. Mill Creek township militia were ordered to report to Gen. J. H. Bates in the city; those from Delphi, Storrs and Green to Maj. Peter Zinn at Delhi; those from Anderson, Columbia and Spencer to James Peal at Pleasant Ridge; Sycamore and Symmes to C. Constable at Montgomery; Springfield and Colerain to Henry Gulick at Bevis; and Crosby Harrison, Miami and Whitewater to W. F. Converse at Harrison. In the city itself the First, Third, Fourth and 17th wards were placed under command of Brig.-Gen. S. G. Sturgis with headquarters at the Broadway Hotel; the Second, Fifth, Sixth and 14th under that of Maj. Malcolm McDowell at the Burnet House; the Seventh, Ninth, 10th and 11th under Brig.-Gen. Jacob Ammen at the Orphan Asylum and the Eighth, 12th, 15th and 16th wards under Col. Granville Moody at Finley Chapel (Methodist Episcopal) on Clinton street near Cutter street. The independent volunteer companies were directed to report to Col. Stanley Matthews at the Walnut Street House. All of this preparation was made for the purpose of driving Morgan in the direction he most wanted to go, that is around Cincinnati instead of through it. General Burnside was determined not to fight a battle in the suburbs of the great city as he felt that such an action would result in great destruction of property and unnecessary suffering. His special care was to induce the enemy to pass to the eastward with as little damage as possible to the populous and wealthy suburbs of Cincinnati. As Morgan had no desire to raid the city and was particularly anxious to get away from the place where he knew his force would be overwhelmed, the plans of both generals succeeded. The bulletins published in the city during the day indicated the uncertainty felt by the citizens. First it was announced at General Burnside's headquarters that 500 of Morgan's men had crossed the river at Miami town and had attacked the pickets, killing or capturing one of them. The main force was said to be crossing the river. Morgan was moving up to attack our advance. At one o'clock in the morning a courier arrived reporting that Morgan with 2,500 men and six pieces of artillery had crossed the Colerain pike at Bevis at dark going towards New Burlington or in the direction of Springdale. Half an hour later a despatch from Jones' station gave the information that the enemy were encamped between Venice and New Burlington. At two o'clock in the morning a detachment of the enemy was coming in towards Glendale to destroy a bridge over the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road. At the same time a despatch reported that the main force was going east but that he might turn and come down to the city on some of the roads through Walnut Hills and Mount Auburn. As a matter of fact, Morgan was straining every nerve to get past the city. He crossed through Glendale and over all the principal suburban roads to the Little Miami Railroad which the raiders crossed the following morning without opposition. Here they halted in sight of Camp Dennison to feed their horses but shortly resumed their march and by four o'clock in the morning reached Williamsburg, 28 miles east of Cincinnati, having marched 90

miles in 35 hours. When the militia began to gather, the news came that Morgan was a day's march beyond the city and all danger at least as far as Cincinnati was concerned had passed. There was but little destruction of property in the county, except the burning of a bridge over the Little Miami at New Burlington. Morgan had exchanged his tired out horses for the fresh ones of the farmers, giving the poor animals sufficient time to rest up to be once more appropropriated by the Union force under Hobson that was flying fast on Morgan's trail. The men of course did a good deal of pillaging but this was of no more serious character than had accompanied the marches of Northen troops through the South. Calico seemed a favorite article of appropriation. A bolt would be tied to the saddle of the trooper and frequently would become disengaged and unrolled, resulting in yards of streaming colored fabric floating in the breeze behind the flying squadron. One man carried a bird cage containing three canaries for two days; another had a chafing dish and another, even in that hot season anticipating the change of the weather, had seven pairs of skates slung around his neck. In fact many of the performances seemed childish although no more so than some of those of the Northern pursuers. Near Batavia for instance one militia company halted and cut down the trees in order to prevent Morgan from coming backwards over the route he had just traveled. However the pursuit was kept up with great vigor and over 50,000 Ohio militia were soon on the trail of this reckless rough-rider. Morgan had succeeded in stirring up the State far beyond his most sanguine expectations. His particular desire now was to escape from the trap he had set for himself. He was overtaken at Buffington Island in the Ohio River beyond Pomeroy and here a large part of his force was captured. Morgan himself with 1,200 men escaped for the time Twenty miles above Buffington, 300 of his command got across the river. On the 26th after a long chase Morgan was captured near Salineville in Columbiana County, almost at the most northerly point of the State touched by the Ohio River. Morgan and some of his officers were confined in the Ohio Penitentiary from which they escaped on the night of November 27th. He quietly took the Little Miami train for Cincinnati, leaped from it just before it reached the city and made his way across the river to his friends. The troopers captured at Buffington Island were sent down the river to Cincinnati; the privates were sent straight to Indianapolis, and the officers about 70 in number were landed at the foot of Main street from the steamer "Starlight" and marched up the street to the city prison. The populace treated them with great disrespect as they regarded them as horse thieves and guerillas. This is said to have been the only case where Southern prisoners received such treatment. The sad sequel to the fight at Buffington Island was the burial at Cincinnati with military rites of Maj. Daniel McCook who had been killed in that battle. He was the father of Maj.-Gen. Robert L., Maj.-Gen. Alexander M., Maj.-Gen. Edwin Stanton, Brig.-Gen. Daniel, Col. John J., and Private Charles Morris McCook. Nine of this family were in the service of the United States during the War of the Rebellion; the 10th, Midshipman J. James McCook, died in the naval service before the Rebellion. The father Daniel and the sons Latimer, Robert, Alexander, Daniel, Edwin and Charles lie buried at Spring Grove Cemetery. (For an extended account of Morgan's raid see Reid's Ohio in the War.)

Cincinnati was not again subject to any special alarm during the war. Naturally the breach in her business relations with the South, for so long a time the principal source of business, affected her development. She became the principal city in the West, however, in handling army supplies and manufacturing army stores and to a certain extent this influence compensated her for the loss of business referred to. Unfortunately this was not a real business growth and although many shops were busied during the war in turning out army wagons, ambulances, harness, clothing and supplies of all sorts and a large number of people were occupied in the transportation of these goods as well as horses and mules by the thousands, the end of the war brought an end to this activity. During its continuance the character of the business carried on in the city gave it the appearance of a military encampment. It was the principal point through which passed the soldiers on their way to the field of battle and on their return, shattered by the wounds and exposure. Recruiting officers became familiar sights and the noise of fife and drum was very familiar to the citizens. It has been stated that as early as September 1, 1862, the city furnished 14,795 volunteer soldiers to the armies of the North. She responded throughout the war to every call and at no time was compelled to resort to the draft, although on several occasions rumors spread through the city that this expedient was about to be adopted.

One-third of her citizens liable to military duties were in the service.

CONTROVERSY BETWEEN COURT AND MILITARY.

A controversy arose in 1863 between the civil and military authorities that for a time threatened a serious conflict but fortunately it passed away with no disagreeable consequences. The War Department had issued instructions based upon the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States to the effect that officers of the army should pay no attention to writs of habeas corpus issued by courts other than those of the United States. The Probate judge of Hamilton County issued a writ to the officer in command at Kemper Barracks in the city, directing him to bring before the court a prisoner held as a deserter from the army. The officer, following his instructions, answered in writing that the man was held by authority of the United States as a deserter and that without intending any disrespect for the court it was impossible for him to deliver the prisoner to the officers of the State court. He attached to his answer his instructions and the order of Major-General Burnside promulgating the same. The Probate judge was also notified by counsel that in case he followed other decisions made by him in similar cases, where he had held that such answers were not sufficient, the matter would be taken to the courts of last resort and that therefore there could be no occasion for any collision between himself and the military authorities. Thereupon the judge issued an attachment against the officer and made Major-General Burnside a party to the record. Burnside filed an answer similar to that of his subordinate. The court made no personal order as against the commanding general but directed the sheriff of the county to arrest the officer and bring him before the court. The sheriff went to the officer's quarters and was there informed that the military authorities would not permit him to execute his writ and he so made return to the court. The indignant judge peremptorily ordered him to execute the writ at all hazards. The prudent sheriff concluded that his best course would be to consult the military authorities before moving upon them in force. He therefore asked Major-General Cox at that time in command at Cincinnati as to what Cox would do if he should raise a posse comitatus in obedience to the writ. The General told him that the soldiers would use no aggression but that the judge might distinctly understand that the writ could only be executed by overpowering the United States troops in open fight and warned him to consider well before they became overt traitors by levying war against the Federal government. He stated that at the first overt act he would regard them as public enemies and would use the utmost rigor against them and after suppressing the disturbance he would arrest the judge and the sheriff and hand them over to the United States courts to be tried for treason. He suggested that the sheriff make a return that he could not serve the writ without levying open war against the United States. Needless to say, the writ was not executed and there was no war between the civil authorities of Ohio and the military forces of the United States. General Cox in commenting upon this affair regards the whole matter as an election trick as both judge and sheriff were candidates for reelection. (Cox' Reminiscences, Vol. II, p. 48.)

A CONFEDERATE SPY.

An incident of war that excited much attention at the time was the trial at Cincinnati by court martial of a relative of the Confederate President on the charge of being a Confederate spy. In the year 1864 Lieut. Samuel B. Davis, a young officer about 24 years of age of great intelligence and prepossessing appearance, was sent by Jefferson Davis on a secret mission to Ohio. Prior to his appearance in this State, he had served upon the staff of General Winder in charge of Andersonville Prison and as a result was known to some of the Union soldiers in prison there. Disguised in citizen's clothes with dyed hair and equipped with a British passport, under an assumed name he made his way from Richmond, Virginia, to Baltimore and thence to Columbus. The length of his stay at that point and his proceedings there never became fully known although enough developed to justify the placing of a number of persons at that point under surveillance. From Columbus, Davis traveled on the cars to Detroit where he crossed to Windsor, Canada, to communicate with Jacob Thompson and other Confederates sojourning there remote from any point of danger. After remaining in Canada several weeks, he crossed over to Detroit and returned to Columbus. A few days later he took the cars for Baltimore on the way to Richmond. Fortune had indeed favored him up to this time and he was almost at the end of his perilous mission when at Newark, Ohio, two private Union soldiers who had been prisoners at Andersonville recognized him. They accosted him and for a moment he denied his identity but in a very short time he realized

that any further concealment was impossible. He was placed in charge of the provost marshal at Newark, who committed him to the Newark jail. He was searched but nothing incriminating was found upon his person. After the provost marshal had left him, he opened the lining of his coat, took out a number of despatches and drawings written on white silk and threw them into the blazing fire of the jail stove. He was subsequently removed to Cincinnati and confined in the old prison known as the McLean Barracks. In this city he was tried on the charge of being a spy. The court-martial convened in the old building nearly opposite the National Theatre on Sycamore street and Maj. Lewis H. Bond, from whose account this narrative is taken, acted as judge advocate. Davis pleaded not guilty of being a spy but guilty of being a bearer of despatches, but offered no testimony to explain the documents he had burned or in any way to throw any light upon his mission. He did offer to show by testimony of President Davis and Secretary of State Benjamin that he had been sent as bearer of despatches and not as a spy but the court-martial held that this testimony, even if true, could not change the admitted facts of the case and declined to await the proferred testimony. The conclusion of the trial was quite dramatic. The prisoner, a young man of highest character and position, in the prime of life, about to be convicted as he realized of the most serious offense that can be charged against a hostile soldier, addressed the judges, all of them veterans of the Union Army, in words that showed the highest courage. Major Bond gives a portion of his address. He said: "I fear nothing on this earth. I do not fear to die. I am young and would like to live; but I deem him unworthy who should ask pity of his foemen. Some of you have wounds and scars. I can show them, too. You are serving your country as best you may. I have done the same. I can look to God with a clear conscience; and whenever the chief magistrate of this nation shall say 'Go' whether upon the scaffold or by the bullets of your soldiery, I will show you how to die." Before the court-martial retired for consultation upon their verdict and sentence, he shook hands with each member saying that he did not expect to meet them again on earth. He was found guilty of being a spy and sentenced to be hanged. The day was set for his execution and he was taken to Johnson's Island to await the end. The circumstances of his trial and the high spirit of his remarks attracted great attention and as a result many citizens, particularly W. T. McClintick the president of the Cincinnati & Marietta Railroad Company, interested themselves in an appeal to President Lincoln for suspension of the sentence. Senator Saulsbury of Delaware also intervened, likening the speech of the young officer to that of Robert Emmet. Davis requested that one or more of the members of the court should witness his execution in order that they might realize his bravery. On the night before the day of execution, the commandant on Johnson's Island was aroused from his bed by an order from President Lincoln directing the suspension of the execution and the removal of the prisoner to Fort Warren. There he remained until the end of the war when he was released. He never disclosed the secret of his mission to Ohio. (Lewis H. Bond in Sketches of War History, Ohio Commandery, Loyal Legion, Vol. II, p. 153.)

THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

An important organization of the early days of the war was the United States Sanitary Commission and the Cincinnati Branch did its full share of the work of the society. Shortly after the surrender of Fort Sumter, this society was organized to cooperate with the government in the relief of sick and wounded soldiers and in overlooking the sanitary condition of the camps and hospitals. Branches were organized in various parts of the country. As early as May, 1861, associate members were appointed in Cincinnati but the Branch organization was not completed until fall. Through the assistance of Dr. W. H. Mussey, the United States Marine Hospital, a building originally intended for Western boatmen, was set apart by Secretary Chase for the purposes for this society. A temporary organization was effected and the hospital was opened for the reception of sick and wounded soldiers in May, 1861. The institution was carried on without any cost to the government and all services of surgeons and nurses and supplies were furnished gratuitously.

In August, 1861, the government took the enterprise in hand and it was placed in charge of the medical director of the War Department. Mrs. Cadwell became its matron. On November 22, 1861, the Cincinnati Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission was organized at the house of Dr. W. H. Mussey by the election of Robert W. Burnet as president; George Hoadly, vice-president; Charles R. Fosdick, corresponding secretary and Henry Pearce, treas-

urer. There seems to have been no definite understanding as to the duties or powers of the organization and there was some question as to the character of its relation to the United States Sanitary Commission. Dr Mussey had received supplies from the national organization and he turned them over to the Branch. The Central Ladies' Aid Society with Mrs. George Carlisle as president and Mrs. George Hoadly, secretary, and with more than forty ladies as members, aided in furnishing supplies of every description for nearly two years. The camps and hospitals near Cincinnati were inspected and such relief furnished as seemed necessary. The Volunteer Aid Committee appointed by citizens in October, 1861, cooperated and from this committee C. F. Wilstach, Eli C. Baldwin and M. E. Reeves were elected members of the Branch. In the spring of 1862 the belongings of that committee were turned over to the Cincinnati Branch. The members were represented in their work on many of the battle-fields. They were present at Shiloh. They were the first to be on hand at Perryville as well as at Fort Donelson. At this latter place they inaugurated the system of hospital steamers and called to their assistance the most eminent physicians and surgeons of Cincinnati. They received donations from all quarters, $3,000 from the Legislature of Ohio, $2,000 from the City Council and from the Secretary of War and Quartermaster-General they obtained a steamer which navigated the Western waters for the transportation of supplies and sick and wounded. They fitted out in whole or in part 32 such steamers, running some under their maangement, others under that of the State, or the city, or the War Department, or the United States Sanitary Commission. In the case of Fort Donelson the steamer "Allen Collier" was chartered, loaded with supplies and medicines, and placed in charge of five members of the board with 10 surgeons and 36 nurses and despatched to the Cumberland River. At Louisville the Western secretary joined the party as well as a delegate from Columbus and one from Indianapolis. The steamer was the first relief expedition that reached Fort Donelson. Here great destitution was found,—no chloroform and but little morphine. On the floating hospital "Fanny Bullitt," where there were 300 wounded men, there was not a spoon nor candlestick, no meat for soup, no wood for cooking and nothing but hard bread. There were but two ounces of "cerate." The "Allen Collier" fortunately supplied all that was needed and returned bringing a load of wounded to the Cincinnati hospitals. Afterwards the members of the Branch traveled thousands of miles on hospital steamers and spent weeks and months in the camps and hospitals administering to the sick and wounded. They assisted in the establishment of eight hospitals in Cincinnati and Covington and also of the general hospital at Camp Dennison. In 1862 a Soldiers' Home was established in which 80,000 soldiers were furnished with 372,000 meals. The superintendent of this home was J. W. D. Andrews.

The Branch also arranged for a proper burial place for the soldiers and obtained from the trustees of Spring Grove Cemetery the donation of the conspicuous lot near the lake, of sufficient size to contain 300 bodies. The cemetery association interred free of expense all the soldiers buried there. Afterwards another lot was purchased for the sum of $1,500. Subsequently with the assistance of the State a third lot was obtained and provision was made for the recording of the name, age, company and regiment of each soldier buried in Spring Grove Cemetery.

From the time of its organization to August 11, 1864, to which date a report was made, the Branch received $313,926.30 and had on hand $122,905.15. In addition to this nearly three hundred different varieties of articles had been received as donations and it was estimated that by the close of 1863 supplies to about the value of a million dollars had been distributed. The names signed to the report are those of the men to whom this charitable work was due. They are as follows: R. W. Burnet, president; George Hoadly and Larz Anderson, vice-presidents; S. J. Broadwell, recording secretary; Thomas G. Odiorne and Charles F. Wilstach with Mr. Burnet the executive committee; and George K. Shoenberger, A. Aub, M. Bailey, Eli C. Baldwin, Joshua H. Bates, E. S. Brooks, A. E. Chamberlain, B. W. Chidlaw, Charles E. Cist, C. G. Comegys, George F. Davis, Charles R. Fosdick, L. B. Harrison, James M. Johnson, B. F. Baker, David Judkins, Edward Mead, George Mendenhall, W. H. Mussey, Henry Pearce, Elliott H. Pendleton, Charles Thomas, Mark E. Reeves and E. Y. Robbins of Cincinnati, Charles Butler of Franklin, James McDaniel, J. D. Phillips and R. W. Steele of Dayton and David S. Brooks of Zanesville.

The Branch continued its work throughout the war. On February 1, 1866, a statement was made showing a total expenditure of $298,161.02, and the balance on hand, invested in United States

bonds, of $34,608.51 No final report seems ever to have been made but the books of the organization which are in the custody of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio show that the funds were well disposed of. Not until the war had been over for a year were the last of the Ohio soldiers mustered out of service and after that many were the calls received by the commission for assistance. The Orphan Asylum contained 209 orphans of soldiers and to this organization $10,450 was contributed. Other sums were sent to the Soldiers' Home at Columbus, to Dayton and to the destitute regions of the South and the last of the funds were not disposed of until 1880.

THE GREAT WESTERN SANITARY FAIR.

In November, 1863, was held the Great Western Sanitary Fair. This enterprise was suggested by a similar fair held in Chicago and a communication to the papers written by Mrs. Elizabeth Mendenhall, the wife of the well known physician, started the movement here. An organization was effected and General Rosecrans, at that time temporarily retired from service and at home, was made president of the great fair. Mrs. Mendenhall became vice-president. The whole of Southwestern Ohio cooperated in the undertaking, which was largely under the control and management of the women of the community. On November 27th the fair was inaugurated at Mozart Hall, the present Grand Opera House, Greenwood Hall, the Palace Garden (located where the Emery Hotel now stands) and a huge building 64 by 400 feet erected upon Government square. Sixteen committees with 70 sub-committees took charge of the arrangements which were most complete. Mozart Hall was used for lectures and concerts. There was an art gallery furnished by loans of pictures and other works of art, collections of curiosities and relics, entertainments of every character and as a result there was such a lavish expenditure of money as the city had never dreamed of. The fair opened on December 21st and continued through the holidays. The receipts were in round numbers $260,000, of which $235,406.62 was turned into the treasury of the Branch. More than 150 organizations were engaged in assisting towards the success of the undertaking and all raidroad and express companies and steamboats gave free transportation to the commodities consigned to the fair. The winter was an extremely bitter one and a storm of remarkable severity swept over the valley on the last day of the year, making the next day memorable as the "Cold New Year." For six days the weather was windy and the temperature about zero but the ladies in charge continued at their post until the fair was over. The final closing of the fair with all its entertainments and sales took place on April 21, 1864 At this time a report was made to the public and the entire history of the enterprise was published in a large volume. It was found that of the money contributed, $175,000 came from the people of Cincinnati. (History of the Great Western Sanitary Fair.)

Another organization of the same character was the Cincinnati Branch of the United States Christian Commission, which disbursed more than $117,000 and stores to the value of $292,000. The president of this organization was A. E. Chamberlain; H. Thane Miller was vice-president; J. F. Marlay, secretary and Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, general agent.

During the war and after its termination Cincinnati was the seat of any number of organizations intended to give aid to the soldiers and to relieve their families. Among them was such as the National Soldiers' Historical Association with T. Buchanan Read as its president, the National Union Association with Dr. William Sherwood, president, and the committee for the Cincinnati Testimonial to Soldiers' Families, of which Judge Bellamy Storer was president. The list of officers of these and many other associations included the names of the most prominent citizens and the work done by them was of the greatest value.

The list of the citizens who took an active part in the work of the Sanitary Commission and of kindred organizations for the relief of the soldiers and their families would almost include the directory. The various entertainments given in the city for the cause were almost innumerable. One of those who took the greatest interest in the work, volunteering his services at all times and practically devoting four years of his life to the soldiers, was Mr. Murdoch, Cincinnati's greatest actor.

James Edward Murdoch won his greatest distinction as an actor, although he is no less entitled to consideration by reason of his patriotic services to the Union. He was born in Philadelphia, June 25, 1811, a son of Thomas Murdoch, a bookbinder. His education was limited and in early life he took up the trade of his father. His early enthusiasms were for military life and at the age of 13 he was one of Lafayette's escort. The volunteer fire companies of those

days were also a great attraction to young men and as soon as his age permitted him he joined one of these. The company made up as it was of some of the best citizens of the community carried on a debating school which Murdoch soon resolved into one devoted to the drama. This so aroused his interest in the stage that he began the training of his voice, which finally resulted in placing him at the head of American elocutionists. In October, 1829, when 18 years of age, he made his first appearance before the public at the Arch Street Theatre in Philadelphia, which theatre, company and all, his father had engaged for him for a single night. He played the part of "Frederick" in "Lovers' Vows." He was received with great favor but it was not for several years that he was able to obtain any important engagement. His first regular engagement was at Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he engaged himself for the munificent salary of $18 a week as walking gentleman. The bankruptcy of the manager ended this venture. He finally attracted the attention of Edwin Forrest and acted "Pythias" to the latter's "Damon." During the next few years he took various parts with more or less financial success, finally accepting the position of leading juvenile at the Chestnut Street Theatre of which he eventually became stage manager in 1840. Shortly after this, he acted in the same capacity at the National Theatre in Boston. Feeling a necessity for thorough preparation, he abandoned the stage for the lecture platform and for five years he devoted himself to the study of elocution and to lecturing. During this time he assisted in the preparation of a work on the cultivation of the voice. He returned to the stage in October, 1845, appearing at the Park Theatre in New York for the first time as "Hamlet." This is regarded as the real beginning of his dramatic career, which continued with great success and with but few interruptions for 15 years. His "Hamlet" has been called by many of the ablest critic actors the greatest rendition of the part ever seen in this country. In 1853 he played a successful engagement of 100 nights in California. He is said to have been the first great dramatic star to visit that region. It is of this period that Joseph Jefferson speaks when he says that he does not remember any actor who excelled him in the parts that he seemed to make especially his own. In 1856 he visited London where he played a successful season of 110 nights. This was by far the most successful engagement from either an artistic, social or financial standpoint that had ever been played in that city by an American actor. His favorite parts at this time were "Charles Surface," "Alfred Evelyn" in Bulwer's play of "Money," "Young Mirabel" in the "Inconstant," "Rover" in "Wild Oats," "Don Felix" in "The Wonder" and "Vapid" in "The Dramatist." It is said that Bulwer came especially from Edinburgh to see him act in his play. His next engagement was at Liverpool where he also played "Hamlet" with great success, being favorably compared to Kean and Macready and particularly to Charles Young, a famous "Hamlet." Ill health compelled him to abandon his engagements in other parts of Great Britain and for a short time he traveled on the Continent where he became interested in vine growing. Upon his return to this country he brought with him a number of Rhenish farm hands to cultivate the grapes on a farm he had bought. In 1857 he opened up Burton's Theatre with "Young Mirabel."

At the outset of the war he had reached the zenith of his fame, closing on April 21, 1861, one of the most remarkable engagements under a vow that he would not appear on the stage as an actor until the fearful strife in which the nation was engaged should cease. As a result of this he devoted the four years following to the service of his country, reading for the sick and wounded soldiers and for the United States Sanitary Commission without remuneration and giving readings in all the cities in the North in order to raise funds for the cause of his country. On one occasion he recited in the Senate of the United States Drake's "The American Flag" in such a manner as to arouse the greatest enthusiasm. Other poems that he was in the habit of reading were: Read's "The Wagoner of the Alleghanies," Janvier's "Sleeping Sentinel," Bryant's "Battlefield." Whittier's "Barbara Frietchie" and Taylor's "General Scott and the Veteran." His reading on the day of its composition (October 31, 1864) of Read's stirring poem "Sheridan's Ride," made that poem instantly famous. It became a favorite with him and he recited it hundreds of times. Mr. Murdoch also served for a time on the staff of General Rousseau. His services for the cause of the Union were recognized by his election as a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

At the conclusion of the war he returned to the stage, playing the most successful engagement, lasting three weeks, that had been up to that

time seen at Pike's Opera House. He continued to act for several years but his failing health made it necessary for him to give up the stage and he devoted himself to lecturing and teaching elocution. He took his final leave of the stage at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia on May 22, 1889, nearly 60 years after the date of his debut, although he had not been regularly engaged in his vocation as an actor for many years. He died in Cincinnati on May 19, 1893. In 1898 a bust of Mr. Murdoch, the work of the sculptor, Sir Moses J. Ezekiel, was erected in the main hall of the Public Library of Cincinnati by his friend, the librarian, A. W. Whelpley. On this occasion the address was delivered by the well known actor,—Francis Wilson. Mr. Murdoch excelled in both tragedy and comedy; while many regard his "Hamlet" as his finest part, others look upon him as preeminent in such parts as "Young Mirabel," "Mercutio," "Benedick" and "Claude Melnotte." (A sketch of Mr. Murdoch, in which are presented other items of interest, appears in the second volume of this work.)

INCIDENTS OF WAR TIME.

During the war a number of entertainments social and otherwise were given for the benefit of the soldiers' families. One party of amateur actors for instance gave the well known little plays "A Pretty Piece of Business" and "Box and Cox" at various residences during the year 1864. The first performance was given on December 15th and the latter one at the residence of Judge James Hall on December 28th. Among those who took part were Joseph Matthews, Charles H. Horne, Miss Ann Matthews, Mrs. Webb, Miss Maggie and Richard Wright and Miss Mary Lidy. We are informed by the programs that between the two plays an "intermission for thought lasting six hundred seconds" was given to the audience. Peanuts were absolutely forbidden as well as bouquets of artificial flowers. No gentleman was allowed to bring more than six ladies as his escort. Smoking aloud not allowed. The curtain rose at 8 o'clock in the evening but the doors were open from 9 A. M. The committee in charge of this wonderful performance was Adolph Wood and George McLaughlin.

Another amateur performance was that at Pike's Opera House on February 6, 1865. This was a very elaborate affair in charge of Enoch T. Carson and E. B. Hinman. The play was "Hamlet" and in the cast were many well known citizens. Governor Anderson repeated his great success in the title-role. E. P. Cranch played the King, "Polonius" was taken by Oliver S. Lovell, Oliver W. Root was "Laertes," M. J. Mack, "Horatio," James M. McLaughlin, "Rosencrantz," Col. M. Lord, "Guildenstern," Waldo C. Booth, "Osric" and E. B. Hinman the priest. Enoch T. Carson was the first grave digger and his second was D. D. G. Barnitz; the two players were D. Thew Wright and T. R. Eliot, while William Disney impersonated the ghost. Others in the cast were James E. Sherwood, Dr. S. G. Menzies, Capt. T. P. Anderson, M. Heinsheimer, Cal W. Thomas, W. P. Noble, Thomas L. Young, Sam R. Matthews, F. Pedretti, Rowland Ellis, John Baker, James K. Wilson, Thomas M. Withenbury, Ed. Isaiah Davenport, Henry Davis, Charles R. Marshall, H. Shreve, Elisha Norton and James C. Root. The female parts were taken by members of the Opera House Company, Miss Phillips acting "Gertrude," Mrs. Barry, "Ophelia" and Miss Edwards the fair Queen.

The choice of seats was sold at auction. The first choice was bought by James Watson of the Henrie House for $675; the second was sold to John B. Gibson for $50.

An amusing performance given by amateurs at Pike's Concert Hall was that of the Sketch Club on April 2, 1861. The members of the club who took part were Judge I. C. Collins and Samuel N. Pike, W. W. Fosdick, E. M. Powers, W. E. Sherwood, W. P. Noble and H. J. Smith. The program included musical selections, recitations, original poems and particularly tableaux in which all the members joined.

It seems to be impossible and certainly is impracticable in a work of this character to give a complete list of the various Cincinnatians who served in the armies of the North during the war. Ohio's roster has been preserved by the State and Whitelaw Reid's work "Ohio in the War" gives an immense amount of information. Ford's "History of Hamilton County" also includes a very voluminous statement in regard to the officers and men supposed to have enlisted from this neighborhood

CHAPTER XLIV.

THE SIXTIES.

INCIDENTS OF WAR TIME—LINCOLN'S DEATH—CENTRAL AVENUE—EGGLESTON AVENUE—THE FIRST PIKE FIRE—THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE—THE INVINCIBLE "RED STOCKINGS"—THE YEAR OF NEW ENTERPRISES, 1869—BURNING OF THE COLLEGE BUILDING—THE CALIFORNIA EXCURSION—THE BIBLE CASE—CINCINNATI IN 1869—JAMES PARTON ON CINCINNATI—THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN RAILWAY—THE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITIONS—THE WEATHER BUREAU.

The principal events of the war time have been mentioned in the chapters relating to the military movements about the city. During this period the city's growth was naturally impeded but the usual incidents in the life of a large city make up the history of the time. In fact from the war time to the present day the growth of the city has been steady, although by no means rapid. It was the natural expansion of a large and prosperous community which had attained maturity. With the exception of a few picturesque episodes such as the floods of 1883 and 1884 and the riots of the latter year there are but few striking incidents to record. The history is made up during this period mainly of the development of institutions both public and private. It is not possible to do much more than mention a few incidents in the history of the city from the war period to the present day.

INCIDENTS OF WAR TIME.

We are told that in 1861, 336 new buildings were put up, of which but 27 were of wood. This was the year too in which was chartered the Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company, now a part of the great "Big Four" system.

In 1862 there was another great flood in the Ohio, which river on January 24th came within a few feet of the high water mark of 1832. The news of the victory of Fort Donelson which came in February caused great excitement and a celebration. The oft discussed incident of the attempt of Wendell Philips to address the public at Pike's Opera House and the riotous attack of citizens which drove him from the stage occurred in March. This too was the year of the first Morgan raid through Kentucky and in September came the so-called "Siege of Cincinnati" and the Squirrel Hunter campaign. A distinguished poet of the city, W. W. Fosdick, also died in March of this year. An estimate of the population, which like all such estimates is of doubtful value, gave the number of the inhabitants of the city during this year as 184,517.

In 1863 the special incidents were the Great Western Sanitary Fair, the John Morgan raid, the first draft for the army, the burning of the place of amusement known as the Palace Varieties and the erection of the Plum street railway depot. To this year also is credited the beginning, in Cincinnati, of tobacco manufacture, which industry has grown to become one of the leading ones in the city. The national banking law afforded an opportunity for the reorganization of many of the banks and before the close of 1863 the First, Second, Third and Fourth national banks were organized with an aggregate capital of $1,525,000. During the two following years came the Merchants' National Bank and the Ohio National Bank, each with a capital of half a million dollars. A well known insurance company, the Sun Mutual, had been

incorporated in 1862 and the Germania and Eureka in 1864 and the Enterprise and Globe in the year that closed the war. In 1864 the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton depot on Hoadly street, extending from Fifth to Sixth, was erected. This structure was 400 feet long, the same length as the Plum street depot. Both buildings were regarded as fully adequate to the demands to be put upon them for many years to come; in fact the latter of the two is still in use, although it can hardly be said that it in any sense answers the purpose for which it is intended. An incident of this year was the Murdoch benefit on October 31st, at which time was given the first rendition of T. Buchanan Read's celebrated poem "Sheridan's Ride." This poem was written on the morning of the day in a house still standing on the south side of Eighth street just west of Walnut, next door in fact to the building of the Literary Club. It is marked by a tablet placed in position by a number of admirers of the poet and of Mr. Murdoch.

LINCOLN'S DEATH.

The receipt of the news of Lincoln's assassination plunged the city into the deepest gloom.

"In Cincinnati, which had spent the day and night before in the most elaborate jubilation, the rage against treason broke out at the least provocation. 'Some individuals of the "butternut" inclination,' says a former citizen, in recalling these days, 'were knocked into the gutters and kicked, because they would make no expression of sorrow, or because of their well-known past sympathy with the rebellion. Others as loyal as any suffered also, through mistaken ideas of meanness on the part of personal enemies. Junius Brutus Booth, a brother of the assassin, was closing a two-weeks' engagement at Pike's Opera House. He was stopping at the Burnet House. While there was no violent public demonstration against him, it was well known that his life would not be worth a farthing should he be seen on the streets or in public. Of course the bills were taken down, and there was no performance that night. Mr. Booth was well pleased quietly to escape from the Burnet and disappear." (Tarbell's Lincoln, Vol. II, p. 247.)

CENTRAL AVENUE.

During the war came the change of name of one of the best known streets of the city. The first thoroughfare west of Plum street was at first called Lundy's Lane. On this lane which was little more than a cow path in early days, a row of four houses was erected which came to be known as Western Row and from the houses the name was transferred to the lane which for a long time was the western boundary of the city. According to popular tradition, the well known "Uncle Joe" Ross who lived on this prominent thoroughfare (as it had become by the time of the war) was twitted by a New York friend as living in the country as he supposed a street with such a name must be far from the center of population. The indignation of Mr. Ross was such that he introduced in the Council and had passed an ordinance changing the name to Central avenue to indicate that the place of his residence instead of being in the outskirts was in the real center of the city's activity. And thus as has so often happened a historic name of real significance has given way to a commonplace designation meaningless and uninteresting.

EGGLESTON AVENUE.

Another street, which has had a mysterious history, was the result of an act of the Legislature passed March 24, 1863. By this act the city was given authority from the State to enter upon and occupy forever as a public highway and for sewerage purposes all that part of the Miami and Erie Canal which extended from the east side of Broadway to the Ohio River, including the width thereof as owned by the State. As a result of this act and the subsequent action of the Council, came what has been known for so many years as Eggleston avenue, named in honor of the well known citizen who did so much to bring about the location of this street. This avenue was intended to be made into a beautiful boulevard. Suffice it to say that the purposes for which it was ceded by the State have entirely failed and that it has become an eyesore to the community both from an esthetic and an ethical standpoint. However valuable Eggleston avenue may become to the business community and the railroads by which it is occupied, it will ever remain a monument to a perversion of the public will.

The close of the war gave new life to public as well as private enterprise and a number of public improvements were begun at this time. These included the Cincinnati Hospital, the Work House, and the House of Refuge. Estimates of population during the last three years of the war gave that of 1863 as 186,329, a year later 193,719 and 1865, 200,000.

In 1866 the estimate adds almost 11,000 more to the population. This year was a cholera year. The deaths from this cause aggregated 2,028 people of whom 80 died on August 13th. In January the police and fire alarm telegraph was put in operation and the fire department was regarded as vastly improved thereby.

THE FIRST PIKE FIRE.

Despite this, probably the most celebrated fire and certainly one of the most destructive in the history of the city occurred on March 22, 1866. In this fire Cincinnati's handsomest building, Pike's Opera House, was burned to the ground and with it were destroyed the buildings occupied by the Adams Express Company, R. W. Carroll & Company, Peter's music store, Wheeler & Wilson, Philip Phillip's music store, the *Enquirer* office, Langley's cigar store and W. B. Clapp's jewelry store, as well as houses on Baker and Third streets. The curtain had just fallen upon a performance of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and the audience had dispersed. Some had noticed a slight odor of gas but apparently no one paid any serious attention to it. Suddenly at a quarter past 11 a tremendous explosion was heard by those in the neighborhood of Fourth and Vine; this was followed by a deep rumbling noise as of thunder. Flames immediately appeared in the rear portion of the building and spread so rapidly that within a few moments the whole building was a mass of fire. Within a short time the buildings of the entire square were in flames. The fire was so intense and so wide-spread that very little could be done by the department. The total loss was estimated to be about one and three quarter millions of dollars. Several persons were injured but fortunately no lives were lost. The origin of the fire was never known. A curious circumstance connected with this fire was the stealing of Samuel N. Pike's watch by a sneak thief who took advantage of Mr. Pike's interest in the fire as he stood on the top of the Burnet House to relieve him of his valuables.

Another serious fire of this year came on July 11th, at which time the Academy of Music building on Fourth and Home was burned. To replace these structures came two new ones; the fine Jewish Temple, K. K. Bene Yeshurun, at the corner of Eighth and Plum, was dedicated on August 21st and on December 1st of this year came the opening for foot travel of the great Suspension Bridge, at that time one of the wonders of the world. Its opening for travel generally was celebrated on January 1, 1867, by the crossing of thousands on foot and in every sort of vehicle.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

The subject of a bridge over the Ohio had been discussed from time to time in the various publications about the city as far back as the time of Dr. Drake. It was not until 1845, however, that the agitation seemed likely to produce any result. In January of that year John A. Roebling, who had just completed the Monongahela suspension bridge, outlined a plan for a wire suspension bridge over the Ohio at Cincinnati. He favored a single arch of a span of 1,200 feet, which would not obstruct the river. The misapprehension relating to his plan is shown by the criticism of Mr. Cist that the breadth of the Ohio at this point would necessitate a bridge of twice the length. In September, 1846, Mr. Roebling submitted a complete plan but work was not begun until ten years later, at which time the foundations for the towers were commenced. The crisis of 1857 put a stop to the proceedings. Up to this time it had been exclusively a Covington enterprise and Cincinnati capital had looked askance at the scheme. At one time the Cincinnati tower 45 feet above the foundation was threatened with a public sale to satisfy the claims of the proprietor of the ground on which it had been erected. The stock was considered of little value and the enterprise was about to be abandoned. Strangely enough it was the exigencies of the war that aroused the people to the necessity for such a bridge. The threatened attacks upon the city of Cincinnati opened the way for the conclusion of this great enterprise. Cincinnati capital became interested and the work was actively resumed in the spring of 1863. It was prosecuted with such rapidity that the roadway for foot travel was as stated opened on the 1st of December, 1866, and the bridge was opened for vehicles on January 1, 1867.

The location of the towers was fixed at low water mark so that the middle span should present an opening of no less than 1,000 feet in the clear. The elevation of the approach near Front street in Cincinnati was that of the height attained by the water in the spring of 1832,—62 feet 6 inches. At this stage of water the width of the water way was over two thousand feet. The elevation of the floor above low water mark in the center of the span was fixed at 122 feet, reduced by a later enactment to 100 feet. As

actually built it was 103 feet in the clear at a medium temperature of 60 degrees, rising one foot in extreme cold and sinking one foot in extreme heat. The bridge was 36 feet wide with two ways for pedestrians, two carriage ways and a double track for street railroads. The cables contained 10,400 wires weighing nearly two million pounds. The total length of the bridge was 2,252 feet, of which 1,057 feet occupied the center span. The towers about 230 feet high were higher and contained more stone than the Bunker Hill Monument. The total cost of the bridge was $1,800,000. At the time of its completion, this structure had the largest single span of its class in the world and it was said by James Parton that the whole population of Cincinnati could get on it without danger of being let down into the water. It has since been rebuilt and considerably strengthened Since the completion of this bridge, four others have been built connecting Cincinnati with the Kentucky shore,—that of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, the so-called Central Bridge connecting the city with Newport, the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Bridge terminating in Covington and the Cincinnati Southern Railway Bridge connecting the city with Ludlow, Kentucky. Within a space of about two miles and a half five bridges serve to accommodate the large population living and traveling to the South.

THE INVINCIBLE "RED STOCKINGS."

During the years 1867 and 1868 began the interest in the newly introduced sport,—baseball. The first game of baseball in Cincinnati is said to have been umpired by Dr. John Draper and during the years 1866 to 1870 he probably umpired more games than any man in the West. He was a delegate to the National Association of Base Ball Players at the annual convention held at New York in 1866. In 1867 he organized what was known as the "Cincinnati Juniors." This club was made up of boys ranging from 15 to 20 years, who wore the same uniform as the Cincinnati Base Ball Club and played on its grounds. Among the first players of this club were George Chenowith, William H. Stewart, John V. Ellard, Charles Dean, Oscar Rammelsberg, E. W. Walker, Samuel Kemper, George Draper (familiarly known as "Scoop" from the way in which he fielded the ball), Julius Hargrave, John Griffith, Charles A. Marsh, Edward Bradford and Smiley Walker. In 1868 the regular nine of the "Cincinnati Juniors" was composed as follows: George W. Draper, short-stop and captain; Edward Dunlap, first base; Miller Outcalt, second base; Frank Dunlap, third base; James Shannon, pitcher; Southey Holmes, catcher; Joseph Blair, left field; Ed. Marsh, center field, and Ollie McGrew, right field. This club played for three years with great success. During the year 1869 they did not lose a game. Harry Ellard (from whose article in the *Cincinnati Commercial Tribune* of October 26, 1902, this account is taken) says that our well known citizen, Judge Miller Outcalt, "played as pretty a game at second base as McPhee ever did." There was a "first" nine of Juniors which did not have so long a career as this, technically the "second" nine.

The Ohio Federation of the National Association was organized September 25, 1867, with Aaron G. Champion as president. Fourteen clubs from Cincinnati were represented in the convention. During the winter of 1867-68, the grounds of the Cincinnati Base Ball Club were flooded for skating purposes and here was played the first game of baseball on skates. Just previous to this the first regularly organized nine of the Cincinnati Club was formed with Harry Wright as pitcher; Douglas Allison, catcher; Charles H. Gould, first base; Asa Brainard, second base; Fred Waterman, third base; John C. How, short-stop; J. V. B. Hatfield, left field; Rufus King, center field, and J. William Johnson, now the well known attorney, right field. The uniform of the club was decided upon at a meeting held at Mr. Champion's office from a design submitted by George B. Ellard. The red stockings adopted at that time have ever since been characteristic of the Cincinnati Base Ball Club. In 1868 the *New York Clipper* offered nine gold medals to be given to the players making the best averages in their positions. Three of these came to Cincinnati,—to Harry Wright, Fred Waterman and J. William Johnson. Mr. Johnson was the best right fielder of his time and the swiftest runner on bases. He circled the bases in 14½ seconds. It is said that he was never put out on base and on a number of occasions stole home from third base. He also played infield positions with great success.

In 1868 this team composed partly of professionals and partly of amateurs played many exciting games; one of the closest of these was that with the "Unions" of Morrisania, New Jersey, which the Cincinnati team won by a score of 13 to 12. The baseball grounds were just in back of Lincoln Park, having been moved

from the foot of Richmond street which was not so convenient to the horse cars. A large octagonal building designed by James McLaughlin was erected at the cost of $2,350. Another game was that with the "Hickory" club of Morgan County. This club was supposed to be a very strong one and it was thought that the contest would be bitter. The score was 59 to 16. The large score is explained by the fact that the ball known as the Ross ball contained two and one-half ounces of rubber and that curved pitching had not been heard of.

An event of this summer was the game of raquette played on the ball grounds by a club of Northwestern Indians especially imported for the occasion.

During the year 1868 the Cincinnatians played 24 games of which they lost but three.

An organization that made the name of Cincinnati known throughout the country was the famous "Red Stocking Base Ball Team" of 1869, whose career of victories has never been equaled in the history of that or any other athletic sport. Previous to this time, the game of baseball had almost been entirely given up to amateurs. In fact our modern national game at that time had a hard struggle to supplant the imported game of cricket. At a meeting held in the fall of 1868 in the law office of Tilden, Sherman & Moulton, the Cincinnati Base Ball Club was put upon a professional basis. George B. Ellard and Alfred T. Goshorn were appointed a committee to secure the services of Harry and George Wright for the coming year. Other well known professional players were also engaged and as a result the baseball team which began the season of 1869 was the first regular professional nine in the United States. The officers of the club were Aaron B. Champion, president; Thomas G. Smith, vice-president, and John P. Joyce, secretary and treasurer. Harry Wright was the captain and played center field. His brother George was short-stop, Asa Brainard was pitcher, Douglas Allison, catcher. The bases were filled by Charles H. Gould, Charles Sweasy and Fred Waterman. Calvin McVey played right field and Andrew J. Leonard, left field. The substitute was Dick Hurley and scorer, Oak Taylor. Of this team but two,—Gould and Waterman,—were residents of Cincinnati.

The team started on an Eastern trip on Monday, May 31, 1869, after having played several practice games in this city. It was accompanied by a special correspondent of the local *Commercial* newspaper, Harry M. Miller, who also at times acted as scorer. Its first regular game was at Yellow Springs, where it defeated the Antioch Club nine by a score of 41 to 7. Games followed at Mansfield, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, Lansingburg, Boston, New Haven and Brooklyn, in all of which the "Red Stockings" were victorious. The first game of importance and the one looked forward to by all those in the country interested in this sport was that with the "Mutuals" of New York, at that time regarded as one of the strongest nines in the country. This was played in June at the Union grounds in Brooklyn in the presence of over 10,000 people. Neither team had suffered a defeat up to the time of the opening of this game and betting ran very high with odds a little in favor of the "Mutuals." Much feeling was aroused because of the prominence of both clubs and particularly from the fact that on the New York team was playing a former "Red Stocking," Hatfield, who it was thought was familiar with the play of the Cincinnati team to such an extent as to give him a great advantage. The audience too was quite boisterous and determined that the local nine should win. This was in the days of straight pitching and large scores, but so fiercely was the game contested that the score was very small. At the end of the eighth inning it was two to one in favor of Cincinnati and in the ninth inning the New York team made one run and Cincinnati two, making the final score four to two. The news of this victory caused great excitement in Cincinnati. Salutes were fired and a general rejoicing indulged in. The "Red Stockings" proceeded on their way, playing at Philadelphia, Washington, Wheeling and other places and maintaining their unbroken record of victories. This great tour ended by the arrival home of the team on Thursday, July 1st. In an account given in the *Cincinnati Commercial Tribune* of November 3, 1902, by Harry Ellard, we are told that: "The reception given the players was one long to be remembered. They were met by all the members of the club with a band and escorted through the streets, which were decorated on all sides. One firm made a unique design of the letter 'C' of red stockings. Cheer upon cheer went up for the invincible champions, and pandemonium reigned throughout the town. The next day the club played a picked nine for an exhibition game. When the game was completed a wagon drove onto the field with a huge bat, in shape the same as a regular bat, but it was 27

feet long, 19 inches at the butt and 9½ inches at the wrist. On the side was painted 'Champion Bat,' in gilt, while underneath were handsomely inscribed all the names of the players of 1869.

"It was presented by the Cincinnati Lumber Company, and the presentation speech was made by Carter Gazlay, the secretary of the company, in which he stated that 'the Cincinnati Base Ball Club players were recognized as the heaviest batters in the country, and, on that account, it gave him much pleasure to present them with a bat which, although not of regulation size, was not so heavy but that they could easily handle it.' He also said that it was not purchased from Ellard, but was grown to order for the occasion.

"That evening a large banquet was given the visitors at the Gibson House. The hall was profusely decorated with flags, bunting and flowers. At the head of the hall was a large inscription, 'Welcome Home, Red Stockings,' with the names of all the players and the officers of the club underneath. Currier's Zouave Band discoursed music while the sumptuous repast was served. Thomas G. Smith, the vice-president of the club, sat at the head of the table, while on his right was Aaron B. Champion, the president, and on his left John P. Joyce, the secretary and treasurer. Mr. Smith acted as toast-master, and when he arose he said: 'In addition to the fact that the Cincinnati Base Ball Club, is the champion of the United States, it is also Champion's club.' When Champion was called upon for an address he made a neat and appropriate speech, and said: 'Some one asked me to-day whom I would rather be, President Grant or President Champion, of the Cincinnati Base Ball Club; I immediately answered him that I would by far rather be president of the baseball club.' This brought forth loud applause. Murat Halstead responded to the toast, 'The Press.' Alfred T. Goshorn paid a handsome tribute to the players. Judge Cox responded to 'The Judiciary,' in which he said: 'May there always be impartial umpires in this great game of life.' S. S. Davis, a former mayor, made a neat address and last of all Drausin Wulsin covered himself with glory when he arose in response to the toast, 'The Ladies, God Bless Them.' Upon this subject Mr. Wulsin was fully equal to the occasion. Judge E. F. Noyes was also one of the speakers."

Later in the season came several more exciting games. On July 24th the Forest City Club of Rockford, Illinois, of which A. G. Spalding was pitcher, was defeated by a score of 15 to 14. A game with the "Hay Makers," which occurred on August 26th in this city, almost resulted in a riot. At the end of five innings the score was a tie,—17 to 17. At the opening of the sixth, McVey who was at the bat struck a foul tip and the ball bounded three times. The catcher of the "Hay Makers" grasped a handful of gravel instead of the ball and held it up, claiming that he had caught the strike out. The umpire decided against him, whereupon the visiting team refused to continue the game. A riot almost ensued and it became necessary for the police to interfere. It is supposed that there had been collusion between a number of New York gamblers and the ball players by which the latter had agreed to stop the game on some pretext. The game was awarded by the umpire to the Cincinnati nine.

In September the club made a trip West, playing with the principal nines of the Pacific slope. While in California they also played a game of cricket with the crack eleven of that State, winning by a score of 39 to 18. The home coming of the team from this trip was again made the occasion of rejoicing. In the fall several exciting games were played on the Union grounds back of Lincoln Park, two of which were with the "Athletics" of Philadelphia in which the scores were 55 to 16 and 17 to 12. The last game of the season which made the 60th victory was played on November 5th, with the "Mutuals" of New York. The "Red Stockings" won by a score of 17 to 2. In the evening a banquet was given by Albert G. Corre, proprietor of the Gibson House, to the members of both nines and the officers of both clubs.

Noteworthy events of 1867 in financial circles were the consolidation of the Ohio National Bank with the Merchants' National under the name of the latter, with a capital of $1,000,000, and the incorporation of one of Cincinnati's greatest institutions,—the Union Central Life Insurance Company. During the year 1868 the Farmers' Insurance Company was incorporated and also the Safe Deposit Company and the Clearing House Association. In this year the well known banking firm of Espy, Heidelbach & Company began its career.

By 1868 the Cincinnati Hospital and the Work House and a great part of the Eggleston avenue sewer had been completed. One of the great thunder storms in the history of this city came on June 18th of this year, in which one house was burned and a number struck by

lightning. On July 9th the Varieties Theatre was once more visited by fire; this on the site of the present Emery Arcade was the first vaudeville theatre of the city. The Widows' Home was burned on November 4th.

THE YEAR OF NEW ENTERPRISES,—1869.

The year 1869 has been regarded as one of the great years in the history of the city. In the first place this was the first great year of annexation, beginning with the addition to the city of Storrs township, Camp Washington and Lick Run, which were followed in a few months by Walnut Hills, Mount Auburn, Clintonville, including Vernonville and the west end of Spencer township. In this year too was passed the act authorizing the projected Cincinnati Southern Railway. The Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad was completed July 1, 1869, crossing at Newport on the second bridge thrown over the river in front of the city. This gave a line to Frankfort and Lexington and to Louisville and by way of that to the South via the Louisville & Nashville road, into whose possession the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad passed in the fall of 1881. The Board of Trade was organized in 1869 and ten years later was consolidated with the Board of Transportation organized in 1876, the new organization taking the well known title,—Board of Trade and Transportation. On August 3rd of this year in the new Sinton Building near the Burnet House was opened the exhibition of textile fabrics which was the forerunner of the great industrial expositions which have made Cincinnati known throughout the world. This too was the year of the organization of the Weather Bureau. Accounts of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, the expositions and the Weather Bureau are given at the close of the narrative of this decade.

BURNING OF THE COLLEGE BUILDING.

Another celebrated fire took place October 20, 1869, at which time the College Building on Walnut street between Fourth and Fifth was once more the victim of the flames. The fire began a few minutes after one o'clock in the afternoon at a time when the streets were thronged with people and thousands of spectators witnessed the scene. The first sign of fire was some smoke pouring from the roof a little north of the cupola. The ladders of the hook and ladder company were found to be too short and the account of the efforts of the firemen to use them is quite thrilling: "It was about two o'clock when the long ladder was raised at a point south of the main entrance of the Library and Exchange rooms. It just touched the cornice. Up this perilous ascent the firemen mounted with a heavy hose. In front was John Bray of Company No. 17 and he was followed by John Moorwood of the same company. When Bray had reached the top of the ladder and Moorwood the middle, it slipped and was about to fall. The gazing crowd was seized with horror and every spectator held his breath in fearful suspense. Coolly as if it was a matter of little importance, Bray reached for the cornice, swung himself up and reached down and caught the falling ladder, thereby saving his own and his comrade's life. The feelings of the multitude below expressed themselves in a deafening cheer as the smoke hid them in from view." For a time an effort was made to save the books of the library, but after many had been taken out this attempt was given up. Within the building a terrible tragedy was taking place entirely unobserved by the spectators. Capt. Matthew Schwab of the hook and ladder company had groped his way with a party carrying a hose up the double stairway. He had lifted the hatch of the roof when flames struck the firemen in the face and made them retreat. All were thought to have been dragged out of the smoke by their comrades although six or seven were badly burned and some disfigured for life. Several persons stated that they had seen Schwab carried downstairs and away, although his hat and lantern were found in the building. At about three o'clock the north half of the roof of the Merchants' Exchange room fell in and a half hour later the fire was under control. In the evening it was learned that Captain Schwab could not be found. Finally the chief, Megrue, and his assistant, Lewis Wisbey, headed a party of firemen and searched the building. Schwab with his forehead and hands terribly burned, and his chest badly scalded was found at the extreme southern end of the corridor in the fourth story. He was near a window in a crouching position with his face in his hands. He evidently had been blinded by the flash of flames and had started to run but had been cut off by the walls on the one hand and the suffocating smoke on the other. His death at the age of 28 created a profound impression on the city and his funeral was largely attended by the different organizations of the city and citizens. He had served four years in the Civil War in the Fifth Ohio Regiment and had risen from the ranks to the

captaincy. Although the College Building had been reduced to a complete wreck, the damage to the library was not serious as no books of value were lost or ruined.

THE CALIFORNIA EXCURSION.

Another incident of city life of this year was the so-called Cincinnati excursion to California which was organized under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce. In this excursion 53 citizens, including Mr. and Mrs. Robert Buchanan, Abram Swift, Robert Hosea, William Resor, Michael Werk, A. H. Smith, Alexander McDonald, Albert Mitchell, A. S. Merrell, B. S. Cunningham and Messrs. Morris White, D. J. Fallis, George Graham, C. B. Murray, George W. Jones, Frederick Burkhardt and others took part. The party traveled six thousand miles and were received with enthusiasm at many of the large cities of the West to which they carried the greetings of the city.

THE BIBLE CASE.

In this year began the contest with relation to the use of the Bible in the public schools. This litigation began by an order of the Board of Education forbidding the use of religious books including the Bible in the schools of Cincinnati. Thereupon certain well known citizens made an effort to restrain by injunction the enforcement of this order. The case was tried before the Superior Court in general term. Judges Bellamy Storer, M. B Hagans and Alphonso Taft presided. The attorneys for the plaintiffs were William Ramsey, George R. Sage and Rufus King and for the defendants, George Hoadly, Johann B. Stallo and Stanley Matthews. The court decided in favor of the injunction; Judge Taft, however, delivered a strong dissenting opinion. The case was taken to the Supreme Court of the State, which sustained Judge Taft's view and the action of the Board of Education. The arguments and opinions in this case have been published and constitute one of the most valuable contributions to the legal literature of the country.

CINCINNATI IN 1869.

In the year 1869 appeared another of the valuable contributions to the history of the city, the book entitled "The City of Cincinnati" by George E. Stevens. This gave, in the language of its sub-title, a summary of the attractions, advantages and institutions and internal improvements with a statement of its public charities. Mr. Stevens speaks of Cincinnati just entering upon the ninth decade of its existence as the largest and wealthiest inland city with a population estimated at over a quarter of a million. Early in its history it had achieved the title "Queen City of the West" and now by no idle fancy it was called the "Paris of America." Its river front at this time was about ten miles long and its northern line about two miles from low water mark. The map prefixed to the volume gave the city from a point east of Eden Park to Mill creek its western boundary. On its northern outskirts were the suburbs of Fairmount, Bellevue, Mount Auburn and Walnut Hills. In Eden Park was shown the proposed new reservoir. Many of the streets we are told were still adorned by shade trees and splendid avenues and parks were projected and in process of construction. The points of interest to a stranger included the hotels,—the Burnet, Gibson, Spencer, St. James, Walnut Street, Merchants', Galt, Metropolitan and Henrie House. Fourth street was the center of attraction and a special point of interest was the new Suspension Bridge. The great staples of the Cincinnati market,—iron, cotton, sugar and tobacco,—were handled along Front, Walnut and Second streets, while Pearl street was the center of operations for an immense capital employed in distributing dry goods, notions, clothing, shoes and the like. On Third street, the Wall street of the city, were assembled most of the banks, insurance and lawyers' offices and the like. Fourth street contained the magnificent retail establishments and was the fashionable promenade of the city. At its east and west ends were many handsome dwellings. The West End lying west of Central avenue was also a fashionable dwelling portion. The district across the canal had been known for years as "Over the Rhine." This was largely inhabited by Germans whose number was estimated as 80,000. On the hills could be seen the Cincinnati Observatory on Mount Adams and, beyond, the beautiful suburbs of Walnut Hills, Clifton and Mount Auburn, and far to the northeast that most beautiful cemetery, Spring Grove. The important public buildings that are mentioned are those of the Cincinnati Hospital, Cincinnati College, Court House, Ohio Mechanics' Institute and a number of church buildings of which there were 119 in the city at that time. Twenty-three of these were Roman Catholic. The old City Hall built in 1853 was still the seat of the city government. The Custom House Building on the corner of Fourth and Vine was very properly called an ornament

to the city. The Fountain had not yet been erected nor had the Garden of Eden been completed; both were among the possibilities of the near future. The beer gardens so largely frequented during the summer evenings received special mention. Other buildings of importance were those of the Gymnasium on Fourth street which had been entered by this association on March 12, 1869, Hughes and Woodward high schools, Lane Seminary and the Jewish Temple at Eighth and Plum. A well known hostelry, at that time one of the most fashionable resorts of the city, was Keppler's on the north side of Fourth street. In addition to Eden Park there were Lincoln, Washington, City and Hopkins parks. The City Park is now occupied by the City Hall. Mozart Hall, the present Grand Opera House, and the rebuilt Pike's Opera House were the principal amusement places of the city although to these should be added the Queen City Skating Rink on Freeman avenue and the Union Skating Pond west of Lincoln Park, used in summer for baseball. The great retail stores on Fourth street west of Main included Shillito's, Hopkins', De Land's, Boutillier's, Lewis & Livingston's and Wilson's establishments while art treasures could be seen at Bonte's and Wiswell's and jewelry at McGrew's, Duhme's, Smith's and Owen's establishments. In addition to Keppler's there were the catering establishments of Leininger & Bühr and the St. Nicholas. A feature of the city that has long since disappeared were the carriage stands, the principal one of which was on Vine street south of Fourth. Nine horse car routes are given on which the rate of fare except on that to Mount Auburn was six cents. These lines correspond in a way with what were known for so many years as the Seventh, John, Third and Fourth, Pendleton, Covington, Storrs and Sedamsville, Cumminsville and Spring Grove lines and the Mount Auburn line. The railroad depots were five (including one in Covington), used by 13 different lines. Those in the city were the depots of the Cincinnati Hamilton & Dayton, the Plum street, Little Miami and the Ohio & Mississippi depot on Front and Mill. The chief lines leading out of the city were the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, Cincinnati & Zanesville, Erie (Atlantic & Great Western) Cincinnati & Indianapolis Junction, Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette, Little Miami, Louisville & Cincinnati, Kentucky Central, Marietta & Cincinnati and Ohio & Mississippi. The United States mail line steamers including such steamers as "Major Anderson," "General Buell," "General Lytle" and the "St. Louis" were still an important feature of passenger travel. The suburbs specially mentioned are Avondale with a population of 1,200, Clifton, East Walnut Hills, Woodburn, College Hill, Glendale, Wyoming and Mount Auburn and Walnut Hills, large parts of which had been incorporated within the city. The estimated products of the city for the year were valued at sixty millions of dollars and the main branches of productive industry were iron ($5,500,000) furniture ($1,700,000) meats ($9,000,000) clothing ($4,500,000) liquors ($4,500,000) soap and candles ($1,500,000) oils, lards and resins ($3,000,000) and mills ($2,000,000); the aggregate wealth of the county was given as $166,945,497. Twenty-five thousand pupils were in the public schools and ten thousand more in the private and parochial schools. The volume also contains lists of city officers and of the various charitable, literary, scientific and social organizations of the time. The principal newspapers were the *Commercial, Enquirer, Gazette, Volksblatt* and *Volksfreund* among the morning papers and the *Times* and *Chronicle*, both evening papers.

JAMES PARTON ON CINCINNATI.

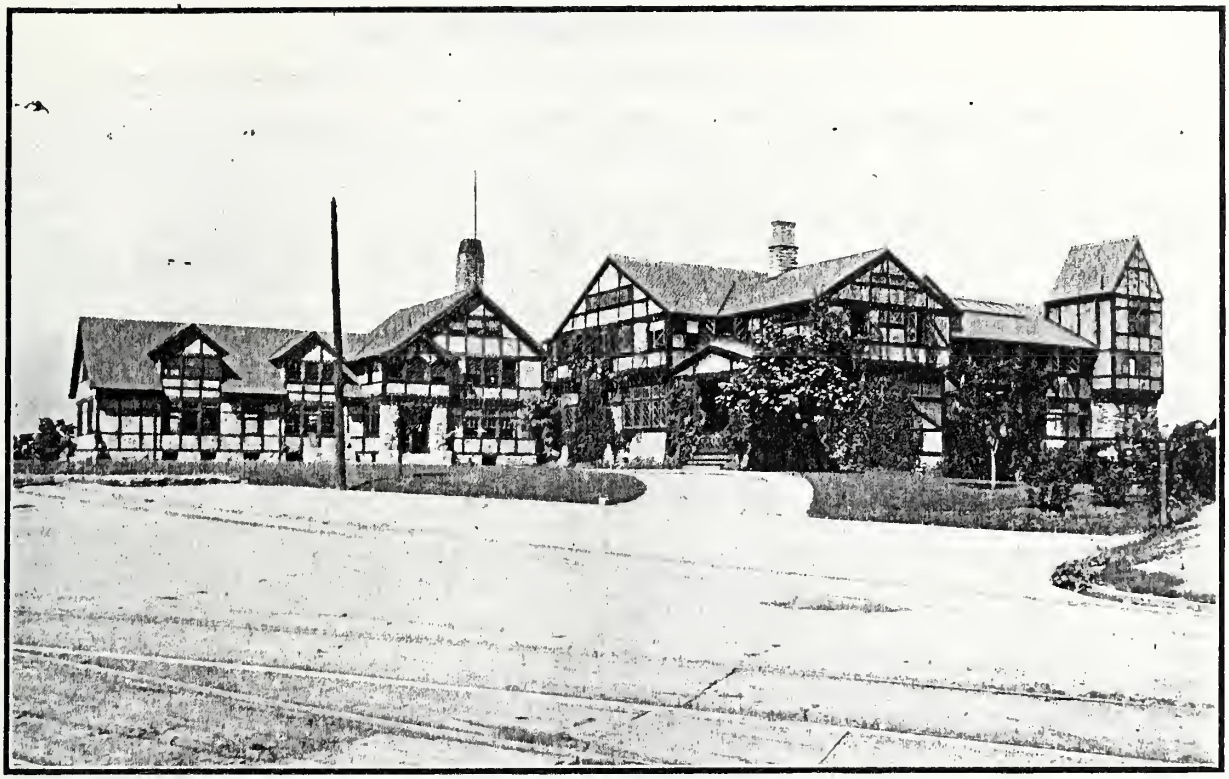
This brief account of Cincinnati in the "sixties" can be best concluded by a view of the city by a non-resident contrasting with that of a resident,—Mr. Stevens. James Parton, the celebrated historian, contributed to the *Atlantic Monthly* for August, 1867, a most remarkable article about the city of Cincinnati, one of a series of articles on Western cities. Mr. Parton obviously was more anxious to be sprightly than truthful and for that reason took care not to investigate his historical facts too thoroughly. His impression of the city, however, is that of many Western people and is worth quoting, if perhaps only as an illustration how not to describe a town. Speaking of the period before the war he says: "The Ohio, formed by the junction of two Pennsylvania rivers, is the natural western outlet for the redundant population of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and consequently the first twenty thousand inhabitants of Cincinnati were chiefly from those States,—honest, plodding, saving Protestants, with less knowledge and less public spirit than the people of New England. The Swedes, the Danes, the Germans, the Protestant Irish, who poured into Pennsylvania and New Jersey in Franklin's time, attracted by the perfect toleration estab-

lished by William Penn, were excellent people; but they had not the activity of mind nor the spiritual life of the English Puritans. Shrewd calculators and of indomitable industry, they were more able to accumulate property than disposed to risk it in bold, far-reaching enterprises, and took more pride in possessing than in displaying wealth,—in having a large barn than an attractive residence. They were more certain to build a church than a school house, and few of them wanted anything of the book-pedlar except an almanac. The descendants of such men founded Cincinnati, and made it a thriving, bustling, dull, unintellectual place. Then came in a spice of Yankees to enliven the mass, to introduce some quickening heresies, to promote schools, to found libraries, to establish new manufactures and stimulate public improvements. That wondrous tide of Germans followed that has made in each of the cities of the West a populous German quarter,—a town within a town. Meanwhile, young men from the Southern States, in considerable numbers, settled in Cincinnati, between whom and the daughters of the rich 'Hunkers' of the town marriages were frequent, and the families thus created were, from 1830 to 1861, the reigning power in the city."

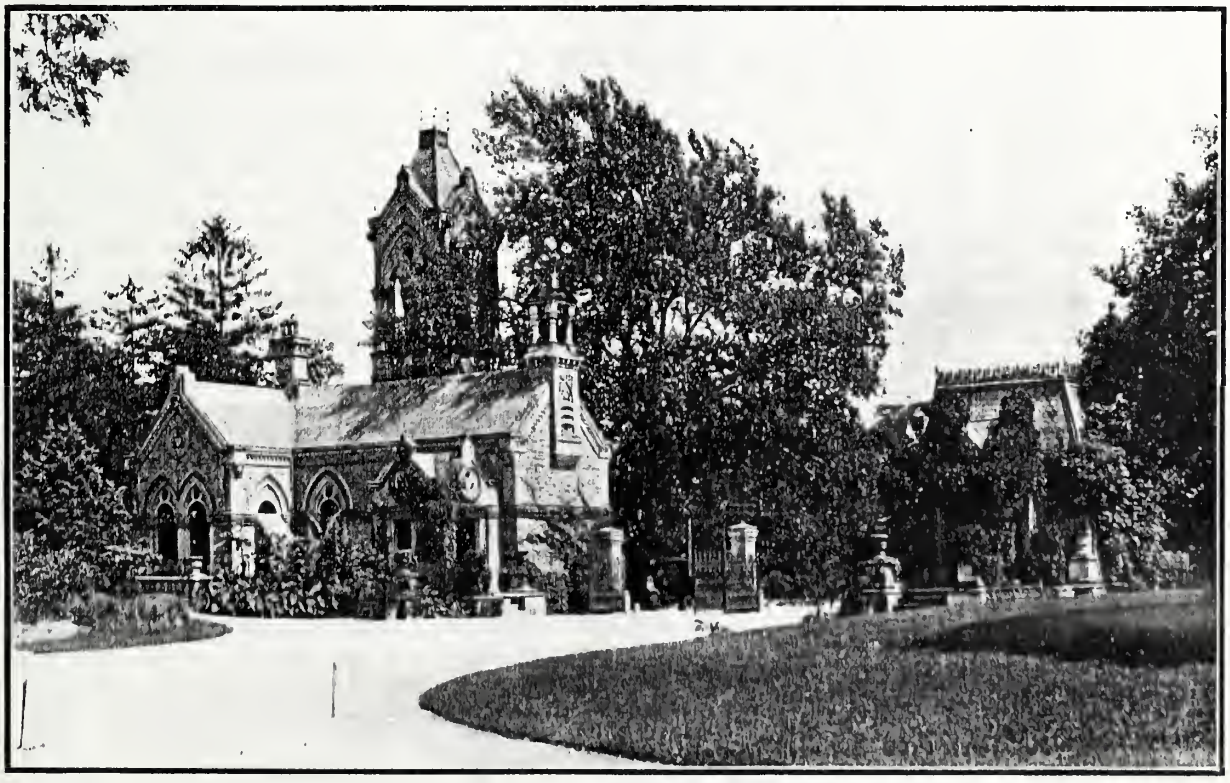
It is not surprising that after such an introduction Mr. Parton should state that "perhaps there was no town of its size and wealth in Christendom which had less of the higher intellectual life and less of an enlightened public spirit than Cincinnati before the war." The great wealth of the city Mr. Parton conceives as being legitimately earned. It was Cincinnati he says "which originated and perfected the system which packs fifteen bushels of corn into a pig, and packs that pig into a barrel, and sends him over the mountains and over the ocean to feed mankind." He says that there were 64 persons in Cincinnati at that time whose estate was rated at one million dollars or more. In spite of this wealth, the city he thought displayed little of the spirit of improvement. "People were intent on their own affairs, and were satisfied if their own business prospered. Such a thing even as a popular lecture was rare, and a well-sustained course of lectures was felt to be out of the question. Books of the higher kind were in little demand (that is, little, considering the size and great wealth of the place); there was little taste for art; few concerts were given, and there was no drama fit to entertain intellectual persons. Cincinnati was the Old Hunkers' paradise. Separated from a Slave State only by a river one third of a mile wide, with her leading families connected by marriage with those of Virginia, Kentucky and Maryland, and her business men having important relations with the South, there was no city—not even Baltimore—that was more saturated with the spirit of Hunkerism,—that horrid blending of vanity and avarice which made the Northern people equal sharers in the guilt of slavery, while taking the lion's share of the profit."

An explanation of Mr. Parton's feeling is given in his account of the conduct of the mobs in breaking into Birney's office and attacking the negroes. The war according to Mr. Parton regenerated Cincinnati. "There were few of the leading families which did not furnish to the Rebellion one adherent, and all men, of whatever class, were compelled to choose between their country and its foes. The great mass of the people knew not a moment of hesitation, and a tide of patriotic feeling set in which silenced, expelled, or converted the adherents of the Rebellion. The old business relations with the South, so profitable and so corrupting, were broken up, and Cincinnati found better occupation in supplying the government with gunboats and military stores. The prestige of the old 'aristocracy' was lost; its power was broken; it no longer controlled elections, nor monopolized offices, nor lowered the tone of public feeling. Cincinnati was born again,—began a new life. There is now prevalent among the rulers of the city that noblest trait of freemen, that supreme virtue of the citizen,—PUBLIC SPIRIT; the blessed fruits of which are already apparent, and which is about to render the city a true metropolis to the valley of the Ohio, the fostering mother of all that aids and adorns civilization."

When it comes to describe the appearance of the city Mr. Parton is a little more accurate. Over Cincinnati says he "a dense cloud of smoke usually hangs, every chimney contributing its quota to the mass. The universal use of the cheap bituminous coal * * * is making these Western cities almost as dingy as London. Smoke pervades every house in Cincinnati, begrimes the carpets, blackens the curtains, soils the paint, and worries the ladies. Housekeepers assured us that the all pervading smoke nearly doubles the labor of keeping a house tolerably clean, and absolutely prevents the spotless cleanliness of a Boston or Philadelphia house. A lady who wears light-colored garments, ribbons or gloves in Cincinnati must be either very young,



THE ROOKWOOD POTTERY.



ENTRANCE TO SPRING GROVE CEMETERY.

very rich, or very extravagant; ladies of good sense or experience never think of wearing them. Clean hearts abound in Cincinnati, but not clean hands. The smoke deposits upon all surfaces a fine soot, especially upon men's woolen clothes, so that a man cannot touch his own coat without blackening his fingers. The stranger, for a day or two, keeps up a continual washing of his hands, but he soon sees the folly of it, and abandons them to their fate. A letter written at Cincinnati on a damp day, when the Stygian pall lies low upon the town, carries with it the odor of bituminous smoke to cheer the homesick son of Ohio at Calcutta or Canton. This universal smoke is a tax upon every inhabitant, which can be estimated in money, and the sum total of which is millions per annum. Is there no remedy? Did not Dr. Franklin invent a smoke-consuming stove? Are there no Yankees in the West?"

Despite the efforts of the smoke inspector, the tall chimneys of the city even in the most conspicuous block as well as from the power houses of the Cincinnati Traction Company to-day belch forth their all pervading clouds of smoke, very much as did the chimneys of Mr. Parton's day. Mr. Parton is more complimentary to the suburbs:

"Behold the Fifth Avenue of Cincinnati! It is not merely the pleasant street of villas and gardens along the brow of the hill, though that is part of it. Mount to the cupola of the Mount Auburn Young Ladies' School, which stands near the highest point, and look out over a sea of beautifully formed, umbrageous hills, steep enough to be picturesque, but not too steep to be convenient, and observe that upon each summit, as far as the eye can reach, is an elegant cottage or mansion, or cluster of tasteful villas, surrounded by groves, gardens and lawns. This is Cincinnati's Fifth Avenue. Here reside the families enriched by the industry of the low, smoky town. Here upon these enchanting hills, and in these inviting valleys, will finally gather the greater part of the population, leaving the city to its smoke and heat when the labors of the day are done. As far as we have seen or read, no inland city in the world surpasses Cincinnati in the beauty of its environs. They present as perfect a combination of picturesque and the accessible as can anywhere be found; and there are still the primeval forests, and the virgin soil, to favor the plans of the artist in 'capabilities.' The Duke of Newcastle's party, one of whom was the Prince of Wales, were not flattering their entertainers when they pronounced the suburbs of Cincinnati the finest they had anywhere seen.

* * *

"It is partly because the rich people are so far away that the public entertainments of the city are so low in quality and so infrequent. We made the tour of the theatres and shows one evening,—glad to escape the gloom and dinginess of the hotel, once the pride of the city, but now its reproach. Surely there is no other city of two hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants that is so miserably provided with the means of public amusement as Cincinnati. At the first theatre we stumbled into, where Mr. Owens was performing in the Boucicault version of 'The Cricket on the Hearth,' there was a large audience, composed chiefly of men. It was the very dirtiest theatre we ever saw. The hands of the ticket-taker were not grimy,—they were black. The matting on the floor, the paint, and all the interior, were thoroughly unclean; and not a person in the audience seemed to have thought it necessary to show respect to the place, or to the presence of a thousand of his fellow-citizens, by making any change in his dress. The ventilation was bad, of course. No fresh air could be admitted without exposing some of the audience to draughts. The band consisted of seven musicians. The play, which is very pleasing and simple, was disfigured in every scene by the interpolation of what the actors call 'gags,'—that is, vulgar and stupid additions to the text by the actors themselves, in which we were sorry to hear the 'star' of the occasion setting a bad example. Actors ought to know that when Charles Dickens and Dion Boucicault unite their admirable talents in the production of a play, no one else can add a line without marring the work. They might as least be aware that Western colloquialisms, amusing as they are, do not harmonize with the conversation of an English cottage. Yet this Cincinnati audience was delighted with the play, in spite of all these drawbacks, so exquisitely adapted is the drama to move and entertain human beings.

"At the West, along with much reckless and defiant unbelief in everything high and good, there is also a great deal of that terror-stricken pietism which refuses to attend the theatre unless it is very bad indeed, and is called 'Museum.' This limits the business of the theatre; and, as a good theatre is necessarily a very expensive institution, it improves very slowly, although the Western people are in precisely that stage

of development and culture to which the drama is best adapted and is most beneficial. * * *

"Upon leaving the theatre, we were attracted by a loud beating of drums to a building calling itself the 'Sacred Museum.' Such establishments are usually content with the word 'moral', but this one was 'sacred.' From a balcony in front, two bass-drums and one bugle were filling all that part of the town with horrid noise, and in the entrance, behind the ticket-office, a huge negro was grinding out discord from an organ as big as an upright piano. We defy creation to produce another exhibition so entirely and profoundly atrocious as this. It consisted chiefly of wax figures of most appalling ugliness. There were Webster, Clay, General Scott, and another, sitting bolt upright at a card-table, staring hideously; the birth of Christ; the trial of Christ; Abraham Lincoln, dead and ghastly, upon a bier; and other groups all revolting beyond description. The only decently executed thing in this Sacred Museum was highly indecent; it was a young lady in wax, who, before lying down, had forgotten to put on her nightgown. There was a most miserable Happy Family: one or two monkeys, still and dejected; a dismal, tired rooster, who wanted to go to roost, but could not in that glare of gas, and stood motionless on the bottom of the cage; three or four common white rabbits; and a mangy cat. Such was the Sacred Musuem."

As the Southern Railway, the industrial expositions and the Weather Bureau had their inception in the last year of the "sixties," they belong to this period of the city's development although their history extends practically to the present day.

THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The idea of a railroad to the South seems to have taken a firm hold upon the minds of the citizens of Cincinnati from quite an early period. Before any railroad had actually been built with this city as a terminus, the agitation of 1836 for a line to the Southeastern seaboard had resulted in the procuring of subscriptions to the amount of a million dollars. This was at a time when the ideas with regard to railroad operation were so primitive as to forbid the entrance of locomotives into the city for fear that the sparks might set fire to houses. For this reason the first train of the Little Miami Railroad was drawn into town by mules. This movement of 1836 and the convention held at Knoxville already described gave promise of a road to Charleston but the financial panic of 1837 put an end to the scheme. The building of the Little Miami and Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton roads for a time diverted the energies of capitalists from the South but the success of these undertakings made the plan seem more and more feasible. The incorporation of the provision into the new constitution of the State forbidding any city or county organization from lending its credit to a private corporation seemed to terminate, however, all possibilities in this direction. At that time the practice was to have railroads built by private corporations to whom public aid in the shape of bonds or a bonus of some sort was given. The gradual development of other cities to the West and North, particularly Chicago and St. Louis, seemed to make it clear that in time a large section of the territory which had contributed its business to this city would be cut off and that Cincinnati must look more and more for its prosperity and future business development to the South. The natural advantages, those given by the river and the advantages given by the Miami Canal, which had really done so much to push the city forward, were being offset by the growth of the competitors and it became necessary to resort to the new means of transportation. Louisville's possession of the Louisville & Nashville road gave her a great handicap in trade with the South so that this city was hemmed in on all sides. There was never any question in the mind of any one that better railroad communication with the South was necessary. The only difference of opinion that ever existed was as to the manner in which it was to be effected.

In 1859 the Kentucky Central and the Cincinnati, Lexington & East Tennessee road, which furnished a line from Cincinnati to Nicholasville, proposed to extend this roadway to Knoxville, provided Cincinnati should raise a million dollars as a bonus. Part of this money had been raised when the approach of the war ended the scheme. During the war itself the importance of some such communication was recognized by General Burnside and others and surveys were made by the military authorities looking to the attainment of such communications. The conclusion of the war left matters in a very chaotic condition. The South was prostrate as well as hostile. Its business such as it was had to be built up by Northern assistance. Cincinnati had no means of communication with the centers of distribution in the Southern territory and was in danger of being passed by other cities more

favorably located for the attainment of this business. In 1865 a bill was introduced into the Ohio Legislature by James Dalton a merchant of the city, providing for the building of a road from Cincinnati to the South, but the time was not ripe for it. About this time, however, E. A. Ferguson an attorney of the city began to push forward the idea that there was nothing in the constitutional provision forbidding the city to loan money to a private corporation which would prevent the city from building its own road. The suggestion once made gained adherents on every side and when on November 26, 1868, he made public a proposed bill to accomplish this object, the public and business organizations of the city at once took the matter up with great energy. The bill was passed by the Senate April 28, 1869, and a week later by the House and provided that whenever the Council of the city should declare it essential to the city's interest to provide a railroad from Cincinnati and a majority of the city electors should approve the action of the Council, the Superior Court of the city should appoint five trustees to put into execution the determination of the citizens. It also provided for the issue by the city of $10,000,000 worth of bonds to be secured by mortgage on the road and by an annual tax levy to pay interest and provide a sinking fund. The resolution was at once passed by the Council and on June 26, 1869, the special election registered the will of its electors in its favor. Immediately after the passage of the bill, an agitation began as to what should be the southern terminus of the road, Knoxville, Nashville and Chattanooga contending for the selection. A special committee of the Council finally selected Chattanooga. The day of the special election was made a holiday. The fire bells rang at various times during the day, bands of music paraded the streets and a complete organization of the different wards brought out the vote which was 15,423 in favor of the road to 1,500 against it.

Almost immediately, on June 30, 1869, the Superior Court selected the five trustees who were to have charge of the building of the road. They were Philip Heidelbach, Miles Greenwood, E. A. Ferguson, R. M. Bishop and William Hooper. The board organized by electing Miles Greenwood as its president and H. H. Tatem as secretary; W. A. Gunn was chosen as chief engineer and surveying parties were at once put into the field.

The next step was to procure charters from the States of Kentucky and Tennessee through which the road was to pass. The bill passed the Tennessee Legislature quite promptly in January, 1870, but the struggle in Kentucky continued for two years. Twice it was defeated but it became a law February 13, 1872 In the meantime opposition to the Ferguson act developed in Cincinnati itself and the question of its repeal was strongly agitated. The principal ground of objection was that the amount, ten millions, would be insufficient to complete the road. A bill was introduced in the Legislature to repeal the act and offer a $3,000,000 bonus in its stead. The success in the Kentucky Legislature, however, quieted to some extent the opposition and the first lot of Southern Railway bonds, amounting to but $150,000, was offered for sale. They bore seven per cent interest and were taken by a local bank. Mr. Hooper went abroad in the fall for the purpose of negotiating the entire issue but was unable to do so. In the meantime an act of Congress was passed permitting the building of a bridge across the Ohio. The Legislature of the State also passed a supplemental act authorizing the leasing and completing of the road and Kentucky finally relinquished many of the objectionable provisions that had characterized its original charter. Negotiations for the sale of the bonds in New York were begun in the following year but before they had been brought to completion came the failure of Jay Cooke & Company and the panic of 1873. Again opposition developed and many efforts were made to induce Mr. Ferguson the "Father" of the road to give up the plan. The trustees, however, secured five thousand dollars on their personal credit and on December 12, 1873, the first contract for excavation was awarded. This money was used to purchase the ground covering the entrance to the King's Mountain Tunnel and here was begun the first piece of work on the road. Two months later the entire line was located and on February 26, 1874, a statement of this action of the board was published in the newspapers. Mr. Hooper again went to Europe in the effort to float the loan but was not successful. Finally in March, 1874, as a result of negotiations with the American Exchange Bank of New York a million of bonds was sold in May, another in October and the balance in May, 1875. By the time the bonds had been delivered, the entire sum had been exhausted and in November, 1875, the chief engineer submitted an estimate showing that at least $6,000,000 more would be needed to complete the road, not including general expenses or rights of way.

Thereupon a new bill was introduced in the Legislature providing for a new loan of $6,000,000. This met with strong opposition, particularly among the most prominent business men of the city. The bill was finally amended so that the question was submitted to the people. Mass meetings were held all over the city and a very strong sentiment was apparent in favor of abandoning the $10,000,000 already spent rather than expending any more on the work. At the election on March 14, 1876, the new loan was carried by a vote of 21,701 to 9,013. In July, 1877, the road was so far completed as to be opened for traffic to Somerset, Kentucky. It was then leased on a determinable license to a company known as the Cincinnati Southern Railway Company and composed chiefly of local capitalists.

Soon, however, the funds were once more exhausted and the report of the engineer in charge on December 1, 1887, showed that the sixteen millions had been more than expended and that about three and three-quarter millions more would be needed. Again application was made to the Legislature and the opposition was stronger than ever. Charges of all sorts were made reflecting on the integrity and judgment of the trustees, none of which it is a pleasure to record had any foundation in fact. The issue of $2,000,000 more of bonds was submitted to the electors and at the same time a commission was appointed to investigate the management of the trust. At the election held May 3, 1878, the proposed issue was beaten by a vote of 11,456 to 11,237. This result was attributed to the doubt as to whether the two millions would complete the work. Another two million bill providing that the trustees should advertise for proposals to complete the line and that bids should not exceed the sum of two millions passed on May 15th. The bid of R. G. Hueston to this effect was submitted to the people on August 14, 1878, and there were cast for the issue 16,224 votes and against it 10,425. With the money so obtained the road was put in a condition for operation first by the Cincinnati Southern Railway Company and afterwards by the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Company. The investigating committee made an elaborate report in January, 1879. It criticised the board as containing no one of experience in railroad construction and also the action of the trustees in some particulars of no special moment but concluded with the finding that there was no evidence of any violation of the trust in a pecuniary way. It is but proper to say that now after the lapse of years, despite the many bitter controversies of the times and despite the fact that many able critics had differed in judgment with the trustees, at no time during the continuance of this trust has the integrity of any member of the board of trustees been successfully assailed. The purposes for which they were appointed they have carried out without any reasonable suspicion of their entire good faith. The objections to their actions have been objections to these purposes, that is objections to the road itself and the manner of its building.

By the provisions of the Common Carriers Act of April 12, 1877, the road was leased to a company known as the Cincinnati Southern Railway Company which was incorporated April 30, 1877. The first board of directors chose Rufus King as its president. It became apparent that the trustees were unwilling to grant any more than a temporary license from Ludlow to Somerset and no contract from the completion of the road could be granted. Such dissatisfaction was manifested by the subscribers to the stock of the company as to make necessary a new agreement by virtue of which this company was to receive ten per cent on its paid-up cash capital and ten per cent on the balance of the net earnings and pay the remainder to the trustees for rent. Mr. King resigned and W. H. Clement succeeded him as president The first passenger train ran over the road on July 23, 1877, and freight trains began to run on the 13th of the following month. The completion of the bridge on December 8th made Cincinnati the actual northern terminus of the road. The first 11 months of the operation of the road showed net earnings of about $221,000 of which the trustees received about $130,000 and on September 9th the trustees gave notice terminating the license on the 12th of March following. After some correspondence a new license on May 21, 1879, was granted to the Cincinnati Southern Railway Company which was to receive seven percent on its capital actually paid in as a compensation for its investment. This was also determinable upon notice from the trustees. On February 21, 1880, the first two southbound freight trains and on March 8th the first passenger train started from Cincinnati for Chattanooga. The completion of the road was celebrated by a grand banquet in Music Hall given on March 18, 1880, by the citizens of Cincinnati to visiting merchants from the South. In this banquet three thousand persons took part. The

earnings for the first year, that ending December 1, 1880, were about one and a half million dollars, of which the stockholders of the company received a little over $70,000 and the trustees about $825,000.

By virtue of an act of March 18, 1881, providing for the leasing or selling of the road ten proposals were received on August 25, 1881. They were all for a lease of 25 years on the basis of a cash yearly rental. A lease beginning October 12, 1881, was awarded to Fred Wolfe and associates at a cash rental value of $800,000 for the first five, $900,000 for the second five, $1,000,000 for the third five, $1,090,000 for the fourth five and $1,250,000 for the last five years. The lessee was to pay all assessments and taxes and to keep the road in repair in the condition of a first class, single-track railroad. The lessee also was to pay $12,000 a year for the expenses of the trust. The principal office was to be maintained in Cincinnati. The trustees were to the extent of their trust funds ($300,000) to provide land in Cincinnati for terminal facilities. On October 11, 1881, the lease was signed by the trustees and president of the Trustees of the Sinking Fund and the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railroad Company, the assignee of the award. The new company was capitalized with $3,000,000, of which 49 percent was held by local stockholders and 51 percent by a London company which, known as the "Erlanger System," controlled including the Cincinnati Southern a total mileage in the South of 11,065 miles. Almost immediately controversies arose between the lessee companies and the trustees with regard to the improvements and repairs of the road and also with regard to the land provided for terminal facilities and finally on April 25, 1890, Charles Schiff, then president of the company, demanded arbitration, first for damages suffered from the lack of terminal facilities in Cincinnati and second for misrepresentation as to the condition of the road at the time of the lease. He named as arbitrators on the part of the company, Grover Cleveland and Clarence A. Seward. The courts, however, were appealed to and decided in favor of the trustees.

The capital stock of the lessee company was as already stated held to the extent of 49 percent by Cincinnati capitalists and as a result several residents of the city were members of the board of directors. The first president of the road from October, 1881, to December, 1882, was Theodore Cook; Capt. H. H. Tatem was treasurer and George F. Doughty was made secretary. E. P. Wilson was general passenger and freight agent. During Mr. Cook's administration came the Doughty over-issue by which the secretary fraudulently issued about $400,000 of signed certificates which were the subject of many years of litigation thereafter. Mr. Cook was succeeded by John Scott, an Englishman who had been vice-president of the road, but he resigned January 1, 1885. He was succeeded by Frank S. Bond who in turn yielded December 22, 1885, to Charles Schiff who had been vice-president. On December 19, 1890, S. M. Felton became his successor.

On March 18, 1893, the Supreme Court of the State handed down a decision holding the company liable for the $400,000 of over-issued Doughty stock. This resulted in an application to Judge William H. Taft of the United States Circuit Court, who that same evening appointed Mr. Felton as receiver of the company. The road continued under the receivership until September 30, 1899, at which time the property was restored to the control of the stockholders. Mr. Felton's administration both as president and as receiver was most fortunate in its results and with the termination of the receivership it was felt that the critical point of its existence was about ended. Mr. Felton resigned at the conclusion of the receivership to become president of the Chicago & Alton Railway Company and was succeeded by Samuel Spencer, who still remains president. The actual operation of the road from this time was in charge of W. J. Murphy. In 1896 a proposition was made by the leasing company to the city looking for the sale of the road but this was defeated by the voters at the polls.

The lease which had been made in 1881 for a period of 25 years was to expire in 1906. It was felt by the company to be onerous and profitless, partly as the result of the misconduct of the first secretary but more as a result of the improvements called for. Negotiations for an extension of 60 years began as early as 1898 and took definite form in 1901. On June 29th the trustees of the road by a vote of three to two agreed to an extension which on September 14th was ratified by the Sinking Fund Trustees. This provided for an extension for 60 years with a rental of the first 20 years of $1,050,000, the second 20, $1,100,000, and the third 20 years, $1,200,000. The city agreed to issue bonds at the rate of $500,000 a year up to the sum of two millions and a half, upon which the lessee company agreed to pay the interest and also $25,000

a year for their final redemption. The rental under the original lease was to continue until July 12, 1902. This lease was submitted to the people on November 5, 1901, after a very extensive agitation. Both propositions carried, the lease extension by 47,486 to 15,168 and the bond issue by 45,656 to 14,603 and on June 7, 1902, the trustees of the road, of the Sinking Fund, and of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Company executed the new lease as well as the supplemental agreement with reference to the bonds.

The trustees for the city at the time of the execution of this supplemental agreement were Edward A. Ferguson, John Carlisle, Harry R. Smith, Thomas Morrison and John R. Sayler. Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Smith have since died and have been succeeded by Samuel Hunt and Levi C. Goodale. In addition to the trustees already mentioned, at various times the following have served on this board: W. W. Scarborough, Alphonso Taft, Henry Mack, John Schiff and A. H. Bugher. Mr. Scarborough and Judge Taft served but a few months and Mr. Schiff less than two years.

The Cincinnati Southern Railway is controlled and operated under the dominating influence of the Southern Railway Company which has a total mileage of over eight thousand miles extending from Washington on the east through all the important cities southeast, south and southwest of Cincinnati, including Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Atlanta, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Birmingham, Mobile and Memphis, from Memphis via Corinth Junction to St. Louis and from Burgin Junction west through Louisville to St. Louis. This is justly regarded as one of the greatest railroad companies of the country and of the world.

The road forms a part of the so-called Queen & Crescent Route which has a total mileage of 1,156.41 miles, including the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway 338 miles, New Orleans & North-Eastern Railroad 196 miles, Alabama & Vicksburg Railway 142 miles, Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific Railroad 171 miles, and Alabama Great Southern Railroad 309.41 miles. (See Charles G. Hall's The Cincinnati Southern Railway, a large part of which was compiled by H. P. Boyden and Col. George B. Nicholson, the present chief engineer of the road.)

THE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITIONS.

A most important feature in the development of the industries of the city have been the so-called "Industrial Expositions." In the year 1868 an exposition of wool and woolen fabrics was held in the city of Chicago under the auspices of a newly formed organization known as the Woolen Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest. This was so successful that it was determined to repeat it the following year. At the suggestion of James H. Laws, a committee of Cincinnatians consisting of George W. Jones, James M. Clark, George W. McAlpin and Mr. Laws himself visited Chicago and induced the association to hold its next exposition in Cincinnati. The permanent organization was in charge of John Shillito as chairman who was assisted by an able corps of officers and a number of committees. The early part of August, 1869, was selected as the date of the exposition and invitations were extended to manufacturers of cotton, wool, flax, hemp and silk and to cotton and wool growers to take part in the undertaking. David Sinton offered his newly erected four-story building on the east side of Vine street between Third and Fourth streets for the use of the association and here on August 3rd the Exposition of Textile Fabrics was opened with appropriate ceremonies and speeches by George W. Jones, the chairman of the executive committee, Governor Rutherford B. Hayes, Mayor Torrence, Judge Storer, Hon. Job E. Stevenson and Hon. Benjamin Eggleston and other orators of this and other cities. The exposition was a great success both in point of attendance and displays. Thousands of visitors were attracted to the city and 155 exhibitors from 20 different States exhibited about three thousand lots of goods. At the conclusion Mr. Laws, the original promoter of the undertaking, conducted a trade sale of the exhibits before what was claimed to be the largest and wealthiest company of gentlemen that had ever assembled at an auction sale west of the Alleghany Mountains.

The success of this undertaking suggested annual industrial expositions and on a larger scale. As a result came the First Cincinnati Industrial Exposition held under the management of a general committee consisting of five representatives from each of the three business institutions,—the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade. The five members of the committee appointed from the Institute were Charles F. Wilstach, Hugh McCollum, James Dale, Thomas Gilpin and P. P. Lane; from the Chamber of Commerce, James H. Laws, Abner L. Frazer, S. F. Covington, C. H. Gould and Jacob Elsas and

from the Board of Trade, A. T. Goshorn, Josiah Kirby, Joseph Kinsey, W. H. Blymyer and D. B. Pierson. Mr. Wilstach acted as president; Messrs. Laws and Kirby, vice-presidents; Mr. Gould, treasurer; Mr. Frazer, secretary and John B. Heich, superintendent. The question of site was largely settled by the fact that the German musicians of the city were at the time making arrangements for holding a festival of the North American Saengerbund in Cincinnati during the summer of 1870, for which purpose they were about to erect a great temporary building on the ground opposite Washington Park formerly occupied by the Cincinnati Orphan Asylum. This Saengerfest structure with three additional edifices built expressly for the exposition was chosen. The central building was 250 feet long, by 110 feet wide, built in a succession of grand arches 72 feet in extreme height. The entire edifice was surrounded by galleries. To the north and northwest of this were buildings, one 224 by 80 feet, the other 112 by 104 feet in dimensions and to the southwest of the principal building was another one-story structure 184 by 150 feet. The total floor space of the exposition buildings including the connecting structures and several smaller ones was 108,748 square feet or about two and one-half acres. To this must be added the wall surface which increased the space to about four and one-half acres. The floor space was larger than the total area afforded for exhibits at the World's Fair held at the Crystal Palace in New York in 1853. The grounds were easily reached by lines of omnibuses and carriages as the street railroads had not yet been built in that direction. The exposition was opened on September 21, 1870, with addresses by Mayor Wilstach, Mr. Goshorn and Senator John Sherman. On this occasion the attendance was quite limited, there being less than 500 people distributed throughout these immense buildings. It became necessary to reduce the price of admission from fifty cents to a quarter and as a result 300,000 people visited the buildings before the close of the exposition on October 22nd. Almost every conceivable product of industry was exhibited at this the first of the long series of expositions each one of which was to surpass its predecessor. The first exposition was not only popular but it was a financial success. The guarantee fund was untouched and a balance left in the treasury. In the following year at which time A. T. Goshorn was president, 400,000 persons were admitted within the gates. Another great success was achieved so far as the exhibits and attendance could constitute success but there was a deficit of about $15,000 caused by the large building account.

The Third Industrial Exposition was also in charge of Mr. Goshorn and was attended by 540,000 people. A new building for the art department was constructed in the open square on the east side of Elm street now Washington Park and connected with the main building by a bridge over the street. A horticultural hall was built and a department of national history organized. The exhibits covered seven and one-half acres and were contributed by 30 States. Although the receipts amounted to almost $100,000, there was a deficit this year.

The Fourth Industrial Exposition held in 1873 was affected somewhat by the cholera and the financial situation of the country. W. H. Blymyer was its president. An immense guarantee fund of $226,000 was raised but the guarantors were not called upon as the exposition yielded a profit of over $10,000, which was used to reduce the indebtedness of former years.

D. B. Pierson for a time and afterwards George W. Jones acted as president of the Fifth Industrial Exposition held in 1874. Many new features were added this year. On the opening day a great military parade attracted large crowds to the city. Addresses were delivered by Governor Allen, Governor Hendricks of Indiana, Mayor Johnston, President Jones and S. Dana Horton. An exposition regatta was held on the river on September 14th and achieved a great success. The exhibition fell behind this year about $10,000.

John J. Henderson was the president of the Sixth Industrial Exposition held in 1875. This opened with a grand industrial parade through the streets and was especially noteworthy for the offering of prizes of increased value for exhibits in various departments. The exposition made a profit of about $9,500, which together with an assessment on the guarantee fund was used to clear the exposition of debt. The fact that a national exposition was to be held at Philadelphia in 1876 led to the abandonment of a local exposition for that year and the erection of the permanent buildings which were begun shortly after this time accounted for the failure to give expositions in 1877 and 1878.

After the Musical Festival of May, 1875, Reuben R. Springer through John Shillito offered to give $125,000 to build a permanent structure for musical festivals and other purposes if the lot on Elm street, at that time occupied by the

Exposition buildings and owned by the city, could be had for perpetual use without taxation and if the citizens would contribute an equal sum. The Music Hall Association as described elsewhere was formed in 1875 and the money was soon raised and the conditions complied with. Mr. Springer afterwards added $60,000 to his gift. The building was completed in time for the May Festival in 1878. The various Exposition buildings, including Music Hall and the two wings one to the north and one to the south, occupy a frontage on Elm street of 402 feet of which 178 are taken by Music Hall and 95 feet for each of the wings.

In October, 1878, the board of commissioners representing the three organizations, under whose auspices the expositions were held, was reorganized with Edmund H. Pendleton as president; James H. Laws, James Dale and E. V. Cherry, vice-presidents; John Simpkinson, treasurer and Hugh McCollum, secretary. Under this management the Seventh Industrial Exposition was held from September 10th to October 11, 1879. The opening exercises were attended by President Hayes, Governor Bishop and Generals Sherman and Sheridan and other notables. Twenty-four States were represented by the exhibitors and over 400,000 visitors attended the exposition, which netted a profit of over $15,000.

The Eighth Industrial Exposition was in charge of President Melville E. Ingalls, Vice-Presidents James Dale, W. L. Robinson and Henry C. Urner, Treasurer E. V. Cherry and Secretary Hugh McCollum. This exposition which continued from September 8 to October 9, 1880, was quite successful, netting a profit of $3,000, exclusive of the gross receipts of the last day which were donated to the Art Museum fund just started by the gift of $150,000 by Charles W. West.

R. H. Galbreath was the president of the Ninth Industrial Exposition held in 1881. This too was successful and left a balance on hand. Capt. W. W. Peabody was in charge of the Tenth and Eleventh expositions held in 1882 and 1883. Both of these were inaugurated by grand street pageants under the auspices of the Order of Cincinnatus. A feature of the Eleventh Industrial Exposition was the lighting by electricity introduced for the first time. Both these expositions were largely attended and more than paid expenses.

The Twelfth Industrial Exposition was held in 1884 under the charge of Edwin Stevens as president. A government display was a special feature of this year. The weather was unfavorable and this with the increased expense led to a deficit of over $22,000 to be assessed upon the guarantors.

Mr. Stevens was also the president of the Thirteenth Industrial Exposition held in 1886. A special feature of this was the Japanese Village. Almost 400,000 visitors atended this year and the result was a profit of about $6,000. The great success of the expositions of Cincinnati which had become national in their fame and which had contributed a director general, A. T. Goshorn, to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia encouraged the celebration of the centenary of the settlement of Ohio by a great Centennial Exposition of the Ohio Valley and Central States which, inaugurated July 4, 1888, by a grand street pageant, continued 100 days until October 27, 1888. The commissioners in charge of this exposition were chosen as in the former cases. Those from the Chamber of Commerce were Lee H. Brooks, C. C. Waite, Levi C. Goodale, George B. Kerper and E. O. Eshelby; from the Board of Trade and Transportation, M. E. Kuhn, Henry J. Snider, J. M. Blair, John Goetz, Jr. (vice Howard Douglas resigned), and May Feehheimer and from the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, James Allison, L. H. McCammon, George Gray, Jr., P. G. March and A. B. Champion. Mr. Allison was the president and with him on the executive committee were Messrs. Brooks, Champion, Waite, Eshelby and Kuhn. In addition to these commissioners there were honorary commissioners appointed by the Governors of the various States of Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, Indiana, West Virginia, Illinois, Tennessee, Pensylvania, Michigan, Iowa and Kansas and also the mayor of the city, five members of the Common Council and representatives of Covington and Newport. Two vast temporary frame buildings were erected in addition to the permanent Exposition buildings and Music Hall. One of these, Power Hall, extended along both sides of the canal and across Plum street from 12th to 15th and another in the form of a cross was erected in Washington Park and conected with Music Hall across Elm street by a bridge. The buildings covered 43 acres of ground and afforded over a million square feet of exhibiting space and the displays divided into 17 departments covered the entire range of American achievements in industry, art and science. Congress made a large appropriation for defraying the expenses of a display by the government departments which was one of the most

striking features of the exposition. The display at that time although of course not so large as those which have characterized some of the later government displays was very complete and practically as representative as any of its successors. The State of Ohio also made a display illustrating its century of growth. Another novelty was the great display of electrical appliance devices and lights used in the halls and in the surrounding streets which was regarded as surpassing all previous electrical exhibitions. There were also many specialties such as musical entertainments and a grand spectacular panorama "Rhodopis," the gondolas and gondoliers from Venice on the canal and in fact the usual forms of entertainment and instruction which have become so familiar in later years. The Art Gallery contained many fine productions of great masters and the collection of historical relics and exhibits showing the manners and customs of the pioneers were of special interest. The exposition was backed by a guarantee fund of $1,000,000, subscribed by the citizens of Cincinnati. It was not a financial success and the guarantors were called upon to make up a deficit.

THE WEATHER BUREAU.

In 1868 Cleveland Abbe, the well known meteorologist, was chosen director of the Cincinnati Observatory. He at once proposed an enlargement of the scope of the institution and began a series of investigations which was most fruitful in results both to the city and the country. In the following year he laid before the board of managers of the Chamber of Commerce a suggestion that Cincinnati should be made the headquarters of meteorological observations for the United States for the purpose of collecting and comparing telegraphic weather reports from all parts of the land and making deductions therefrom. Hon. Samuel F. Covington at that time a vice-president of the Chamber and S. C. Newton were appointed a committee to confer with Professor Abbe upon the subject. They soon became convinced of the practicability of the suggestion and made a report to the Chamber, suggesting an appropriation of $300 for the purpose of carrying on experiments. The appropriation was made although it is stated by one writer, Mr. Roe, that it was believed that the opportunity of having a good joke on the committee weighed more than faith in their recommendation. The results however justified the experiment. On September 1, 1869, Professor Abbe began the publication of the "Weather Bulletin of Cincinnati Observatory." The Smithsonian Institute had for 13 years used the telegraph for weather forecasts but these had not been sent out for the benefit of the public. Weather reports had also been made as part of the signal service during the war. Mr. Abbe's labors, however, showed the great benefit likely to result to the community from a more complete adoption of the system. The enormous losses sustained by the commerce of the Great Lakes in the year 1869 when 1,914 vessels were wrecked or otherwise injured by storms with damages to the extent of over four million dollars made this a peculiarly appropriate time to start such a series of investigations. The Cincinnati project was taken up by Congress through the efforts of Mr. Paine of Wisconsin and Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts and by joint resolution of February 9, 1870, the Secretary of War was directed to provide for taking meteorological observations at military posts in the interior of the continent and on the lakes and seacoast with a design of giving warning of the approach and probable force of storms. The new Weather Bureau was put in charge of Gen. A. J. Myer, chief of the army signal service in January, 1871, and he at once appointed Professor Abbe as meteorologist to prepare "probabilities" or storm warnings. In February of the same year the Associated Press made arrangements to telegraph the reports to the press of the country. Professor Abbe was the original "Old Probabilities" and under his direction the service soon reached a high degree of efficiency. Reports were telegraphed at the very inception of the work from 36 army stations as well as from Mount Washington and Abbe in person did the work of collating and tabulating which had to be done three times a day for over a year.

CHAPTER XLV.

THE SEVENTIES.

THE CENSUS OF 1870—EVENTS OF 1871—THE TYLER DAVIDSON FOUNTAIN—THE MUSICAL FESTIVALS—THE GREELEY CONVENTION—EDEN PARK—THE FIRST INCLINED PLANE—THE PANIC OF 1873—THE TAN-YARD MURDER—CINCINNATI IN 1875—MUSIC HALL—THE JAMBOREE—THE CINCINNATI TABLET VINDICATED—HAYES NOMINATED FOR THE PRESIDENCY—THE YELLOW FEVER YEAR—THE BALDWIN CASE.

THE CENSUS OF 1870

Gave to Cincinnati a population of 216,239, an increase of 55,195 over that of ten years preceding. Of these 136,627 were of native and 79,612 of foreign birth; 210,335 white and 5,904 colored. The foreign population included 49,448 Germans, 18,624 Irish, 3,526 English and 2,093 French. The voters numbered 53,814. There were 42,937 families and 24,550 dwellings, an average of 5.04 to a family and 8.81 to a dwelling. The number engaged in industrial occupations was 77,923. Of these 33,972 were in manufactures, 25,666 in professions and personal service and 16,865 in trade and transportation.

The valuation of real estate according to the tax duplicate after the revised list from the Decennial Board of Equalization went into effect was $123,427,883, an increase of $61,998,966 over that of 10 years previous. The valuation of personalty was a little over fifty-seven millions, an increase of twenty-seven millions in the 10 years. The number of hands employed in the factories was 50,827, a 100 percent increase and the value of the products, $127,459,021, an increase of 170 percent. The amount of capital invested was $51,673,761 and the value of real estate occupied $37,124,119. The imports were $312,978,665 and the exports $193,577,690. The annexations for this year aggregated 12¾ square miles.

Among the important events of the year was the banquet to the Kentucky Legislature held February 19th, for the purpose of influencing that body in favor of the Southern Railway. On June 16th the new Saengerfest Hall was opened by the Saengerfest and in September came the opening of the First Cincinnati Industrial Exposition inaugurating the long series of these undertakings. During this year, too, Congress passed an act allowing the transportation of goods in bond from the seaboard ports to any inland port of entry without the breaking of bulk. This was regarded as of great convenience to the business houses of the city. Several accidents happened this year resulting in fatalities. One was caused by the falling of a stone wall at the corner of Third and Elm streets burying several persons in the ruins, which occurred January 15th. On July 9th a workman repairing the slate upon the spire of the new St. Paul's Methodist Church at the corner of Seventh and Mound fell to his death.

EVENTS OF 1871.

In 1871 came the reorganization of the City Council and the creation of the Board of Aldermen. The formal action declaring Cincinnati a port of entry dates from this year as well. In October came the dedication of the Tyler Davidson Fountain. Among the new buildings dedicated at this time was the Odd Fellows' Hall at Fourth and Home, the Central Christian Church

on Ninth street, the Evangelical Lutheran Church on Race street, the St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, the Church of the Atonement (a Catholic Church) on Third street and McLean Chapel on Ninth street. In February was held a grand jubilee of the Germans over the unification of the fatherland and in June the Catholics celebrated the 25th anniversary of the pontificate of Pius IX. Among the public improvements which were initiated during this year was the purchase of Burnet Woods for a park and the purchase of Markley farm for water works purposes. A celebrated visitor of the year was President Grant who came in September. In December the Reunion and Reform party was organized at a meeting held in the reerected College Building. A picnic riot at Parlor Grove and a death from yellow fever may also be mentioned. This was the year of the Chicago fire and the city contributed $100,000 and the citizens $55,185 more for the relief of the sufferers. July was characterized by a bitter agitation with regard to the observance of the Sunday law. Among the business organizations which began operations during the year were the Aurora Insurance Company incorporated the year before and the Amazon Insurance Company. Another important company was the United Railroads Stock Yards Company which was incorporated with a capital of a half a million dollars as a result of the gravitation of the slaughter houses from Deer creek to Mill creek. The Cotton Exchange was also organized in May of this year. Another industrial exposition was held this year, the second of the series that continued with the exception of 1876 and 1877 to the year 1886.

A visitor, Sir James Macaulay, thus gives his impressions:

"To a traveler going westward, Cincinnati may appear a half-grown, half-settled, recent city; but coming back upon it as I did from Chicago, it had a staid, compact, and almost venerable look. Smoke has helped to impart this aspect of premature antiquity. It is one of the smokiest and 'Auld Reekie' like cities in America. The brick-built streets have a sombre appearance in the older districts.

"Forty years ago, when Chicago was beginning its existence, Cincinnati had its court house, gaol, college, medical school, museum, public library, five classical schools, forty-seven common schools, and twenty-five churches, and was a place of great trade and extensive manufactures.

"I consider Cincinnati at the present time one of the most 'representative' and fairly average of the great cities of the States. It is equally removed from the condition of the older cities of the East and the South, and of the newer cities of the West, such as Chicago or San Francisco. Boston and Philadelphia, Charleston and New Orleans, date from old British times, and, with Republican institutions, retain the continuity of social life and historical tradition from before the War of Independence. Cincinnati has sprung up since American nationality began, but has existed long enough to acquire all the distinctive features of American life and character, both social and political. The foreign or immigrant element, both Irish and continental, in its population, is larger, and influences the affairs of the city in the same ways, and much in the same proportion, as they do the whole Union. The difficulties which American statesmen have to encounter, in political and social life, from diversities of nationality and of religion, here present themselves in a marked manner. Observing this, I saw that in Cincinnati I could study the present position and future prospects of the American republic better than in most other cities, and therefore prolonged my stay beyond the proportion of time required for mere sight-seeing; in which, indeed, there is not much to attract the traveler."

THE TYLER DAVIDSON FOUNTAIN.

On February 15, 1867, Henry Probasco in a letter written from Palermo, Sicily, to Hon. Charles F. Wilstach, mayor of the city, proposed in memory of his brother-in-law, the late Tyler Davidson, to erect a public fountain on the Fifth street market space near the intersection of Walnut street to be made of Bavarian block granite, prophyry and bronze according to a design which was presented with the letter. The conditions of the gift were that the city should maintain the fountain in complete order and supply drinking conduits of pure water for the free use of the public for a certain number of hours each day, varying according to the season, and should keep it properly guarded and cleaned. On March 15, 1867, the City Council accepted the gift and an ordinance was passed granting permission to Probasco to erect the fountain in the market square and pledging the city to the conditions of the gift. According to the original terms of the donation, Mr. Probasco was to have the fountain in position before January 1, 1871, but the Franco-Prussian War and litiga-

tion with regard to the use of the market space delayed the work. It was at first contemplated and the ordinance so provided that the fountain should be erected in the square between Main and Walnut. The use of this square by the street railroad tracks and the fact that it was 11 feet narrower than the square next west suggested a change to the square between Vine and Walnut. Here, however, was the dilapidated Fifth street market house already declared a nuisance by the Board of Health but regarded by fifty or more butchers and market men as their peculiar property.

In 1869 Mr. Probasco received from the foundry in Munich a bronze model of the fountain and on Washington's Birthday he invited the City Council to his residence in Clifton with the view of showing them the model and discussing the proposed change of location. The mayor and nearly all the members of both branches of the Council spent the afternoon with Mr. Probasco. After examining the magnificent library and the superb works of art for which the house was noted, the company witnessed the unveiling of the model in the main hall and listened to a description of the work and its history by Mr. Probasco. Drawings prepared by William Tinsley the architect were exhibited showing the difficulties of the situation. After this, in accordance with the universal American custom of dining before transacting public business, the party partook of a collation. This was followed by toasts responded to by the mayor, Mr. Probasco and a number of others all to the general effect that the market house must give way to the fountain. Three of the gentlemen who spoke so ardently in favor of the plan subsequently voted against it after the effects of the collation had passed away.

On March 5, 1869, an ordinance was passed amending the original ordinance so as to locate the fountain between Vine and Walnut and to provide for proper granite posts for its protection. The auditor was directed to make no more leases for market space and was also directed to advertise the old market house for sale. The occupants of the market house thereupon instituted legal proceedings against the city to prevent the removal of the structure on the ground that some of the deeds by which the city had acquired the land required the maintenance of the market house there. The facts were that in 1827 the city for the purpose of enlarging its market space widened Fifth street between Vine and Walnut to 141 feet by taking 75 feet of land on the southern side. The 66 feet to the north formed part of the original street. The market house was more than 60 feet wide almost in the center of the space and extended almost the whole length of the square. The title to the eastern half of the extra 75 feet was not limited in any way. The western half was made up of seven lots. As to the lot on the corner of Fifth and Vine there was no restriction. Another deed declared that the conveyance was for a market space and the other five in a general way declared that the conveyance was for the sole use and purpose of erecting a market house and for market space and for no other use and purpose whatever. The original order of the city covered merely the eastern half to which there was no restriction but it was generally understood and of course was necessary that the whole space should be kept open for the fountain. On February 1, 1870, the Supreme Court rendered a decision in favor of the city, giving it the right to move the market house and keep the space open. (18 O. L. S., 563.)

At the meeting of the Council on February 24th by a vote of 25 to 8 the superintendent of the street cleaning department and chief of police were ordered to have the market house removed. These officials had already been notified the evening before to have their men in readiness and as a result Colonel Robinson, superintendent of the street cleaning department, had 90 men with axes, picks and crowbars and the chief of police, 50 policemen ready for action. Immediately after the issuing of the order, this force started for the market house. None of the 54 butchers who occupied stalls had any suspicion of such immediate action. Some were clearing up after their day's work and meat was hanging in some of the stalls. A committee of butchers was at that time at the office of the city solicitor, endeavoring to ascertain if the city expected to take any further proceedings. When Colonel Robinson's force accompanied with wagon loads of tools and hooks and ladders from the fire department filed into the market space, it created a great sensation and a crowd collected at once but the police kept it at a proper distance. The workmen immediately went to work, tore down the stalls and benches and signs, after which they climbed along the shed and in 43 minutes from the time the order was passed by the City Council the Fifth street market house was without a roof. During the work on the east end of the roof, four men lost their footing and fell through the rotten ceiling but none was seriously injured.

Colonel Robinson himself met with a similar accident but was not seriously hurt. After the roof had gone, the brick pillars of the old rookery were undermined and section after section fell to the accompaniment of comments of approval on the part of the bystanders. Naturally the merchants about the place were pleased and this satisfaction was shared by all the citizens except those who occupied the stalls. By six o'clock the market house was a mass of ruins which were almost immediately removed by the poor people to be used as kindling wood. A piece of timber was stuck up at the west end on which was inscribed in chalk "Born in 1827 and died in 1870."

Excavation for the foundation of the fountain was commenced in the spring and a fence was placed around the space which remained there until October 5, 1871, the evening before the fountain was unveiled and formally presented to the city. On Tuesday, July 12, 1870, the corner-stone was laid by Mr. Probasco in the presence of about twenty men, prominent citizens present by invitation. At 11 o'clock Mr. Probasco carrying a glass of ice water descended into the excavation accompanied by Mr. Tinsley the architect and followed by the invited guests each with a glass of water in his hand. Mr. Probasco placed the stone, after which he made a few remarks dedicating the fountain to the people with the hope that they would cherish and protect it as their individual property as the means of advancing the public taste and health and morals for the present and for the generations to come. He thereupon struck the hammer with three blows repeating each name of the Trinity and the "Amen" was responded to by the whole company who thereupon drank to the success of the fountain. Each person then threw from his glass a small quantity of water on the stone and after cheers for the speaker and his noble enterprise the ceremony concluded.

The original plan contemplated an ellipse surrounding the fountain of 79 by 54 feet but on October 28, 1870, Mr. Probasco, calling attention to the fact that the superstructure and the foundation of the platform as well as the cooling system were nearly completed, presented the plan for a superb esplanade, clean, comfortable and safe for women and children to be 400 feet long and 62 feet 6 inches wide, to be made of freestone. This was to have one step about one foot above the street and to be surrounded by 44 posts in which should be placed trees which within a very few years would give shade and beauty to the square and comfort and pleasure to the people. It was estimated that this would cost $20,000 less, from which of course was to be deducted the expense of paving the square in accordance with the original plan. This plan was approved and money appropriated by the city. In July of the following year a number of the gentlemen owning property in the neighborhood of Fountain square, including D. K. Este, R. R. Springer, W. W. Scarborough, W. P. Hulbert, F. Bodmann, J. Simpkinson and others, proposed a banquet and a presentation of a silver service to Mr. Probasco upon the occasion of the formal presentation of the fountain to the city. On July 8th, Mr. Probasco addressed a letter to Mr. Hulbert expressing his gratification at the proposed plan but declining the honor. On the same day Mr. Probasco issued a card inviting a number of friends to view the work on the anniversary of laying the foundation on July 12th. The bronze work had not arrived at that date but the porphyritic base, the rim of the base and the pedestals of the drinking fountain were in place and the latter were dispensing ice water. A beautiful bronze model of the fountain was exhibited. A platform covered by an awning had been erected and at the appointed hour Mayor S. S. Davis and Mr. Probasco ascended the platform. Both these gentlemen delivered appropriate addresses which were followed by remarks from Gen. E. F. Noyes and Enoch T. Carson. Thereupon the gentlemen were served with ice water and the ladies with the same in which was a mixture of lemon juice and sugar. After copious libations, A. M. Griswold the humorist well known as the "Fat Contributor" made a few remarks of a humorous character upon the subject of ice water, the general purport of which was to the effect that ice water had been introduced in Cincinnati for the first time upon that day. Other speakers were Flamen Ball, George Graham and Peter Gibson.

The bronze work of the fountain arrived in September in charge of Ferdinand von Müller the son of the founder who was received by the citizens generally and particularly by his fellow countrymen with great cordiality. On one occasion he was serenaded by the German singing societies including the Orpheus, Maennerchor, St. Cecilia, Liederkranz, Turners, Harugari, Druids and the Odd Fellow singing societies, who formed in line at the Saenger Hall and marched to the Burnet House with music and torches. When the procession reached the Burnet House, it numbered 5,000 people.

The fountain was presented to the city of Cincinnati with appropriate ceremonies on October 6, 1871. The arrangements were in charge of the Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce and Common Council. About the esplanade were temporary seats sufficient in number to accommodate 4,000 people. Each seat was especially marked and cards of invitation were issued, each calling for a specified seat. The grand stand was on the north side of the square facing the fountain and about the square the occupants of stores had built platforms over the sidewalks and had decorated their buildings with flags, models and transparencies. The fence was removed and the fountain covered with a white canvas. The procession coming from the Burnet House entered the square from Vine street escorted by the German Battalion under command of Col. Gustav Tafel. This battalion wore the spiked helmet of the Prussian army and took position on the south side of the fountain. The members of the city government had seats assigned to them at the right of the speakers' stand. The enormous crowd that had gathered made it impossible for the police to control the seats and within a few minutes the whole square was packed and the balconies, windows and roofs from Vine to Main street were filled with people estimated at more than 20,000 in number. The exercises continued for more than an hour and a half, during which time the best of order prevailed. The chairman of the committee of arrangements, George F. Davis, opened the exercises after which followed addresses by Archbishop Purcell, Governor Hayes, Hon. William S. Groesbeck and Rev. Dr. Lilienthal, interspersed with musical selections and the singing of an ode composed by Lewis J. Cist by the pupils of the High School. Then followed the presentation of the fountain to the city by Mr. Probasco who introduced Colonel von Müller who delivered a brief address. After Mr. Probasco concluded his remarks, Mayor Davis accepted the gift on behalf of the city. At the conclusion of his remarks, Colonel von Müller drew the cord and loosed the knot which secured the canvas at the top of the fountain. As the canvas fell the fountain beautiful in its bright shining bronze with jets of water descending from the central figures and from the drinking fountains appeared to arise from a white cloud. The impression made upon the assemblage by this scene of extraordinary beauty was most marked. The crowd lingered for hours and it was thought that at no time before 10 o'clock in the evening were there less than 10,000 persons in the square. At night the buildings in the neighborhood were illuminated, and transparencies linking the names of Probasco, Davidson and von Müller were exhibited. Music was furnished by the barracks' band from Newport and the fountain was illuminated by colored lights and fireworks of every description. In the evening the band from the exposition then in progress serenaded Mr. Probasco and Colonel von Müller at the Burnet House. A few mishaps occurred during the day to mar the proceedings. Several sections of seats fell, injuring a few persons but fortunately killing no one.

An ordinance was subsequently passed regulating the care of the fountain and by resolutions the city solicitor was instructed to prepare an ordinance making the municipal name of Fifth street between Main and Vine, Probasco place. Colonel von Müller bade farewell to the city on October 14, 1871, expressing in his farewell letter to the citizens thanks for the reception tendered to him and special admiration for the men who had worked with him in the construction of the fountain,—Messrs. Tinsley, Graveson, Gibson, Allison and Earnshaw, whose names should always be remembered in connection with this most beautiful bronze.

The design of the fountain represents a reaction from the pseudo-classical tendency of the earlier half of the 19th century. A not uninteresting story is told with regard to it. Sometime about 1840 a number of artists were in the habit of meeting at the house of the bronze founder Herr Ferdinand von Müller, where they discussed art from the historical, esthetic and in fact from every point of view. Among them was one particularly prominent for his fund of imagination and freshness of ideas. This was August von Kreling afterwards the director of the art school in Nuremburg and the son-in-law of Kaulbach. On one occasion when the conversation turned to work in bronze von Müller expressed the view that the fountain afforded the best opportunity for the expression of the bronze founder's art. He also gave in a general way the outlines of a conception which he had in mind, that of a fountain representing the blessing of water having a genius on top from whose fingers this great gift should fall. Von Kreling thought the idea a good one and especially adapted to representation without the use of the old figures of the Tritons, Nereids and the other mythological personages. This precipitated a discussion, as a result of which von Kreling

evolved a design of a fountain representing his ideas. It excited the admiration of his acquaintances and von Müeller was most anxious to put it into bronze but at no time did the opportunity offer itself nor were funds available for so large an undertaking. The old plan was laid aside for many years and was almost forgotten when in 1866, nearly a quarter of a century after the discussion, an American introducing himself as Henry Probasco of Cincinnati came into the foundry at Munich and stated that he desired to erect a monument in memory of his deceased brother-in-law, Tyler Davidson, and that his choice was a public fountain. The founder made various suggestions including the embodiment of historic and mythological ideas but none of them seemed to appeal to Mr. Probasco, who finally began talking about a glass window in a church. In this critical moment von Müller remembered von Kreling's fountain. No sooner had Mr. Probasco grasped the fundamental idea of this work than his mind jumped to the conclusion that here was exactly what he wished. As the time was limited it was found necessary to impress not only Director von Kreling into the work but the two sons of the bronze founder who designed the children in the niches of the socle and the boys of the drinking fountain. The Franco-Prussian War took 12 of the best foundrymen away as well as the son Ferdinand but after its conclusion the work was hastened and as a result the four men,—the bronze founder, his two sons and the sculptor,—produced a masterpiece of art which to-day stands preeminent throughout the whole world among the works of its class. Many difficulties presented themselves and were overcome. The base and border of the fountain, made of the beautiful porphyry from the Fichtel Mountains, a stone which combines the most beautiful colors and the finest polish with an almost inconquerable hardness and durability, were constructed of blocks some of which weigh 18,000 pounds and which at first no ship would venture to carry. Finally the Bremen line of steamers took them one at a time and at length, as has been already described, the work was taken a distance of four thousand miles and here set up under the direction of one of the artists who had participated in the design.

The superstructure when the basin is filled weighs about 200 tons which has made necessary most massive foundations. In these foundations are subterranean chambers where is held the apparatus for regulating the flow of water as well as a cooling chamber. The exterior dimension of the circular basin is 43 feet and the interior 38 feet. The rim is of porphyry, which material is used in the pedestals of the drinking fountain. The base on which the fountain stands is composed of eight blocks of Bavarian porphyry weighing more than 40 tons, fitted together with perfect precision at the angle of the curves. The fountain itself is wholly of bronze cast from cannon purchased of the Danish government. The metal is of the finest quality both in texture and color and the mass weighs about 24 tons. In the pedestals are four bas relief representations of the uses and benefits of water,—steam, water power, navigation and fisheries. At each corner is a niche in each of which is a child partaking of the pleasure of water. One is a girl adorning herself with pearls, another a boy putting on his skates, the third a girl listening to the music of a shell and fourth a boy taking a lobster from his net. These figures were designed by Frederick von Müller, the eldest son of the founder. About the pedestal are fluted basins ornamented with shells, coral and wreaths of water lilies. From the center of the pedestal rises a shaft spread at the top with interlaced vines and foliage and about these are four groups. On the north is a workman standing upon a burning roof and imploring the aid of water; at the south is a farmer standing in the midst of a field where are plainly seen the effects of a drought,—he too is praying for rain. Upon these two groups the Genius of Water is dropping a gentle spray. At the west a young girl is offering the water to an old man with crutches. The face of the girl is said to be that of von Kreling's daughter. On the east side is what is regarded as the most beautiful group of all. A mother partially nude is leading her naked and sportingly reluctant boy to the bath. The modeling of these figures is exquisite and the group is in itself a masterpiece. The figures about the base are all of heroic size, some measuring seven feet in height. The central and crowning figure is that of the Genius of Water, a female in flowing robes standing over all with outstretched arms from which fall the life-giving spray. The expression of the face is most beneficent and the whole conception is of surpassing grace. The figure is nine feet high and weighs two tons. On the northern die of the pedestal is the name "Tyler Davidson," on the southern "Henry Probasco," on the eastern "To the People of Cincinnati," on the western "MDCCCLXXI." On the drinking fountains are figures of nude boys —one riding a dauphin, another playing with

ducks, a third struggling with a snake and the fourth on the back of a turtle. These figures are the work of Ferdinand von Müller. The entire height of the fountain including the porphyritic base is 43 feet of which the bronze portion is 38 feet. Mr. Probasco's original estimate of the cost was $30,000 in gold. The actual cost was almost four times that sum. (See pamphlet, The Tyler Davidson Fountain, 1872.)

For more than 30 years this marvelous work of art has done its share towards uplifting the ideals of the people. Many thousands pass it each day and each passerby is unconsciously affected by it. At times suggestions have been made looking to its removal to some of the outlying parks and the argument has been advanced that in its present position in the midst of a crowded city it does not receive proper attention from the hastening throng. Such a claim is based on an entirely false conception both of the work itself which is particularly adapted for its location and of the manner in which esthetic influences make themselves felt. It has been said that the great love for the beautiful resulting in the most exquisite creations that art has given to man which so characterized the Greeks came from the constant association with beauty rather than from a study of it. The exquisite perfection to which they brought their representation of the human figure has been charged to the daily associations of the public baths where all unconscious of any impropriety the people were brought into contact with the highest embodiment of beauty—the human form. In the same way the many thousands who daily pass the Tyler Davidson Fountain, apparently unconscious of its presence, are impressed by its beauty and learn its lesson. That lesson is all the more powerfully impressed upon the minds of those who receive it from the fact that they are unconscious of the teaching. Environment is after all the greatest formative influence upon human character and it can be safely said that to no other influence does Cincinnati in its higher forms of development owe more than to the fountain.

THE MUSICAL FESTIVALS.

The idea of holding a musical festival in Cincinnati was first discussed in the summer of 1872 and in the fall of that year an executive committee consisting of George Ward Nichols, president, and Carl A. G. Adae, John Shillito, Bellamy Storer, John Church, George W. Jones and Daniel B. Pierson was organized. A guarantee fund was raised and in November it was announced that a festival would be held in the city in the following May. A circular of invitation was addressed to the choral societies of America, which met with hearty response and was accepted by 36 societies representing a membership of some 1,250 singers. Theodore Thomas was placed in charge of the festival, a position which he has held ever since and Otto Singer came on from New York to take charge of the final preparation of the chorus, a trip which resulted in his residence for some years in this city. A festival was held in May, 1873, in the hall which had been erected for the Saengerfest of the North American Saengerbund held in 1870. The first festival was a great success. It was given by an orchestra of 108 musicians under the charge of Mr. Thomas and a chorus of 700 leading soloists. This success resulted in the organization of the Cincinnati Biennial Musical Festival Association which organization and its successor, the Cincinnati Musical Festival Association, have been in charge of the festivals ever since.

This year (1872) was a smallpox year. There fell victims to this disease 1,179 of the inhabitants. Another disease known as the epizootic attacked the horses. For several days not a street car moved in the city and on the 13th and 14th of November a citizens' organization was formed for the purpose of dragging the fire engines. This was a year of national conventions. One held for the purpose of amending the constitution so as to recognize Christianity was in February. Another convention was held in July of the National Society of Stove Manufacturers.

THE GREELEY CONVENTION.

The opposition to the reelection of General Grant for the presidency in the year 1872 resulted in the formation of the so-called Liberal Republican party. This organization had its origin in the State of Missouri and a mass meeting held in that State in January, 1872, called a national convention to meet in Cincinnati on the first of May. This convention excited great interest throughout the country and it was attended by many men of national prominence. George Ward Nichols was the chairman of the local committee of arrangements and Gen. A. T. Goshorn, chairman of the citizens' committee. The convention was held at Exposition Hall and Mozart Hall was also utilized in connection with it. The temporary chairman was Stanley Matthews and Colonel Nichols was one of the

three temporary secretaries. Carl Schurz, at that time Senator from Missouri, was the permanent chairman and dominant influence in the convention. The prominent candidates for the convention were Charles Francis Adams from Mississippi who it was thought would probably receive the nomination; David Davis of Illinois, who had great strength because of his relationship to Lincoln whose executor he was as well, as by reason of his conservative character; B. Gratz Brown of Missouri and Horace Greeley. At the last moment Lyman Trumbull of Illinois was urged prominently. As is usually the case the rumors of different combinations flew fast and thick and the city was filled with excitement. According to Colonel McClure, Greeley had agreed to accept the nomination for vice-presidency on the ticket with David Davis and this combination was regarded as settled on the night before the convention met. About midnight a rumor got about that a new combination had been made with Greeley in the first place and Brown as second. Other combinations which were talked of about the streets and in the papers placed Trumbull or Jacob D. Cox of Ohio at the head. In the end the contest narrowed down to Adams and Greeley. On the first ballot Adams led with a vote of 203 delegates; Greeley was second with 147. Other candidates received votes as follows, Trumbull 110, Brown 95, Davis 92½, Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania 62, and Salmon P. Chase 2½. On the last ballot the sixth, Greeley received 332 votes and the nomination by acclamation followed; Adams 324, Chase 32, Trumbull 19, and Davis 6. In the balloting for the vice-presidential nomination, Brown led on the first ballot and was nominated on the second by a vote of 435. The others voted for were Lyman Trumbull, George W. Julian of Indiana, Gilbert C. Walker of Virginia, Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky, Jacob D. Cox of Ohio, J. M. Scoville of New Jersey, Thomas W. Tipton of Nebraska and John M. Palmer of Illinois.

During the time that this convention was occupying Music Hall another national convention was in session at Mozart Hall, that of the Reunion and Reform national party. The secretary of this convention was Judge Johann B. Stallo and prominent in the organization were E. W. Kittredge and J. R. Challen of this city. The permanent chairman of the convention was Rufus P. Ranney, one of Ohio's greatest lawyers and as members of the committee on resolutions Ohio furnished E. W. Kittredge and Charles Reemelin. This convention adjourned from time to time to await the conclusion of the Liberal Republican convention but the nomination of Greeley was so disappointing to its members that it finally adjourned after refusing to endorse his candidacy.

EDEN PARK.

The improvement of Eden Park, purchased in 1865 and 1869, began in 1872. It was graded, planted with shrubs and trees and stocked with birds and for a time a deer park was maintained. The two great reservoirs of the water works were a most picturesque feature that really made possible the improvement on so splendid a scale. Burnet Woods was bought this year but not opened to the public until two years later.

A new building of this year was Robinson's Opera House erected at the northeast corner of Ninth and Plum by John Robinson, the veteran circus manager. In the cellar beneath were constructed the winter quarters for his menagerie. The Odd Fellows' Hall at Fourth and Home was dedicated on April 26th. The year was notable for strikes of coal shovelers and cart drivers which occurred in April and a number of disturbances growing out of the bitter political contest which took place in October. During the summer came the first prosecutions under the Adair liquor law. Among the visitors of the year were the celebrated musical composer Franz Abt and Horace Greeley, the Democratic and Liberal Republican candidate for the presidency. A great fire in March consumed six steamers at the Public Landing and in April a 16-foot rise in the river resulted in a heavy loss of coal barges. The year ended with bitterly cold weather, which resulted in several deaths and a number of casualties. Among the organizations of the year 1872 were the Fidelity Insurance Company and the Pork Packers' Association and a new member of the newspaper fraternity appeared February 2nd, known as the *Evening Star*, which eight years later was consolidated with the *Times*.

THE FIRST INCLINED PLANE.

The Mount Auburn Inclined Plane, the first of its kind in the city, was built this year at an original cost of almost a hundred thousand dollars. It ascends from the corner of Main and Mulberry streets directly up the face of the hill a distance of almost 900 feet until it reaches the brow of Jackson Hill, the southwestern point of Mount Auburn, 312 feet above. It was re-

garded as a very speculative scheme but its success was immediate and prompted the erection of similar inclines in other parts of the city which by opening up the hills speedily led to a spread of population over a large extent of territory, and relieved the congestion of the lower level.

THE PANIC OF 1873.

The year 1873 will be chiefly remembered as the year of the great panic. During the closing months of the year previous the money market had been much embarrassed and the rates of discount were high. There was a slight revival in January but by April the situation became more strained. The inflation which had followed the conclusion of the war had led the public away from safe business methods and the unfortunate results were felt throughout the entire year. The climax came in the suspension of Jay Cooke & Company on September 18th, which was followed by many of the leading banks of the East. In New York the Stock Exchange was closed for 10 days. The panic spread throughout the country and affected every city and every section. Cincinnati perhaps reaped the reward of her so-called conservatism and escaped with less damage than other cities. Under the advice of the Clearing House Association, the banks suspended currency payments except in small sums, settling balances by certifying the checks drawn on them payable only through the Clearing House. Business was suspended for a time and great distress was felt. The suspension in the financial circles lasted from September 25th to October 13th, after which payments were resumed. Within a month the certified checks issued, which had amounted to about half a million dollars, were canceled and immediate stringency passed away. The effects however as is well known continued for years. Mayor Johnson in his message of the following year referred to the situation in the following language:

"There was a stagnation of business; a large number of public and private improvements were suspended. Laborers were thrown out of employment, and that expressive term called 'hard times' was everywhere in vogue. From this state of things, Cincinnati was a sufferer, but probably in a less degree than almost any other city. The panic, in fact, brought into strong relief the solid capital and comparatively small liabilities of our citizens, and we were thus enabled better to weather the storm, which was so destructive to other communities that were not in our favorable condition. Not only was our wealth tried and vindicated, but there was a similar triumphant result on the side of charity and humanity. While many of our wealthy citizens were contributing to relieve, so far as they could, the unfortunate, the municipal authorities also took prompt and energetic action. Soup and lodging houses were established and placed in charge of a committee of Council, and thereby a large amount of suffering and destitution was relieved or prevented. It was also properly deemed advisable that such public works as were of an indispensable character should be pushed vigorously forward, in order to afford the largest amount of employment to our laboring population. By these means the winter, which providentially was a very mild one, was passed without bringing with it that misery which was so generally feared and anticipated. With the opening of spring there is no disagreeable change. Not in several years have there been so many building permits applied for as at the present time; and this is one of the best signs of returning prosperity. The future has a more promising appearance than was deemed possible a few months ago, and I think the indications are not to be mistaken that the progress of Cincinnati, in the increase of its wealth and in its general prosperity, will be more marked in the decade now nearly half through than at any previous period of its history."

The cholera also came this year beginning with a death on the 14th of June. Between that time and October 18th, 207 persons died of this disease in the city. The Board of Health was very active and rendered valuable service in preventing the spread of the disease. In this year too came the last of the annexations which had been so numerous during the three years previous; they were those of Columbia, Cumminsville and Woodburn. The city had increased from an area of seven square miles in 1868 to 24 square miles. In July of this year came the consolidation under one management of the five street railroad companies operating in the city. During the last month of the year labor troubles and a strike on the "Panhandle" Railroad disturbed the even tenor of business. The condemnation of the property on the north side of Fifth street between Walnut and Main for government purposes was concluded during this month and the compensation to be paid to owners was fixed by the courts at $695,133.63. Other events of the year were the letting of the

first contract for the building of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, the opening of the new rooms of the McMicken School of Design, of the County Infirmary at Carthage, the Cincinnati Stock Yards and the laying of the corner-stones of the Mount Lookout Observatory, and the Second Presbyterian Church at Eighth and Elm. There was also a May Musical Festival and an exposition this year. In November bonds to the extent of $100,000 were voted for park improvements. Other new organizations of the year were the German National Bank, the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, the Cincinnati & Portsmouth Railway Company and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. During the year a number of prominent citizens died, including Judge Humphrey H. Leavitt of the United District Court, Stephen Molitor, Judge William Tilden, Platt Evens, Maj. Daniel Gano and Bishop McIlvaine.

The year 1874 opened on the 6th and 7th of January with a 30-hours continual snowfall which caused the most complete suspension of telegraphic and railway communications. On the day of the beginning of this storm came the organization of the Zoological Society. The Cuvier Club was also organized this year. In February the Public Library Building was dedicated; in August, Burnet Woods Park opened to the public; in September, the new Grand Opera House and in the same month the Grand Hotel. In January of this year a great temperance crusade was started by the ladies of the city. Many mass meetings were held by the so-called "Crusaders" and in May most of the saloons of the city were visited by the praying bands. Mass meetings were held in Exposition Hall and in Pike's Opera House in favor of liquor license and also against the sale of liquor. A State anti-license convention was held in April at Wesley Chapel with branch meetings in the various churches throughout the city. The prayer meetings continued throughout the year. On the 4th of May a hose was turned on a praying band at one saloon and on the 14th and 15th riots occurred in the West End as a result of these meetings. Forty-three of the lady crusaders were arrested on May 17th and immediately held a prayer meeting in the station upon their arrival there. They were dismissed on the 20th by the Police judge with an admonition against demonstrations likely to cause breaches of the peace. In August came a celebration of the defeat of the license law in the proposed constitution. The crusade continued throughout the year with a decided revival in November. Another agitation of the year was that in favor of municipal reform, in whose behalf a number of mass meetings were held in the spring of the year. A summer flood in the Licking in July was quite destructive. This year was noteworthy for the generosity of several citizens. Joseph Longworth gave $50,000 to the School of Design and David Sinton $100,000 to the Bethel and $33,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association. On August 25th the first number of the daily *Freie Presse* was issued. Among the deaths of the year were those of J. Bryant Walker, Jonathan Cilley and Peter Ehrgott, a well known German.

THE TAN-YARD MURDER.

The most horrible crime that disfigures the pages of Cincinnati history was "the tan-yard murder" of November 7, 1874. The victim was Herman Schilling a young tanner who boarded for a time with a saloon and boarding house keeper named Andreas Egner at No. 153 Findlay street adjoining the tannery where Schilling worked. Egner's daughter, a young girl of about 16, attended bar for her father who seemed to have no compunctions of conscience as to the temptations to which she was subjected. Schilling aroused the father's ire by too great familiarity with this young girl who subsequently died as the result of a brutal attack made by her own father. Egner regarded Schilling as responsible for all his troubles and determined to avenge himself. He was assisted by one George Rufer an ex-convict who had incurred Schilling's enmity. On the night already mentioned Egner and Rufer were together in the former's saloon and a third member of the party was Egner's son Fred, a rather stupid boy of about 18. The mention of Schilling's name aroused the evil passions of all three and they determined to kill him that night. Schilling had long since left Egner's house and had his bedroom in the tannery stable. As he entered the stable about half-past ten and walked over to the stall to stroke the horse, he was struck to the ground by a terrific blow delivered by Rufer with a large stave sharpened to a point. Egner using a five-pronged pitchfork immediately came to Rufer's assistance and the two soon beat Schilling into unconsciousness; time and again the infuriated old man plunged the pitchfork into Schilling's body while Rufer struck more than a dozen blows with the stave on Schilling's head. The boy took no part in the murder but

stood on the watch while the crime was committed. The next question was the disposition of the body and finally it was determined to throw it into the furnace in which was burning at the time a fierce fire. This was done although with much difficulty. After the trio had disposed of the evidences of their crime as they supposed, they returned to their homes. In the morning Schilling was missed. A neighbor who had heard the pounding told of it and the stable was burst open. The signs of the struggle were on every hand and the horse was still shaking violently from fright. The details of the murder and of the evidences which pointed to its perpetrators are too revolting to be placed in print. What made it peculiarly horrible was the general belief which seems to have been borne out by the discoveries made that Schilling was not dead when placed in the furnace. There was no question as to who had perpetrated the crime; everything pointed at once to the Egners and Rufer and they were arrested forthwith. Almost immediately the boy turned State's evidence and so secured immunity from adequate punishment. The father and Rufer were convicted and received life sentences. Egner however was subsequently pardond by Governor Foster on the theory that he was dying from consumption. He recovered after being released and lived for several years longer, dying a raging maniac in 1889.

CINCINNATI IN 1875.

In 1875 appeared another of the numerous books descriptive of the city entitled "Illustrated Cincinnati" by D. J. Kenny. This little volume is profusely illustrated, containing over 320 engravings as well as a map which shows the city divided into 25 wards. It devotes a large amount of space to the business houses of the city and was largely used for advertising purposes but in some respects it gives a better contemporaneous view of Cincinnati at the time of its publication than many of its predecessors. Not only does it describe principal points of interest and various organizations of the city, but it takes up a number of the streets, particularly Fourth, Fifth, Main, Walnut, Vine, Race, Third, Pearl, Second and Front, and gives an account of the different business houses located on these thoroughfares in the order in which they would be met by one passing by. It also describes the suburbs of the city including a number of drives which if taken to-day as well as at the time in which they were suggested would give a most comprehensive knowledge of the environment of Cincinnati.

Among the places and sights which a stranger must see, Mr. Kenny included the Tyler Davidson Fountain, the Suspension and Newport bridges, St. Peter's Cathedral, the interiors of the Hebrew Synagogue, Pike's Opera House, Public Library, Cincinnati Hospital, Grand Hotel and Masonic Temple and views of the city from Price Hill (to which one must take an omnibus) and from Lookout House on Mount Auburn (which could be reached by street cars). The sights which a stranger should see were Mount St. Mary's Seminary on Price Hill with its library and pictures and the view from the turret, "one of the finest in America;" the great reservoirs in Eden Park, the water works, any one of the large breweries, Wielert's saloon and garden "Over the Rhine," Lincoln and Washington parks, the Phoenix and Cuvier clubs, Bethel, United States Signal Service rooms, Mercantile Library, the printing offices of the *Commercial, Gazette,* and *Enquirer,* the studios of the artists including the photographic galleries of Van Loo and Landy, and Wiswell's picture store, the Ohio by moonlight (from the Suspension Bridge), Spring Grove Cemetery, the Harrison restaurant at Spring Lake and the "Grand Drive" so-called, which included a trip through Avondale, the "Zoo," Burnet Woods, and Clifton with views of the Mill creek valley and Spring Grove. The street car lines were still comparatively few in number and to reach any point in the suburbs it was necessary to employ the omnibus or similar means of conveyance.

The places of amusement in 1875 included Pike's, Grand, and Robinson's opera houses and Wood's and the National theatres. Of these but one now remains. Pike's has been entirely destroyed by fire, the Grand was burned and has been rebuilt, and the National is used as a warehouse. Wood's Theatre, for many years a popular place of amusement located at the southeast corner of Sixth and Vine, was replaced by the Gazette Building, now known as the Hulbert Block. The newspapers of the time were the *Gazette, Enquirer, Commercial, Volksblatt,* and *Volksfreund* and the evening papers, the *Times* and the *Star.* The *Neue Freie Presse* is given as a new paper. The new Public Library Building had been opened for about a year and was regarded as one of the sights of the city.

The musical organizations included the Cincinnati Orchestra which was organized in 1872,

and the Maennerchor, which organized in 1857 was the oldest musical society in the city, and its offshoot, the Orpheus, the St. Cecilia, and Germania Maennerchor (all of which were German societies), the Harmonic, the nucleus of the May Festival choruses, and the various church choirs. The Gymnasium at that time on Fourth in the LeBoutillier Building and the Turn-Verein were the principal gymnastic associations.

An interesting picture is that of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, upon the site where now stands the St. Paul Building. There were but two bridges, the Suspension Bridge and Newport Bridge, and the Cincinnati Southern Railway Bridge was partially completed. Of special interest to visitors were the inclined planes to Mount Auburn and Mount Adams. Mr. Kenny also speaks with enthusiasm of the views from the river and the life to be seen upon it and in its neighborhood. It is however in the description of that classic region known as "Over the Rhine" that the author becomes most enthusiastic. He says: "London has its Greenwich, Paris its Bois, Vienna its Prater, Brussels its Arcade and Cincinnati its 'Over the Rhine.' Thither, in each of these cities, the citizen, wearied of business and its exhausting details, wends his way when, like John Gilpin in his famous expedition to Edmonston, he is bent on pleasure and a holiday. Unluckily, however, for the Londoner and the Parisian, Greenwich and the Bois are not within the limits of everybody's purse, and the gay and merry denizens of the Austrian Capital, and the dwellers in Brussels, can not extract half so much change and variety from their Prater and their Arcade as the Cincinnatian can from his trip 'Over the Rhine.' He has no sooner entered the northern districts of the city lying beyond Court street, across the canal, than he finds himself in another atmosphere—in a foreign land as it were. Germans and Americans alike love to call the district 'Over the Rhine' and by that name it is known wherever Cincinnati is heard of. There is nothing like it in Europe—no transition so sudden, so pleasant, and so easily effected. There may be a parallel for the Frenchman visiting the English quarter in Boulogne, but there is nothing in all these at all comparable to the completeness of the change brought about by stepping across the canal. The visitor leaves behind him at almost a single step the rigidity of the American, the everlasting hurry and worry of the insatiate race for wealth, the inappeasable thirst of Dives, and enters at once into the borders of a people more readily happy, more readily contented, more easily pleased, far more closely wedded to music and the dance, to the song, and life in the bright, open air. The canal is by no manner of means the Rhine, or any thing like it. No lordly Ehrenbreitstein towers over its shores; no beautiful stories of old legendary folk-lore fill its banks and its waters with romance; but none the less surely Father-land is upon the other side of its bridges. The people are Germans; their faces are German; their manners and customs are German; their very gossip is German. They dance the German waltz as none but Germans can; they cook their food by German recipes, and sit long over their foaming beer, ever and again shaking it round their glasses with that peculiar circular motion which none but a German can impart to the beverage he loves."

The beer-garden, the waiter, the wienerwurst man, and the various attractions of this wonderful region are described with great eloquence and illustrated by so distinguished an artist as Farny. The place and the name remain a part of Cincinnati, but it is doubtful if the description, true as it was at the time it was written, can any longer be held to apply in this territory.

Mr. Kenny also issued a book upon the city as it appeared in 1879.

MUSIC HALL.

The most noteworthy event of the year 1875 was the contribution by Reuben R. Springer of the sum of $125,000 for the purpose of erecting upon the Exposition site on Elm street the great Music Hall. This gift was conditioned upon the raising of an equal sum by the citizens and the exemption of the property from taxation. By November the conditions of Mr. Springer's gift had been complied with and in December of the same year a joint stock company was formed, consisting of 50 shareholders, under the name of the Cincinnati Music Hall Association. The shareholders were elected by the entire body of subscribers to the fund and in their turn elected from their number seven trustees to act as an executive member. Each stockholder under the rules of this organization is entitled to hold but one share which can be sold only to a purchaser approved by the trustees. The original board of trustees included Reuben R. Springer, Robert Mitchell, William H. Harrison, Julius Dexter, Timothy D. Lincoln, Joseph Longworth and John Shillito. Messrs. Longworth, Dexter and Shillito were the president, secretary and treas-

urer, respectively. Mr. Dexter was the chairman of the building committee and associated with him were Mr. Longworth and A. T. Goshorn. The building which was finally erected by this board is known as Springer Music Hall and the small hall in the third story of the building has received the name of Dexter Hall in honor of the chairman of the building committee. Mr. Springer in all gave to this enterprise the aggregate sum of almost $250,000, nearly doubling his original offer. Contracts for the building were not let until April, 1877, and it was opened formally April 8, 1878. Another gift of this year was that of William S. Groesbeck, who gave to the city $50,000 to endow a regular series of free instrumental concerts in Burnet Woods Park. This too was the year of the opening of the Cincinnati Base Ball Park, the Zoological Garden, the Chester Driving Park and the Hebrew Union College; of the dedication of the Second Presbyterian Church and the selection by the Queen City Club of the site on Seventh and Elm for its club house. One of the most picturesque events in the history of this city occurred at the "Zoo" on March 24th. This was the well known fight between an escaped lioness and a donkey. The lioness attacked the latter but was kicked to death; the donkey however died from its wounds and both properly mounted can be seen in the carnivora building at the Zoological Garden. In March of this year ground was broken in Kentucky for the Cincinnati Southern Railway Bridge. This year too was noteworthy for an earthquake in June and an infernal machine explosion in St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church at that time in process of erection. There was also a visitation of smallpox. A musical festival and exposition were also held this year. The Phoenix Mutual Fire Insurance Company and the College Hill Railroad Company were incorporated this year.

The Price Hill Inclined Plane was built this year and opened on July 13th. It is at the Western end of Eighth street and by both freight and passenger elevators extends up the face of the hill a distance of almost 800 feet and to an elevation of 350 feet.

The death of Father William Taylor, which occurred in January, 1875, aroused once more the discussion as to the first male child born in Cincinnati. He was said to have been born in the settlement of Cincinnati on March 20, 1791. He left the city in 1812 joining the army as a private and at the end of the war he settled in Hamilton. The discussion at the time of his death brought out other claimants in addiiton to those already mentioned in this work, notably Daniel Baker, said to have been born in Cincinnati, March 6, 1791. Another early birth is that of Daniel Gideon Howell, which took place at North Bend, August 3, 1790. Other noteworthy deaths of the year were those of S. S. L'Hommedieu, Judge Bellamy Storer, Judge Robert Moore, Dr. Thomas E. Thomas of Lane Seminary, Rev. C. H. Taylor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Dr. Irwin House, Benjamin Pine the pioneer and Charles Avery, a centenarian.

THE JAMBOREE.

The centennial year 1876 was ushered in at the stroke of 12 on New Year's eve by Mayor Johnson's celebrated "Jamboree." After a few hours every bell in the city rang, every whistle on the steamboats, fire engines and the manufactories screeched, every musical instrument gave forth unmusical sounds and every small boy and many not small screamed themselves hoarse to vindicate their appreciation of the spirit of independence. All restrictions were thrown aside and it is doubtful if this city or any other city has ever witnessed such an extraordinary scene. As a matter of fact, however, the unbridled license of the community resulted in little or no serious damage, except in the murdering of sleep. On Washington's Birthday came another celebration and the Continental costume reception. On the 28th of February, Mardi Gras was celebrated by a street parade of a very elaborate character which unfortunately was accompanied by the death of a well known citizen, Mrs Mary A. Thornton, whose benefactions caused her name to be revered by many charitable organizations of the city. Among other public celebrations were the one in honor of Dom Pedro the Emperor of Brazil who visited the city in May and that by the Catholic societies in honor of Archbishop Purcell, whose 50th anniversary of service in the priesthood was celebrated in the same month. The Fourth of July, the 100th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, was also celebrated with great enthusiasm.

THE CINCINNATI TABLET VINDICATED.

In 1876 Robert Clarke succeeded in closing beyond dispute a controversy which had waged for some years around the authenticity of the so-called "Cincinnati Tablet." In a pamphlet published at that time he for the first time presented the statements of the persons who found

this remarkable relic in 1841. The story of this occurrence properly belongs to that year but as it was not made public until 35 years later, the omission in the narrative of that time can be supplied as of the time of the publication of these statements with relation to the discovery. The mound on Fifth and Mound streets has been frequently referred to and was, although partially cut away on the southern side at the opening of Fifth street, plainly visible until the fall of 1841 when Mound street and the alley running west from it were opened. At this time was found this tablet which afterwards became the subject of controversy. An engraved representation of the stone appeared in the *Gazette* of December 12, 1842, and it was frequently described by authorities on mound relics. In 1872 however Col. Charles Whittlesey, a well known archaeologist and historian, published a pamphlet in which he denominated the tablet as a forgery and a fraud. To support his statement he quoted certain comments of Dr. Jared P. Kirtland. This attack upon the authenticity of one of the most important relics of prehistoric man that had been discovered in this country brought Mr. Clarke to the front and in his pamphlet in vindication of the tablet he published the statement of Joseph L. Wayne, than whom no man has been better known in Cincinnati and whose credibility as a witness has always been beyond question. Mr. Wayne states that as a boy he was interested in what were commonly called Indian relics and that therefore at the time of the opening of the mound, as he happened to be present, he watched the proceedings of the workmen with great interest. He stood among the workmen when the cavity or grave was broken into and says that it showed no signs of having been tampered with and that it would have been impossible to introduce anything in the grave without disturbing the earth and breaking the crust. As soon as the opening was made and before the crust fell, his hand was groping among the charred materials. He first picked up a skull which was taken away from him by the workmen who proceeded to examine it. "They gathered round the skull and I then inserted my hand into the place left vacant by it and beneath where the back part had been, as if the skull rested on it, I found a carved or engraved stone." This was the celebrated "Cincinnati Tablet" now in the Art Museum. It immediately passed into the possession of Erasmus Gest, the owner of the lot on which it was found, much to the disgust of the finder. Mr. Clarke calls to his support also Erasmus Gest, Robert Buchanan, S. T. Carley and George Graham, whose statements so completely refuted those made by Colonel Whittlesey that the latter afterwards acknowledged that he was convinced that he had been in error.

HAYES NOMINATED FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

In 1876 the National Republican Convention was held at Cincinnati. It met on the 14th of June and lasted three days. It was generally supposed that James G. Blaine of Maine would receive the nomination of the convention but the opposition to him was most earnest and stubborn and although at the outset it is claimed that Blaine was the favorite of the majority of the delegates this opposition aided by the circumstance of Blaine's illness was able to defeat him. It is claimed that there was not an hour during the continuance of the convention when a majority of the delegates did not desire to nominate him. This is probably true but the instructions under which many had been elected made this impossible. He received at various times the votes of the majority of all the delegates in the convention but unfortunately for him this never happened on any one ballot. The permanent chairman of the convention was Edward McPherson of Pennsylvania. An interesting feature of this occasion was the nominating speeches, particularly that of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll placing the name of Blaine in nomination. This speech, one of the most eloquent and effective ever heard on the floors of a convention, gave to its maker a world-wide reputation as an orator and to Blaine a title, that of "Plumed Knight," which his friends were proud to apply to him for the rest of his days. The other candidates before the convention were Levi P. Morton of New York, Benjamin H. Bristow of Kentucky, Roscoe Conkling of New York, Rutherford B. Hayes of Ohio, and Governors Hartranft and Jewell who received on the first ballot respectively the following number of votes: 285, 125, 113, 99, 61, 58 and 11. There were three scattering. Blaine's vote increased on the second ballot and to the end never fell below that of the first. His nomination was confidently expected on each ballot and was finally prevented by the political acumen of Secretary Cameron, who headed the Pennsylvania delegation. According to the story generally accepted and told by Colonel McClure as well as by Mr. Blaine himself, when Cameron feared that he had to give up the fight, he was able to make a compact

which resulted in his ultimate victory. The important point was to hold the Pennsylvania delegation to their instructions for Hartranft. The proposition was made and agreed to by Blaine's friends that the Pennsylvania delegation should continue to vote for Hartranft so long as his vote increased and that whenever he dropped in the race the delegation should then vote as a unit as the majority directed. It was thought by the Blaine advocates that Hartranft's votes would soon begin to fall away from him and as a result that the whole delegation would then be theirs. Cameron's lieutenants arranged things contrary to their expectations. They had a number of delegates from the Southern States who would vote as they were instructed. These at first were scattered among other candidates but on each of the early ballots a few of these men were instructed to vote for Hartranft so that he gained constantly for the first four ballots. His vote on the first ballot was 58, 63 on the second, 68 on the third and 71 on the fourth. By this time the forces had been brought to bear which resulted in a greatly increased vote for Mr. Hayes as a compromise candidate. Hayes had received 61 votes on the first ballot but had not increased beyond 68 which was his ballot on the fourth. On the fifth his vote increased to 104 and as a result a stampede followed, which brought about his nomination on the seventh ballot. On this ballot Hayes received 374, Blaine 351, and Bristow 21. William A. Wheeler of New York was nominated by acclamation for the vice-presidency.

This convention was one of the most exciting ever held in this country and during its continuance the city was in a continuous turmoil of excitement. Naturally the residents were interested in the success of their former fellow townsman, Governor Hayes, and undoubtedly brought what influence they had to bear upon the delegates. This gave rise to many stories, one of which gained general currency. It has been repeatedly stated that at a critical time when Blaine's nomination seemed imminent the local adherents of Hayes in order to stop the proceedings of the convention and gain time cut off the lights at Music Hall which necessitated an adjournment. That there was an accident is undoubtedly true but that it was for the purpose of any such effect upon the convention has been repeatedly denied and the story no longer receives credit.

During this year on the 5th of February occurred the terrible panic at the newly erected Robinson's Opera House. A false alarm of fire startled the auditors who were witnessing a performance by the children of the city known as "The Great Republic." As a result a number of persons were killed and the opera house for some years suffered seriously because of this misfortune. Among the new organizations of this years were the National Bank of Commerce with which three years later the Lafayette Bank consolidated, the Cincinnati & Eastern Railroad Company (later the Cincinnati, Portsmouth & Virginia), the Cincinnati & Westwood Railroad Company, the Mercantile Mutual Fire Insurance Company and the Western German Bank. The College Hill Railroad which had been incorporated the year before was completed to Mount Pleasant in May of this year. Among the deaths of the year were those of Judge William B. Caldwell, Judge David K. Este, John Gerke and Dr. Stephen Bonner. The Bellevue Inclined Plane at the head of Elm street was built this year. Its length is about 980 feet and it ascends to an elevation of 300 feet. The Mount Adams Inclined Plane was built a year later in 1877. Its length is 945 feet and elevation, 268 feet.

The year 1877 was the year of labor strikes which for a time menaced seriously the business interests and peace of the city. One strike lasted 10 days. A citizens' committee was formed which purchased a Gatling gun which they presented to the police force. One hundred picked citizens were appointed special policemen and served throughout the strike. Fortunately the troubles were settled without any great loss of life or property other than the interruption of business. Ex-President Grant visited the city and was tendered a reception on March 29th at the Queen City Club, whose club house had been opened with a reception a few months before. Another public event of somewhat similar character was the banquet tendered on April 4th to Alfred T. Goshorn in honor of his brilliant executive career as director general of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. Another visitor to the city in September was President Hayes. Francis Murphy, the great temperance leader, started the temperance movement here in May. Cincinnati continued its record as a convention city by entertaining this year the Ohio Archaeological Association, the National Anthropological Association and the Ohio College Association. The first passenger train passed over the entire length of the Cincinnati Southern Railway on April 20th. Four days later the corner-stone of the new Government

Building on Fifth street was laid with appropriate ceremonies. In July the corner-stone of the new Children's Home was laid and in August the Robert L. McCook Monument was unveiled in Washington Park. In this year came the organization of the Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company and the banking institution of Seasongood Sons & Company successor to Seasongood, Netter & Company. The Cincinnati & Eastern (narrow-gauge) Railroad was opened for travel as far as Winchester in June. The Caledonian Society celebrated its 50th anniversary on November 30th. Among the calamities of the year was the sinking in January of two steamers, the "Calumet" and the "Andes," which were crushed in front of the city by the breaking of the ice. The necrology of the year includes Mr. and Mrs. Vachel Worthington and Mrs. Deborah Sayre.

THE YELLOW FEVER YEAR.

The year 1878 was the yellow fever year. Prior to September, 1871, a case of yellow fever seems to have been unknown in the city. At this time a white man from Mississippi died at a private house in Cincinnati. Again in 1873 three persons died of the disease in the city. The summer of 1878 was a very hot one. Over 300 persons were overcome by the intense heat and a large number of deaths from sunstroke were reported. In the latter part of July a well known cotton merchant of New Orleans named William Himes arrived at the Grand Hotel accompanied by his wife. A couple of days later he was ill and Dr. Thaddeus A. Reamy, the physician in attendance, suspected yellow fever. The suspicion was concurred in by Dr. T. C. Minor, the health officer, and the patient finally was treated for that disease by Dr. Eichberg, the house physician at the Cincinnati Hospital to which he was removed; he fortunately recovered. A day or so later another case, that of a colored deckhand on a New Orleans steamboat, was reported. This man died at the hospital. The first non-imported case was that of a young girl who lived in the quarters frequented by boatmen along Water street. This was a fatal case. In August two cases were traced to the steamer "John Porter" which had left New Orleans bound for Pittsburg on July 18th, six days before the disease had declared itself in the former city. This led to the establishment of a quarantine on August 17th against all steamers arriving from the South, which were required to remain 500 feet below Keck's Landing until inspected by the quarantine physician and sanitary inspectors. In all 35 cases of which 17 were fatal occurred during the year; but two of the cases were those of residents. The last case was October 9th. The steamer "John Porter" whose name was "synonymous with all that was terrible" seems to have been a floating pest house and was responsible for the introduction of the yellow fever at Hickman (Kentucky), Gallipolis and elsewhere. Complete reports of her voyages made by Dr. Lawrence C. Carr and others who were on duty on board of her, representing the Cincinnati Health Department, appear in the report of that department for the year. In the autumn of this year diphtheria and scarlet fever also prevailed with 58 fatalities from the former and 181 from the latter. It is safe to say that during no year of the city's history has the efficacy of the health department of the city been more thoroughly established.

Notable events of this year were the organization of the Builders' Exchange, the opening of the Children's Home, of the Music Hall, of the College of Music, the Women's Loan Exhibition, the first commencement exercises of the University of Cincinnati, the meetng of the American Social Science Association, the State Republican Convention, the unveiling of the monument of William Woodward, the completion of the $100,000 subscription for Exposition buildings, the suspension of the Miami Valley Savings Bank and the assignment of the Catholic Institute. Another noteworthy event was the opening of the new store of John Shillito & Company. The $2,000,000 proposed loan to the Cincinnati Southern Railway was defeated in May of this year. A national narrow-gauge railroad convention was held at the Highland House in July. Among the new narrow-gauge railroads projected during the year were the Cincinnati & Fayetteville, Cincinnati & Blanchester Northeastern, Cincinnati & Hamilton, Cincinnati Suburban and Cincinnati & Walnut Hills railroads. The necrology of the year included the names of Larz Anderson, Mrs. Mary A. Slough, Dr. O. M. Langdon, Mrs. Nancy W. Miller, the pioneer Mrs. Elizabeth Yeatman, Thomas H. Yeatman and Prof. Arthur Forbriger the superintendent of drawing in the schools.

The year 1879 opened with a notable spell of cold weather, the Ohio freezing over at Cincin-

nati on the last day of January. A week previous to this there was a fall of 20 inches of snow and the thermometer fell to 20° below zero. In March the Chamber of Commerce offered $100,000 for the site of the old Custom House at the southwest corner of Fourth and Vine, where it was proposed to erect a new Chamber of Commerce. This offer was accepted by the commissioners appointed by the President,—Alphonso Taft, J. W. Stevenson, William Dennison, William S. Groesbeck and Christian Moerlein. A movement was started to remove the old building, which was regarded as one of the most beautiful structures in the city, to Eden Park and David Sinton and others offered to bear the expense of removal and reerection. The scheme however was found to be impracticable. An echo of slavery times came in February when Henrietta Wood, a colored woman who had been kidnapped 26 years before by Zebulon Ward, was awarded $2,500 damages against Ward. The failure of Archbishop Purcell occurred during this year and the Cathedral and other church property were seized upon attachment in March. On January 16th following, Bishop Elder was appointed coadjutor to the Archbishop and attended to the business of the archdiocese until the death four years later of Archbishop Purcell, whom he succeeded. A socialist banquet was held in May as a result of a lecture by Henry Ward Beecher delivered in the city on the 10th of that month. The newsboy John King earned everlasting fame by presenting in June his library, consisting of 2,500 well chosen volumes, to the Public Library. Another yellow fever scare led to the establishment of a quarantine against Memphis on July 21st. At the opening of the Seventh Industrial Exposition, President Hayes and many distinguished guests took part in the exercises. Several conventions were held during the year, including those of the music teachers and railroad master mechanics. A Sunday closing agitation in December resulted in the temporary closing of the theatres Sunday. The newly erected Lincoln Club building at Eighth and Race was formally opened this year on the 27th of May. In November came the funeral of Gen. Joseph Hooker, which was a very imposing ceremony. The announcement of the completion of the Cincinnati Southern Railway was made towards the close of this year. Among the notable deaths were those of James W. Gaff, Edmund Dexter, John Shillito, Peter Neff, J. U. Windisch and W. P. Noble the artist.

THE BALDWIN CASE.

One of the celebrated cases in the annals of Cincinnati crime is the Baldwin case which remains until this day a mystery. On Sunday morning, March 16, 1879, about a quarter of one, two patrolmen of the city who were standing at the corner of Court and Elm streets heard a pistol shot from the direction of Ninth street. Hurrying to the point from which the shot proceeded they found two private watchmen holding a young man, in whose hand was a pistol. The man turned out to be a prominent young brewer of the city who explained that he was celebrating his birthday and had fired off his pistol as a result of a dare made to him by a well known woman of the town who resided at that point. Fortunately for him one of the policemen examined the pistol and found that it was of 32-calibre. As he pleaded that the arrest would result in unnecessary notoriety which would be of no benefit to any one, he was allowed to go with his friends and his pistol was returned to him. About an hour later the two officers once more passed the same point on Elm street. This time they recognized the two private watchmen dragging a third man along the pavement on the opposite side of the street from the house of the woman referred to. He was a large well dressed man who from the fact that he was unconscious and that his clothing was very much disarranged they supposed was intoxicated. On his temple was a little scratch from which a little blood had flowed. He was taken to the Central Police Station and locked up for safekeeping. There subsequently he was recognized as Harry Baldwin, a member of one of the prominent families of the city. His relatives were communicated with but as he was found to be in a sort of stupor he was sent to the hospital. Here as soon as a physician came to examine him he ascertained that he was dead and that he had died as a result of a bullet wound in the temple. Of course this discovery created great excitement and the first thought of the officers was that of the shot fired by the young brewer. He was taken in charge but subsequently as the bullet found in Baldwin's brain was of 22-calibre it was apparent that there was no connection between the chance shot of the loitering birthday celebrators and the dead man. Every effort was made at the time to discover the perpetrator of the crime but without success and to-day an unsolved mystery in the history of the city is the case of Harry Baldwin.

CHAPTER XLVI.

THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS SINCE THE WAR.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—THE COLORED SCHOOLS—THE HIGH SCHOOLS—SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS—PRIVATE SCHOOLS—SECTARIAN SCHOOLS—OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS—THE TECHNICAL SCHOOL—THE UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI—THE CINCINNATI OBSERVATORY—THE OHIO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE—THE CINCINNATI SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY—THE CUVIER CLUB—THE HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF OHIO—THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND ITS PRECURSORS—THE CINCINNATI LAW LIBRARY—OTHER LIBRARIES.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Superintendent Isaac J. Allen continued in charge of the public schools until 1861 when he resigned to represent the United States at Hong Kong.

Lyman Harding became superintendent of the public schools at the end of Dr. Allen's term, and remained in that position for seven years to September, 1867. In July of that year Mr. Rickoff was reelected to his old position but he declined the appointment to accept in preference the superintendency of the schools of the city of Cleveland. As a result John Hancock was elected to superintend the local schools in September, 1867. During the year 1868 he was given a leave of absence and an appropriation to visit the Eastern schools and report as to their success. As a result of this visit, his report of 1868 gives a very complete discussion of the schools of Cleveland (then under charge of Mr. Rickoff), Oswego, Boston and other points. Among the new branches to be taught in the schools he announced drawing, a subject which had not been taught in other cities of the country. The City Normal School was opened in 1868.

Mr. Hancock's administration has always been regarded as a very successful one. He struggled vigorously against the memory system and the excessive use of percentages in examination and the too great dependence on text-books. He strongly favored the encouragement of good reading and moral education in the schools and although perhaps not completely successful he did much to relieve the work of its dryness and dulness.

A feature of Mr. Hancock's administration was the Bible discussion, which reached a critical point in the spring of 1869, when on September 6th a resolution was introduced in the Board of Education reciting the desire on the part of various members of the Catholic Church to unite certain schools under the control of the church with the public schools and appointing a committee of five to arrange a basis of consolidation. Thereupon Samuel A. Miller offered an amendment to the effect that religious instruction and the reading of religious books including the Bible be prohibited in the common schools so that the children of all sects and opinions might be permitted to enjoy the schools. This precipitated a violent discussion and many public meetings were held. The resolutions were adopted on November 1st by a vote of 22 to 16; 10 of those voting in the affirmative were Catholics and this was used to support a claim that this sect had

attempted to control the board. On the following day John D. Minor and others brought a suit to restrain the board from putting its conclusion into execution. The case was argued before the Superior Court in general term, Judges Storer, Hagans and Taft, on November 30th, by Messrs. Sage, Ramsey and King for the Bible and Matthews, Hoadly and Stallo for the city.. The court on February 15, 1870, granted a perpetual injunction but Judge Taft dissented. The case was carried to the Supreme Court and in December, 1862, that body sustained the opinion of Judge Taft to the effect that the control of the Board of Education could not be interfered with. From that date the reading of the Bible in the schools, which had been begun in 1829, ceased.

Dr. John B. Peaslee was selected as superintendent of the schools in 1874. He was a graduate of Dartmouth and the Cincinnati Law School and had been principal of both the Fifth District and Second Intermediate schools. His administration was a most energetic one and characterized by many reforms He opposed the requirement of too much home work and favored the cutting down of the hours of tuition and the length of the school year. Greater attention than ever before was given to ethical training as well as to the physical condition of the children. The matter of the eyesight of the children was particularly investigated. The study of German received greater attention than ever before and drawing and music were taught with great efficiency. Dr. Peaslee invented a new method of addition and subtraction which known as the "Cincinnati plan" was adopted in many cities. In 1876 the schools of Cincinnati prepared an exhibit for the Philadelphia Exposition and a similar one was sent to the Paris Exposition of 1878. The jury awarded a gold medal diploma and a silver medal diploma to the Cincinnati schools and our national commissioner of education characterized the exhibit as one that had never been equaled before in the known world. Dr. Peaslee was a great stickler for neatness and insisted upon much of the work of the schools being done in writing. As had his predecessors, Dr. Peaslee opposed vigorously the memory plan of education and in report after report characterized much of the time devoted to study as wasted because of adherence to this method. He took great interest as well in the literary training of pupils and especially in making them acquainted with the writings of American authors. For this purpose he prepared a selection of "Memory Gems," which included some of the best writing in English literature. He also inaugurated the celebration of the birthdays of celebrated American writers, the first one of which was held on December 17, 1879, the anniversary of the birth of John G. Whittier. Other authors honored in this year were Longfellow, Holmes and Emerson. Arbor Day also became an important event in the calendar of the schools and on April 27, 1883, the school children of Cincinnati planted "Authors' Grove," a six-acre tract in Eden Park in which each tree was dedicated to some writer of distinction and properly marked. This grove which has since become a splendid forest is unique in the history of the country.

Dr. Emerson E. White was elected to the superintendency of the schools in 1887 and held the position for three years, too short a time perhaps to give him an opportunity of impressing his personality upon the system. He introduced some changes in the method of promoting pupils as well as in teaching. During his administration the appointment of the teachers of the city was placed in the hands of the superintendent, a system that is bound, especially at the outset, to embarrass any one holding that position. It was during his administration also that colored children were admitted to the schools on the same footing as white children.

William H. Morgan was elected superintendent of schools May 6, 1889, to succeed Mr. White and held the position until September 5, 1899, at which time as a result of a stroke of paralysis which he had suffered in the preceding May it became necessary to elect a new superintendent. Richard G. Boone was chosen as his successor. Mr. Morgan died January 6, 1900. His predecessor Mr. White died in 1902. Dr. Boone was succeeded in 1903 by F. B. Dyer who had formerly been one of Mr. Boone's assistants but had subsequently acted as dean of the State Normal School at Oxford.

The superintendents of the schools of Cincinnati with their respective terms of service have been as follows: Nathan Guilford 1850-52, Joseph Merrill 1852-53, A. J. Rickoff 1854-58, Isaac J. Allen 1858-61, Lyman Harding 1861-67, John Hancock 1867-74, John B. Peaslee 1874-86, Emerson E. White 1886-89, William H. Morgan 1889-99, Richard G. Boone 1899-1903, and F. B. Dyer 1903.

THE COLORED SCHOOLS.

The first school organized for colored people was that of Henry Collins who kept school in 1825 on Seventh street between Broadway and Deer creek. Colored children of a light hue were received in private schools as late as 1835 but apparently not in the public schools. In 1834 a colored man, Owen T. B. Nickens, opened the first successful colored school on Sixth street hill. This was afterwards moved to New street where it came into the charge of John McMicken, a natural son of the founder of the University. The latter at one time purchased a large tract of land north of Liberia which he named "Ohio in Africa" and to which he urged negroes to immigrate. This attempt of colonization was a failure but it was sufficient to cause Mr. McMicken to insert a clause in his will prohibiting colored youth from sharing the advantages of his great benefaction. During the agitation of 1834 against the discussion of slavery, a number of the students of Lane Seminary came down to the city and established schools for the education of the colored youth and one, John O. Wattles, kept a school for boys in a house east of Sixth and Broadway. Another teacher in the public schools was the well known Professor Fairchild, afterwards president of Berea. The largest of the colored schools up to 1841 was that established by Messrs. Goodwin and Denham in the Baker Street Church. In 1844 Rev. Hiram S. Gilmore established what he called the "Cincinnati High School" at the east end of Harrison street, which taught the common branches of an English course,—Latin, Greek, music and drawing,—and prepared colored children for Oberlin and other colleges which would receive them. In 1849, as a result of the Free Soil balance of power in the Legislature, the Democrats enacted legislation for the establishment of free schools for colored children. This was followed by litigation as the school authorities of the city refused to obey the law. In 1852 the act was sustained and the schools which had been established shared in the public funds. One of the teachers was Peter H. Clark and another was Mr. Nickens. The superintendent of the colored schools, which comprised an eastern and western district and afterwards a Walnut Hills district, was Stephen L. Massey, a white man, who was shortly succeeded by Mr. Clark. Mr. Clark was succeeded in 1866 by W. H. Parham. The colored schools for many years were under control of a separate board of trustees with a few intermissions, during which time the regular Board of Education had charge. In 1874 they came finally under the control of the Board of Education. For many years the clerk of the colored board was John I. Gaines, who kept a provision store on the river front from which the steamboats' larders were supplied. He died in 1859 and the colored citizens erected a monument over his grave in memory of his services in the cause of education. When in 1866 Peter H. Clark succeeded in obtaining the establishment of a colored high school, it was given the name of "Gaines High School." Mr. Clark was its principal. Here in the building on Court near John four years later was graduated a class of six and the school became a great factor in the education of colored youth. The superintendency of the colored public schools was abolished in 1876 and in 1887 separate colored schools as a class were abolished. In 1887 Mr. Parham succeeded Mr. Clark as principal of the Gaines High School where he continued until 1890. The placing of the colored and white children in the same schools naturally resulted in the abandonment of the Gaines High School which occurred in the year last mentioned. At present there is what is known as the Frederick Douglass School and its one-room colony, of which Andrew J. DeHart is the principal.

THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

At the beginning of the war Joseph L. Thornton was principal of Hughes High School. He was succeeded on December 16, 1863, by E. W. Coy a graduate of Brown University, who had previously served as high school principal and superintendent of public schools at Peoria, Illinois, and also had been in charge of the high school department of the Illinois State Normal University. Mr. Coy received the degree of Ph. D. from Princeton University in 1886. He is now serving his 31st year at the head of Hughes.

The Woodward High School building erected first in 1854 was altered in 1867 and again in 1880. At the beginning of the war the superintendent was Daniel Shepardson, who resigned in June, 1862, to take charge of a girls' high school at Granville. He was succeeded by Moses Woolson. In 1865 Mr. Woolson gave way to George W. Harper. Mr. Harper graduated from Woodward in 1853 and taught in that institution from that time until 1900, a period of 47 years. He it was that organized the university department which was carried on at Woodward for a time (1873). He retired in June, 1900,

and was succeeded by Prof. A. M. VanDyke, who had been for many years teacher of English literature in the school. Professor VanDyke was a graduate of the class of 1857 at Hughes. He served throughout the war participating in over fifty battles and was subsequently superintendent for some years of the public schools at Ironton, Ohio. He organized in 1893 the Woodward Cadets. This body proved so popular as to induce Hughes and Walnut Hills to follow Woodward's example in this particular. The overcrowded condition of the high schools made apparent the necessity for establishing another school of the same character which should accommodate the residents of the hilltops and the suburbs. As a result the Walnut Hills High School located at the corner of Burdett and Ashland avenues was completed in 1895 at a cost of over $120,000. The lot 200 feet square cost $24,000. This is regarded as the best equipped school in the city. It contains 16 recitation rooms, an assembly hall, gymnasium, chemical and physical laboratory besides an office and library. The school was dedicated October 11, 1895. The principal of this school is J. Remsen Bishop, a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1882, and subsequently a teacher at St. Paul's and principal of the Princeton Preparatory School. From 1888 to 1895 he was an instructor in Hughes High School.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS.

The teaching of music was introduced into the public schools in 1844. The first teacher was William F. Colburn who acted as superintendent until 1848 when he was succeeded by Charles Aiken, a graduate of Dartmouth. Mr. Aiken served until 1879 when he gave way to G. F. Junkerman. Walter H. Aiken, a son of the second superintendent, was elected to this position in 1900. A bust of Charles Aiken executed by Preston Powers, the gift of the teachers, stands in a niche south of the Springer Monument in Springer Music Hall vestibule.

The first teacher of penmanship in the public schools was James Bowers who was employed in 1841. This was the first special department organized in the schools. It was abandoned in 1850 but was reestablished in 1854 under the charge of Miss L. S. Barrett. Her marriage to Gen. R. D. Mussey in 1860 resulted in the abolition of the office. In 1870 E. A. Burnett was appointed and in 1874 Charles W. Bell for the colored schools. The exhibits of penmanship made by the public schools at Vienna in 1872 and at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition attracted great attention. The department was abolished in 1887 and again revived in 1892 at which time Howard Champlin was placed in charge. The vertical system was adopted in 1889 under A. H. Steadman. This system was abandoned in 1901 for what is known as the natural slant.

The teaching of drawing was introduced into the schools in 1862. In 1868 Arthur Forbriger was appointed superintendent and two years later three other teachers were added, one of whom was H. H. Fick. Elaborate exhibits of the work of the schools in this direction were sent both to Vienna and Philadelphia. At the death of Mr. Forbriger in 1878, Mr. Fick succeeded him. In 1884 Mr. Fick resigned and was succeeded by Miss Christine G. Sullivan. W. H. Vogel is now in charge of the department. An exhibit of drawing by pupils of the school was sent to the New Orleans Exposition in 1885 and attracted such attention that at the request of the French commissioner of education it was presented to the Paris Pedagogical Museum. At the Cincinnati Centennial of 1888 over 3,000 mounted drawings were exhibited by the schools and a still larger display was made in 1893 at the Chicago World's Fair and also at Atlanta in 1895.

A feature which has been a part of the Cincinnati school system since 1840 is that of the public night schools and the night high schools, the first one of which was opened in 1856.

In 1857 attention was first given to physical culture in the public schools and in 1860 gymnastics was made a part of the school curriculum. In 1890 as a result of the efforts of Francis B. James the high schools were provided with gymnasiums. During the latter year the Turners offered their three teachers of gymnastics for the purpose of acquainting the schools with the merits of systematic exercise which offer was accepted. In accordance with the law passed in 1892 a department of physical culture was organized and placed in charge of Carl Ziegler in September, 1892.

In 1868 the Cincinnati Normal School was established. The purpose of this was the preparation of young women for teaching. A German course was introduced in the department in 1871. The school was suspended in 1900.

In the old Goodhue residence on West Sixth street is located the Sign School for the Deaf organized in 1875 and the Oral School for the Deaf organized in 1886.

Domestic science has been taught in Woodward and Hughes high schools since 1892.

According to the 74th annual report, for the school year ending August 31, 1903, the number of children in the city between the ages of six and 21, is 122,510, of whom 5,203 are colored. Of these, 27,518 males and 24,365 females attend the public schools, 10,170 males and 10,224 females attend the church schools, 2,871 males and 3,209 females attend private schools while 23,432 males and 20,711 females do not attend school. The number of teachers employed is 956. The various public schools included in this list are the First, Fifth, Sixth, 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 20th, 22nd, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 28th and 30th districts, Avondale, Salmon P. Chase, Clifton, Columbian, Frederick Douglass, Robert Fulton, Garfield, Nathan Guilford, Harrison, Highland, Joseph H. Hoffman, Horace Mann, Hyde Park, Jackson, Kirby Road, Lincoln, Linwood, McKinley, Morgan, North Fairmount, George W. Oyler, Riverside, Sherman, Vine Street, Warsaw, Webster, Westwood, Whittier, Windsor, the First, Third and Fourth intermediates, Deaf-Mute (Sign and Oral) and three high schools.

The president of the Board of Education for the year 1903-04 is John G. O'Connell and the vice-president, S. B. Marvin. The members of the board, from the First to the 24th ward respectively, are Mr. O'Connell, John Schwaab, George W. Harper, William Degischer, Joseph H. Toelke, H. W. Albers, John Grimm, Jr., S. B. Marvin, Charles G. Smith, George Friedlein, Charles A. Gehrlein, Anton Berger, L. J. Dauner, William J. Klein, J. M. Robinson, George J. Schlichte, John Gigos, E. G. Betty, John H. Macready, John B. Peaslee, August Meltzer, Jacob E. Cormany, Ira D. Washburn and Fred Eggers. From this body Messrs. Schwaab, Dauner, O'Connell, Cormany, Klein, Harper and Albers are delegates to the Union Board of Cincinnati High Schools. The delegates from the Woodward Fund are A. H. Bode, John B. Peaslee, Robert W. Stewart, Jacob Shroder and Otto J. Renner and from the Hughes Fund, R. D. Barney and Charles H. Stephens. Mr. O'Connell is president and Judge Shroder, vice-president of this board.

The schools of Cincinnati have been fortunate in the literature of the subject. In addition to the regular reports of the Board of Education and the elaborate chapter in Ford's history as well as the still more valuable one written by W. H. Venable for Nelson's "Hamilton County," there are works on the schools of Cincinnati by John P. Foote, Isaac M. Martin and John B. Shotwell to all of which acknowledgment is made for assistance in the preparation of this work.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Cincinnati has always been fortunate in its many excellent private schools. Wesleyan College, Chickering's, the schools of Miss Elizabeth H. Appleton, Eugene F. Bliss and A. J. Rickoff have already been mentioned. The Collegiate School of Mr. Bliss, the successor of the Brooks' Classical School, has been since carried on by Rev. J. Babin. Other well known schools no longer in operation were Miss Nourse's and Miss Armstrong's schools for girls. The most popular private school for boys and probably the most successful now in operation in the city is the Franklin School of Joseph E. White and Gerrit S. Sykes started in 1881. This school was first held in a private house on McMillan street and afterwards in a building on the church property on McMillan street just west of Gilbert avenue. In 1887 the school acquired its property on the west side of May street just north of Oak and erected a building especially adapted for school purposes. Six years later an addition was made for gymnasium, chemical laboratory, etc., and during the summer of 1903 another large addition was made, constituting the building one of the most conveniently arranged for school purposes in the country. During its 23 years of existence, it has sent large numbers of graduates to Harvard, Yale, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Princeton, Columbia, Williams and other colleges.

Another prominent school exclusively for girls and young women is the Bartholomew-Clifton School situated at Evanswood, Clifton. This school is the result of the consolidation in 1900 of the old Bartholomew English and Classical School for Girls, which established in 1875 at the corner of Fourth and John streets and afterwards removed to Third and Lawrence was a leading school of the city for 25 years, and the school of Miss E. Antoinette Ely. Dr. George K. Bartholomew is the regent. Miss Ely, principal and Miss Mary F. Smith, associate principal at the head of a large corps of teachers. The H. Thane Miller School for Girls was founded as the Mount Auburn Young Ladies' Institute in 1856 and for many years occupied the building now used as Christ Hospital. In 1897 the school was moved from Mount Auburn to

Lenox place, Avondale, and its name was changed to honor one of its founders, a long-time president who died in 1895 after a life of great usefulness. Miss Butler's School for Girls on Oak street on Walnut Hills embraces primary, intermediate and collegiate departments and occupies a building specially designed and built for it. The Collegiate School for Girls is under the charge of the Misses Mary Doherty and Maria C. Collins. Other schools include the Educational Institute on the Lane Seminary grounds, the schools of the Misses Lupton, Neff and Maxwell, Sattler, Madam Fredin, Mrs. Mann and Mrs. Entrup.

SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

There are over 60 Catholic parochial schools and a number of colleges of this denomination for the education of priests and for entrance in the various religious orders. Prominent among these are St. Xavier College which, started in 1831, has been for many years a leading educational institution of the city; St. Joseph's College, Mount St. Mary's Seminary, the academies of the Sacred Heart, Sisters of Mercy, Ursulines of Brown County, Mount St. Vincent and Notre Dame. Lane Seminary (Presbyterian), whose history has been given at length, is still a leading institution for the education of "pious young men for the gospel ministry."

OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

There are four business colleges: Bartlett Commercial College, Nelson Business College, Traub's Cincinnati Business College and Watters' Business College and a number of schools of shorthand including that of Miss Littleford and the Cincinnati School of Phonography of Miss A. R. Campbell.

In addition to the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, which is affiliated with the University of Cincinnati, is the Cincinnati College of Dental Surgery. The Pulte Medical College, the Miami Medical College and the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati have been referred to in earlier portions of this work. In addition there is the Laura Memorial Woman's Medical College and a number of sanitariums and medical institutes.

The Cincinnati College of Pharmacy dates from 1850 and has always been a strong influence in the keeping up the standard of pharmaceutical knowledge. It is the oldest pharmacy college west of the Alleghanies. Since 1902 it has been a department of the Ohio University at Athens.

The College of Music and several conservatories, including that of Miss Baur established in 1867 and now occupying the magnificent Shillito residence on Mount Auburn, and the schools of B. W. Foley, E. W. Glover, Oscar Ehrgott, and Sterling and Roberts, and the Art Academy supply the instruction in the fields of music and art. As in every large city, private schools of music, art, business, stenography and expression are innumerable.

THE TECHNICAL SCHOOL

Of Cincinnati was incorporated in 1886 as a result of the agitation of the Order of Cincinnatus and its representative, Col. W. L. Robinson, who was the first president of its board. In 1888 Melville E. Ingalls succeeded Colonel Robinson and remained at the head of the school until its union with the University. Rooms were secured in the Music Hall and George R. Carothers was chosen superintendent. The school opened in November, 1886. A year later at a dinner given by the Commercial Club to Matthew Addy, the sum of $30,000 was subscribed by those present (the largest subscription being $10,000 by Charles Schiff) with which after the close of the Industrial Exposition of 1888 the entire second and third floors of the north wing of the Music Hall were fitted up for the school. This school moved into these quarters in February, 1889, and remained there until June, 1901. Dr. L. R. Klemm was its principal for the year 1888-89. He was succeeded in June, 1889, by James B. Stanwood, who became the director with Dr. E. R. Booth as principal. Dr. Booth in 1899 was succeeded by T. L. Feeney. Mr. Stanwood and Mr. Feeney served until the school was transferred to the University in 1901. In the latter year the school came under the control of the University of Cincinnati and was moved to its new quarters at Burnet Woods, where it became a constituent part of the College of Engineering.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI.

In the year 1806 a school association was formed in Cincinnati which was incorporated in 1807. The endowments, in the language of Dr. Drake, were not exactly correspondent to its elevated title consisting only of moderate contributions. An application was made to the Legislature for permission to raise money by lottery which was granted. The lottery was a greater failure than most lotteries; although many tickets were sold, no drawing was ever had and, per-

haps as a matter of retribution, the building erected for university purposes was blown down by the tornado of Sunday, May 28, 1809, and thus perished the first University. The struggles of the College have been described at length in the earlier chapters of this work and need not be recounted here.

What John Harvard is to the university at Cambridge and Elihu Yale to that at New Haven, Charles McMicken is or should be to the University of Cincinnati. To the first two for their generous donations on behalf of education, posterity has paid full tribute by fixing their names to the institutions founded by them. Charles McMicken, however, gave far more to the city of his residence and made possible a university in a community where all others had failed in such an undertaking. By far greater claim of right his name should remain attached to the gift but the same spirit that rejects the names of pioneers and those who made the city great in selecting the names of streets was displayed in this instance and McMicken University, a distinctive name doing honor both to the founder and the city of its location, was abandoned for the higher sounding appellation of the University of Cincinnati.

Charles McMicken was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, on November 23, 1782. He removed to Cincinnati in 1803, having for property we are told the clothes that he wore and the horse, saddle and bridle used in his journey. Upon his arrival in this city, he engaged at first in flat-boating and soon undertook a general merchandise business. His transactions included both the cities of Cincinnati and New Orleans as well as the river country between and he finally became a merchant in Bayou Sarah in Louisiana but kept his summer home in Cincinnati. Although his business was not very successful at first, at the time of his death he had accumulated a fortune estimated at more than a million dollars largely invested in real estate in Cincinnati, and in New Orleans and elsewhere in the State of Louisiana. He died in his 76th year on March 30, 1858, of pneumonia which he contracted on the boat on the way from New Orleans to Cincinnati.

Although not a man of liberal education his actions during his life showed how highly he valued it in others. Some years before his death he had subscribed $10,000 to endow a professorship of agricultural chemistry in Farmers' College on College Hill and three years before his death on September 2, 1855, he executed a will which, probated on April 10, 1858, laid the foundation of the university which should bear his name.

The thirty-first item of this will gives, devises, and bequeathes, "to the CITY OF CINCINNATI, and to its successors, for the purpose of building, establishing, and maintaining, as soon as practicable after my decease, two Colleges for the education of white Boys and Girls, all the following real and personal estate, IN TRUST FOREVER, to-wit," etc.

The property enumerated in the item included certain tracts of land in Louisiana and in the city of New Orleans, a tract of land in Delhi township in this county, all the testator's real estate in Cincinnati, all the real and personal property to be acquired after the date of the will, and all bonds, stocks, moneys and rents of all the property of the testator not otherwise specifically devised.

Mr. McMicken having, in a residence of over 50 years in Cincinnati, discovered the wonderful facility with which the public authorities dispossessed themselves and the city of any real estate left for public purposes attached certain conditions to his bequest which time has since shown to have been injudicious, as is usually the case when one attempts to bind his property for all time. He provided that none of the real estate in Cincinnati should at any time be sold and directed that the college buildings should be erected from the income of the estate. This provision which at times has seemed a burdensome one is in the minds of many people having in view past events indicative of great wisdom on the part of the testator. It is only when Mr. McMicken attempted to go into details that he made the mistake. He directed that the college buildings should be erected on the premises where he resided and that there should be one building for boys and one for girls. He even went so far as to designate the number of acres to surround each building and to locate exactly their positions on the grounds. He also limited the terms of leases to 15 years for unimproved property and 10 years for improved property. This provision too has been criticised but it is by no means uncertain that time will vindicate his judgment here. By a special item of his will he directed that "the Holy Bible of the Protestant version, as contained in the Old and New Testaments, shall be used as a Book of Instruction in the said Colleges," a provision more honored in the breach than the observance. In the event that there should be any surplus he

made elaborate provisions for the support of orphans. These provisions although never put into effect showed the wisdom of the testator. A curious one provided that in case of any of the male orphans intermarrying with the female orphans they should be entitled to a loan from the funds.

Unfortunately this bequest, one of the most public spirited and philanthropic ever given to the city, failed in part. Much of the property covered by it was in Louisiana where the civil law prevailed. As a result many of Mr. McMicken's nephews and nieces who, although liberal bequests in the shape of legacies and annuities had been made, were dissatisfied with this great gift for public purposes, resorted to the courts of that State to defeat their uncle's long cherished desire. As a result it was held by the highest courts of that State (15 La. An., 154) that a devise to a municipal corporation in trust was invalid and property valued at nearly half a million dollars was lost to the University.

An attempt was also made by the New Orleans relatives to invalidate the will so far as the Cincinnati property was concerned on the ground that the city was incapable of taking and executing the trust and for other reasons. This case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States where it was argued for the city by three of the ablest lawyers of their time, —Aaron F. Perry, George E. Pugh and Alphonso Taft. The decision in this case which favored the city was made in 1869. (24 Howard, 463.)

The fact that much of the property in Cincinnati was situated upon that part of Main street which was depreciating in value, because of the westward tendency of business, decreased the amount of revenues very materially. The buildings were in the main old and needed much repairing and rebuilding. These unfortunate conditions together with the fluctuations of rents and the inability to sell or lease the property for a long term of years reduced the receipts so that for some years the average revenue was not over $16,000 a year and one year there was no revenue at all. Shortly after Mr. McMicken's death, the City Council passed an ordinance establishing the McMicken University and elected a board of six directors consisting of George B. Hollister, Henry F. Handy, Rufus King, Miles Greenwood, Cornelius G. Comegys and James Wilson. A meeting for organization was held in the council chamber on December 30, 1859, at which the mayor, R. M. Bishop, was also present. Rufus King was elected president of the board and by-laws, rules and regulations adopted. An office was opened in one of the McMicken buildings on Main below Fourth and the trustees entered into possession of the estate except the mansion house and grounds which were to be occupied for five years by a nephew and niece. Nothing could be done, however, for a year or so in view of the litigation then pending.

The War of the Rebellion, which so seriously affected the business of the city, weighed with particular severity upon the McMicken property. In 1864, however, the directors were able to show a cash balance of $4,409.82 and $10,000 invested in city bonds. The property had been put in repair and efforts to secure a release from taxation had been successful. During this year the ladies of the Cincinnati Academy of Fine Arts had presented their collection of paintings to the University and this was established temporarily in a large room of one of the McMicken buildings at the northeast corner of Fourth and Main.

The first instruction under the auspices of the University was given on the first Monday of January, 1869, by the McMicken School of Art and Design in charge of Thomas S. Noble, an artist and teacher from New York. Mr. Noble was assisted by seven teachers and during the first year gave instruction to 120 pupils. The school was kept for many years in the fourth story of the old College Building on Walnut street. It was soon found, however, that if the University were to be a success it must receive further encouragement both from the city and other generous minded citizens. By an act of the Legislature passed April 16, 1870 (67 O. L., 86), there was established a board of directors for the University of Cincinnati, which was authorized to accept any property or funds given to the city for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding a university, college or any other institution for the promotion of free education. The Board of Education was also authorized to make a levy of not more than one-tenth of a mill for the support of the University. Thereafter on March 14, 1871, the Common Council of Cincinnati passed an ordinance to provide for the University of Cincinnati. By its terms the board of directors of the McMicken University were directed to transfer to the board of directors of the new institution all the property held by them. At that time the directors were elected by the Council. Subsequently in

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

1889 the law was changed so that a board of 19 directors was established, of whom the mayor should be one and others should be appointed by the Common Council from persons nominated, six by the Board of Education and 12 by the Superior Court. On February 18, 1892, the appointments were all vested in the Superior Court of Cincinnati. Under the code of 1902 the board, composed of nine members, is appointed by the mayor of the city.

At the time the McMicken bequest was taken over by the city, the name of the institution was changed to the University of Cincinnati. On April 27, 1872, an issue of bonds to the amount of $150,000 was authorized to provide the buildings and apparatus necessary for the University and from these funds the building was finally erected on the grounds of the McMicken homestead. This building intended for use by pupils of both sexes was ready for occupancy in September, 1875. In the meantime an Academic Department had been opened in 1873 at Woodward High School in charge of Principal George Harper and instruction was given by the teachers of that school in language, mathematics, chemistry and physics. Fifty-eight students were admitted, forty of whom were women. Many studied French and German only. Benn Pitman conducted a class in wood carving in the School of Art and Design, which moved that year to the College Building from its first location at Third and Main. The following year the work of instruction was carried on at the Third Intermediate School on Franklin street. In 1874 the Academic Department was fully organized and three professors were appointed,—one of mathematics and civil engineering, one of Latin and Greek and one of physics and chemistry. In October, 1875, the north wing of the new building was occupied by the Academic Department offering three courses of study leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science and Civil Engineer. H. J. Eddy was appointed professor of mathematics and astronomy and civil engineering, and Frederick D. Allen of ancient languages and comparative philology and there were also instructors in French and German. In November, 1885, the building was largely damaged by fire which broke out in the laboratory and from that time until June, 1886, the instruction in the Academic Department was carried on at the Hebrew Union College on West Sixth street. The same year that witnessed the opening of the institution in the new building added the Cincinnati Observatory to the University. In 1876 Joseph Longworth made a gift of $59,500 to the Art Department on condition that the University should add $10,000, which was done. The first degrees were conferred in 1877, that of Bachelor of Arts upon Frank McFarlan and Master of Arts upon Herbert A. Howe and Winslow Upton. In December of this year Thomas A. Vickers, who was at that time librarian of the Public Library, was appointed rector of the University. The first regular public commencement was held at Pike's Opera House on June 20, 1878, at which time an oration was delivered by Hon. George H. Pendleton and degrees conferred upon five young men from Cincinnati, one from Brazil and a young lady from Newport. The students of the Academic Department during this year numbered 89. This department of the University occupied the building on McMicken avenue for 20 years. The increase in the number of students and the undesirable character of the land made it apparent at a very early period that the site was not adapted for the purpose. An ordinance was passed on September 20, 1889, by which the mayor executed on October 22, 1889, an agreement with the board of directors of the University setting aside for university purposes a tract of land in Burnet Woods Park of 43.302 acres upon condition that construction of the main building for university purposes should be begun within three years and that within five years not less than $100,000 should have been expended in building and improvements upon the ground. As the acceptance of this grant involved the moving of the principal buildings of the University from the McMicken homestead, it became necessary to have a judicial construction of the will of Mr. McMicken. The Hamilton County Circuit Court in December, 1891, (4 C. C. R., 188) upheld the right of the University to expend the sums bequeathed in the erection of buildings in Burnet Woods or other grounds and for the maintenance of colleges on such grounds and this decision was affirmed without report by the Supreme Court on March 7, 1893. (29 W. L. B., 168.)

The Legislature thereupon authorized an issue of $100,000 in four per cent bonds and with the proceeds of the sale of these bonds the principal building, McMicken Hall, was erected. This was dedicated on the anniversary of McMicken's birth on November 23, 1895.

In June of the same year Henry Hanna gave $50,000 for the erection of Hanna Hall, the north wing of the principal building, in which were

installed the chemistry and engineering departments. In the following year he donated $20,000 to equip the building. In 1898 the south wing of the building known as Cunningham Hall and occupied by the departments of physics and biology was erected from a donation of $60,000 given by Briggs S. Cunningham in memory of his wife, Anna Evans Cunningham. In this same year Asa Van Wormer donated 1,000 shares of stock of the Cincinnati Street Railway Company (par value $50,000) for the building and equipment of the fireproof library building which lying south of Cunningham Hall is known as the Van Wormer Library.

In the summer of 1901 an anonymous benefactor, acting through Melville E. Ingalls, donated to the University the sum of $22,500 to be expended in the construction of a building adapted for shop work as part of the equipment of the College of Engineering. This building has been completed and lies east of the main tier of buildings.

The Observatory since 1873 has stood on Mount Lookout about six miles from the center of the city. The ground on which it stands was given to the city by John Kilgour in 1872. It was valued at $10,000 and accompanying this gift was a sum of $1,000 afterwards increased by Mr. Kilgour by a donation of $10,000 more for the erection of the building. The original corner-stone was removed from the old building on Mount Adams and is the corner-stone of the building erected in 1873. At that time the books and instruments which had been given by the Cincinnati Astronomical Society valued at $8,000 were removed to this structure.

Other buildings occupied by branches of the University are the newly erected Law School Building on the south side of Ninth street east of Race, the old University Building at the McMicken homestead occupied by the Medical Department (Medical College of Ohio) the building of the Ohio College of Dental Surgery at Central avenue and Court street and a Dispensary Building erected in 1896 on the homestead grounds. The Clinical and Pathological School of the Cincinnati Hospital occupies rooms at the hospital building at 12th street and Central avenue.

The University has been generously endowed in the few years of its existence by the citizens as well as by the tax payers. The latter pay at present three-tenths of a mill for university purposes and three hundredths of a mill for observatory purposes. In addition to the gifts already mentioned, there have been many others. In 1873 Julius Dexter gave $1,000 to the Observatory. In 1869 the trustees of the real estate devised by McMicken to the city established the School of Design which two years later became a department of the University. At different times during his life Joseph Longworth gave to the support of the School of Design the sum of $100,000. In 1883 his son proposed that if the School of Design should be surrendered to the management of the Cincinnati Museum Association, he would endow it with perpetual ground rents of the market value of a quarter of a million dollars. This proposition was accepted and in February, 1884, this department of the University passed under the management of the Cincinnati Museum Association. Rev. Samuel J. Browne bequeathed $150,000 to establish a university. His will was set aside and by a compromise agreement his heirs gave $1,000 to the Cincinnati Orphan Asylum, $1,000 to the Widows' Home and certain property for educational purposes of which one-third was given to Lane Seminary and two-thirds to the University. This endowment is now represented by investments of a little over $20,000. Matthew Thoms, who died in 1890, left the University an estate valued at $130,000. His heirs were about to contest the will but finally agreed upon a compromise in which they received $20,000 in money. From this fund was established the William Thoms professorship of civil engineering in memory of Mr. Thoms' father.

The David Sinton chair of economics and political science is maintained from the income of the gift made by Mr. Sinton in 1899 of the sum of $100,000. Other noteworthy gifts were those of W. A. Procter who in 1898 gave the Robert Clarke library consisting chiefly of Americana and including 6,759 volumes and in the following year the Enoch T. Carson Shakespeare library of 1,420 volumes and in 1900 the chemical library of Prof. T. H. Norton containing 992 volumes. Other benefactors of the University who have contributed funds or collections of various sorts are Professor Lilienthal of New York, Mrs. Nancy Fechheimer, Prof. A. G. Weatherby, Frank J. Jones, Laura Seasongood, Louis Seasongood, Christian Moerlein and Charles F. Windisch. Many others contributed books and apparatus.

The total endowment of the University of Cincinnati as estimated in its last catalogue is $3,136,709.01. In this is included the capitalization of the revenue from taxes, a little over $50,-

000 a year. Leaving this out of consideration, the endowment is about a million and a half, of which the amount contributed by Mr. McMicken is estimated at about $700,000, Matthew Thoms $130,000, David Sinton $100,000, Henry Hanna $70,000, Briggs S. Cunningham $60,000, and Asa Van Wormer and William A. Proctor $50,000 each.

The latest catalogue of the University of Cincinanti shows the faculty, including all officers of administration and instruction, as 185 and a total number of students during the year ending June, 1902, as 1,293. Of these the Academic Department is credited with 471, the Ohio College of Dental Surgery 257, the Clinical and Pathological School of the Cincinnati Hospital 238, the Medical Department (Medical College of Ohio) 179, the Summer School 135, the Law Department 67, College of Engineering 50 and the Graduate Department 30. From the total of these figures must be deducted 134 for the students counted twice.

In May, 1899, the office of president which had been vacant for 10 years was filled by the election of Howard Ayres to this position. Under President Ayres' administration many changes were made in the faculty and in the details of the administration of the University. Not only are complete courses of instruction given in the professional schools but in the Academic Department the number of courses offered graduates and undergraduates exceeds 200 and it is thought that the instruction given both in scope and character compares favorably with that of any other university of the same age and endowment.

The faculty as at present constituted includes Wayland R. Benedict, professor of philosophy, Jermain G. Porter, astronomy, Edward M. Brown, English, Frederick C. Hicks, economics, Harris Hancock, mathematics, John M. Burnham, Latin, Max Poll, German, Joseph E. Harry, Greek, Merrick Whitcomb, history, Louis T. More, physics, Thomas Evans, chemistry, and Christian W. Marx, mechanical engineering.

As a result of the new code of 1902 the government of the University is vested in a board of nine trustees appointed by the mayor. This board consists of Frank J. Jones, John G. O'Connell, Samuel W. Trost, Ellis G. Kinkead, Dr. Joseph Ransohoff, Oscar W. Kuhn, Rev. Henry M. Curtis, Alfred B. Benedict and S. Sanford Brown. This board has elected as the new president of the University to take charge in the summer of 1904 Charles W. Dabney, at present president of the University of Tennessee.

The Medical College of Ohio which had continued to occupy the same site on the south side of Sixth between Vine and Race for the 70 years following 1826 (although the old building was replaced by a new one in 1851) moved to the University building at the McMicken homestead in 1896. This was the result of an agreement entered into by the directors of the University and those of the College under date of April 27, 1896. On the same day an act was passed by the Legislature providing that the affairs of the College should be under the management of the directors of the University.

The dean of the medical faculty is Dr. P. S. Conner, who also acts as professor of surgery and clinical surgery. Other members of the faculty are: Drs. Thad. A. Reamy, C. D. Palmer, Frederick Forchheimer, Joseph Ransohoff, James G. Hyndman, R. K. Ratchford, Allyn C. Poole, E. Gustav Zinke, August Ravogli, Albert V. Phelps, Charles L. Bonifield, William H. Crane, Brooks F. Beebe, Horace J. Whitacre and William Mühlberg.

The Ohio College of Dental Surgery was affiliated with the University of Cincinnati in 1888. This institution had been founded in 1845 and its first board of trustees included the names of some well known Cincinnatians,—Drs. B. P. Aydelott, Robert Buchanan, Israel M. Dodge, William Johnson, J. P. Cornell and Calvin Fletcher. The first president was Dr. Aydelott and the first dean, Dr. Jesse M. Cook. In the faculty in addition to Dr. Cook were Drs. M. Rogers, James Taylor and Jesse P. Judkins. Dr. H. H. Smith is the present dean and Dr. H. T. Smith, the secretary of the dental faculty. Other members of the present faculty are Dr. J. S. Cassidy, C. M. Wright, William Knight, Grant Molyneaux and T. I. Way.

The Law Department of the University of Cincinnati was organized in 1896 for the purpose of conducting a school along the methods of the Harvard Law School. In May of the following year the Law School of the Cincinnati College which had been founded in 1833 entered into a union with the University and its Law School by which the faculty of the Law Department of the University and certain members of the faculty of the Law School of the Cincinnati College should be the faculty of the new school. The degree of Bachelor of Laws is by the terms of this agreement conferred by concurrent action of the board of directors

of the University of Cincinnati and the trustees of the Cincinnati College. The first dean of the reorganized school was Hon. William H. Taft who was succeeded upon his appointment as Governor of the Philippines by Gustavus H. Wald. Mr. Wald was dean from March, 1900, until the time of his death in June, 1902. He was succeeded by Harlan Cleveland who acted as dean from July 2, 1902, to September 10th of the same year at which time William P. Rogers was selected as dean of the Law Department. In the faculty of this department in addition to the dean are Professors William H. Taft, Henry A. Morrill, Judson Harmon, John R. Sayler, Lawrence Maxwell, Harlan Cleveland, John W. Warrington, William C. Herron and Robert C. Pugh.

Rufus King, for many years a professor in the Law School of the Cincinnati College, bequeathed by his will to the College the sum of $30,000 for the establishment of a professorship of constitutional law. After the death of Mr. Wald, his mother and brother established the Gustavus H. Wald professorship of contracts. The former chair is held by Professor Morrill and the latter by Dean Rogers. The Law School has just moved into the beautiful new building especially erected for it at a cost of $33,000.

THE CINCINNATI OBSERVATORY.

E. D. Mansfield in his "Personal Memories" has given us an account of the first Cincinnati Observatory. After the appointment of his father Jared Mansfield as surveyor general of the United States, it was found that the object of the appointment, the establishment of meridian lines as the basis of public surveys, could not be accomplished without suitable astronomical instruments. General Mansfield notified President Jefferson that these instruments could not be had in the United States. Congress had made no appropriation for any such purpose but the means were found to procure the instruments from England. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Gallatin, wrote to Troughton, the mathematical instrument maker at London, and procured from him a three-foot long, reflecting telescope, a 30-inch portable transit instrument, an astronomical pendulum clock and some astronomical books at a cost of $1,054. The instruments were ordered in 1803 but did not arrive until 1806 at which time they were set up in a room of Mansfield's house at Ludlow's Station. They were used in making many astronomical observations and calculations, among others those concerning the orbit of the great comet of 1807. The instruments which were very excellent of their kind were afterwards deposited in the philosophical department at West Point where they remain as memorials of the first observatory of the United States.

In 1842 was founded the Cincinnati Astronomical Society to which we are indebted for our present Observatory. The credit of this organization must be given to one man, Ormsby M. Mitchel at that time serving as professor of mathematics and natural philosophy and astronomy in the Cincinnati College. He found his instructions hampered by the lack of proper equipment and apparatus. He finally conceived the idea of an astronomical observatory which should include a fine telescope and other necessary instruments. His first steps took the direction of exciting popular interest in astronomy. He began in the spring of 1842 by a series of public lectures. The first lecture was in the presence of an audience of 16 persons; the last is said to have been listened to by two thousand. He finally organized the Cincinnati Astronomical Society with 300 shares at $25 each and on June 16th he sailed for Europe in search of a proper refracting telescope which should be sufficiently large and properly mounted for his purpose. It is said that there were not more than a half dozen glasses such as he desired in existence at that time but in the cabinet of the Frauenhofer Institute in Munich, at that time in charge of Maertz and Mayer, Mitchel came across an unfinished glass of 12 inches in size which after thorough testing he found was just what he wished. The price of this was $10,000, but despite the fact that Mitchel had nothing like such a sum he closed a contract for the glass and was home again in a little over three months, having visited a number of great observatories abroad and made acquaintance among foreign astronomers. The glass as mounted was the largest telescope in America with the diameter of its object glass 12 inches and its focal length 17¼ feet and it was with great enthusiasm that Mitchel described his adventures to the members of the association who gathered to welcome him on his return home. Nicholas Longworth offered to the society any four acres out of 25 of his property on what was afterwards known as Mount Adams. Here on November 9, 1843, at the very peak of Mount Adams where afterwards stood the monastery of the Passionist Fathers, ex-President John Quincy Adams then

over 77 years of age laid the corner-stone of the Observatory. In the presence of a vast multitude, Mr. Adams delivered an oration such as but few men of the time were capable of. He was introduced by Judge Burnet who had been instrumental in securing the attendance of the distinguished statesman. His address and more than that the dignity of his person made such an impression upon the community that the hill upon which the Observatory was erected received from that time the name "Mount Adams," which it holds to-day. At the time of the laying of the corner-stone, Mitchel had been able to collect but $3,000 which was the amount to be paid upon signing the contract. It became necessary therefore to raise the additional amount of $6,500 in time to meet the payment of the balance due when the great refractor should be shipped to the United States in June, 1844. The amounts that had been subscribed by reason of the commercial conditions were hard to collect. Mitchel took this duty upon himself and he made a most systematic attempt to get together the necessary funds. He kept a regular journal of each day's work, noting the persons visited, the sums collected, promises to pay and the day when told to call again. Although the postponements at times were as much as four months, promptly at the hour he presented himself for his money. At the end of 40 days he was able to pay over to the treasurer $3,000 collected from the old subscribers and nearly $2,000 in due-bills payable in carpenter work, painting, dry goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, plastering and bricklaying, blacksmith work, paints and oils, groceries, pork barrels, flour, bacon and lard, hardware, iron, nails, etc., in short in every variety of trade materials and workmanship. From these due-bills there was raised within the next thirty days about $500 in cash, leaving $3,000 still to be collected. Mitchel made out a list of the prominent and wealthy citizens and opposite the names of eight he marked $200 and opposite ten, $100 and opposite the names of others $50 each. Every man called upon with one exception responded with the amount placed opposite his name. The necessary funds were finally turned over for the instrument but this left nothing for building. Several thousand dollars had been subscribed payable in work and materials. As Mitchel could get no one to take the contract for the building he concluded to hire workmen by the day and superintend the erection of the building himself. The price of hauling brick to the summit of Mount Adams was so great that it was found necessary to build it of limestone taken from the ground. In June, 1844, he engaged two masons and a tender and proceeded with the erection of the Observatory. As exorbitant charges were made for delivering lime, he built a lime-kiln and made his own lime. He finally opened a sand pit in the neighborhood and purchased horses to do the hauling. In many instances he filled the carts with his own hands and drove them to the top of the hill, demonstrating how much work could be done in a day. For the purpose of obtaining water, he built a dam in the ravine on the top of the hill. By the end of the first week he had raised sufficient money to pay his hands and to employ two more masons and a tender as well as workmen in the quarry, in the lime-kiln, and sand pit. These were paid half in cash and half in trade. During all this time Mitchel was discharging his duties as professor of mathematics and philosophy in the Cincinnati College, teaching five hours a day from eight until one. Before beginning his lectures at this early hour in the morning, he visited his workmen and arranged the work for the day and by two o'clock he was once more with them or occupied in raising funds. By the third week he was able to double his hands and during the fourth week to double them again, finally having over 50 day laborers engaged in the work. Each Saturday exhausted his funds and he began each week with the whole wages for the ensuing week to collect. With his various due-bills he was able to get certain work done in town and he at one time had as many as 100 hands engaged on the prosecution of his work,—half on the hills and half in the work shops. The doors were made by one carpenter, the window frames by another, the sashes by a third. The painter took them to a joiner, who in turn delivered them to a glazier. The carpenter paid up his stock-subscription by hanging them with weights purchased by stock and with cords obtained in the same way. In some instances the joists for the same floor came from two or three different mills.

The great telescope arrived in February, 1845, and was placed in position during the next month. The structure was completed by June, 1845, the time within which Mr. Longworth had insisted it should be done and Mitchel was installed as director, residing with his family in the building. He devised a number of ingenious and delicate instruments, received and instructed students and continued to make astronomical ob-

servations with much success. There was no endowment and he received no salary or other compensation or any assistance outside of that of his family. He was obliged to support himself by engineering on the route of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad and by lecturing, but despite these drawbacks he earned for himself and his institution a world-wide reputation. The burning of the College Building stopped all income from that source but it gave him more time to devote to his work. During the years 1854 to 1859 he practically revolutionized the system of cataloguing the stars and made nearly 50,000 observations of faint stars. Up to the outbreak of the war, the Observatory remained the best equipped in the United States and Mitchel himself stood among the first astronomers of the world.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion, he became an enthusiastic supporter of the North. A graduate of West Point in the same class as Robert E. Lee and Joseph E. Johnston and afterwards instructor in that institution, and as Adjutant-General of Ohio in 1847-48, he felt that it was his duty to take an active part in the war. He had been called in 1859 to the charge of Dudley Observatory in Albany and remained there until 1861, retaining his connection with our own Observatory. He was in New York at the time of the fall of Sumter and at the great Union meeting brought about by this event he was the most effective speaker. It will be remembered that at all times during his life he had regarded oratory as an essential study for a man of science who desired to give the world the benefit of his labors. His eloquence on this occasion carried the multitude by storm and before he had completed his oration many men and women in the audience were violently weeping, while it was almost impossible for him to be heard because of the repeated cheering. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers of Ohio and reported to General McClellan. At the request of the citizens of Cincinnati, he was transferred to this city and placed in charge of fortifying the city and preparing recruits for the field. He served in the Tennessee and Alabama campaigns of the winter of 1861-62. The so-called "locomotive chase," one of the most famous raids of the war, and his conspicuous service gained for him the rank of major-general in April, 1862. In September he was in command of the Department of the South at Hilton Head in South Carolina. There he was stricken with yellow fever and died. He was known throughout the army as "Old Stars" and his death was deplored as a public calamity and he was mourned as a great general.

Mitchel was succeeded as director of the Observatory by Henry Twitchel who served in 1861. During the war the Observatory languished but afterwards interest in it revived, particularly after the establishment of the University of Cincinnati. Cleveland Abbe was director from 1868 to 1870, during which time he established the Weather Bureau. In 1872 the growth of manufacturing and other interests in the neighborhood of Mount Adams made the place an unsuitable one for the Observatory. Thereupon the heirs of Mr. Longworth agreed with the Cincinnati Astronomical Society to surrender the ground occupied to the city upon the specific trust that it should be leased or sold and the proceeds applied towards endowing the School of Art and Design, established in connection with the University. The city agreed to sustain an observatory to be connected with the University. For this observatory John Kilgour gave four acres of land and the sum of $10,000 and the Cincinnati Astronomical Society surrendered all the apparatus belonging to the Observatory. The new building on Mount Lookout was begun in 1873 and the corner-stone of the old building was relaid in the new structure. The old Mount Adams property was leased to the Passionist Fathers who have used it as a monastery and school at a ground rent. Julius Dexter added a gift of $1,000 to the Observatory in 1874 and the building was completed without delay and finally opened in 1875 with Prof. Ormond Stone in charge. The old glass purchased by Mitchel was subsequently reground and reduced slightly in size so that it is now 11 inches. On March 24, 1902, the University of Cincinnati concluded to purchase a 16-inch telescope and the contract for that purchase has been made with the celebrated Clarke establishment of Cambridgeport. The price of this glass is to be $9,500, the same as the price of the original. Its present director, Jermain G. Porter, has served since 1884.

THE OHIO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

In the year 1828 Dr. John D. Craig delivered a course of lectures on natural and experimental philosophy which attracted much attention. At the close of his lectures he suggested the propriety of establishing a Mechanics' Institute. On the evening of October 25, 1828, in pursuance of a public notice signed by W. Disney, Luman

Watson, John P. Foote and John Locke, it was determined that such an institution should be formed in this city and the four gentlemen named as well as J. Bonsall were appointed a committee to report a plan of action. At a meeting a month later, November 20, 1828, Rev. Elijah Slack in the chair, Dr. Craig delivered a discourse on the subject of "Mechanics' Institutes" and Mr. Foote read the report of the committee. As a result of this step, a charter was obtained from the Legislature on February 20, 1829, for the organization of an institution for advancing the best interests of the mechanics, manufacturers and art designers by the more general diffusion of useful knowledge in those important classes of the community. The founders of the Institute included Messrs. Foote, Craig, Watson and Disney already mentioned and also Thomas Riley, William C. Anderson, David T. Disney, George Graham, Jr., Calvin Fletcher, Clement Dare, William Greene, Tunis Brewer, Jeffrey Seymour, Israel Schooley and Elisha Brigham. Classes were formed for instruction in chemistry, geometry and arithmetic under Drs. Cleaveland and Locke and John L. Talbot. Lectures in chemistry were delivered partly in College Hall and partly in the council chamber on Fourth street between Main and Walnut. Other lectures were delivered at Mr. Talbot's school. A little later the Enon Baptist Church on Walnut between Third and Fourth was purchased and arranged for the purpose of the Institute. On the ground floor were the library, reading room and the class room. In 1831 Jeptha D. Garrard bought from Dr. Craig his valuable mathematical and philosophical apparatus and presented it to the Institute. In the hall of the Institute were given the introductory lectures of the Medical College of Ohio and some attempt was made to combine the Cincinnati College and the Institute. When the first payment of the $4,000 purchase money came due, the Institute was unable to meet it; thereupon the property was conveyed to Messrs. Foote, Graham, Fletcher and Bonsall as trustees to raise the necessary funds. At the same time stock was issued in the sum of $16,000 divided into $25 shares; with this it was expected to erect a building to include stores and school rooms as well as a public hall and other necessary rooms but the public did not subscribe and the time passed within which the trustees were to have received their money. At this time (1833-34) the suggestion was made by the Cincinnati College to relinquish to the Institute the college edifice on condition that the Institute should comply with the terms of the college lease in relation to the tuition of the 28 free scholars, the use of the building and the preservation of the partition walls but for some strange reason the board of directors declined to accept the offer. During this winter Professor Stowe of Lane Seminary gave an introductory lecture on the history of letters followed by Hon. James Hall on the importance of establishing a library in Cincinnati. The audiences were so small and the interest manifested so slight that the course was abandoned. In May, 1835, Dr. John D. Craig was appointed librarian and general superintendent but in November of that year as a result of the unsatisfactory financial condition of the institution the building was abandoned and the large hall of the College Building and the front rooms above were procured (at a rent of $100 per annum) to be used as a lecture and library rooms. After a year another move was made to the building on the south side of Fifth street just east of Vine. The Western Academy of Natural Sciences had a room in the third floor while the lectures were delivered in College Hall. Here Dr. Craig gave two lectures a week, one course of which was to a class of ladies. In 1838 it was determined to attempt to raise funds by giving a grand "Mechanics' and Citizens' Ball" at the National Theatre. The ball was held on February 26th and was a great success. Seven hundred tickets at $5 each were sold and the Institute received about $2,400 from this source. This was followed by a fair held in the Trollopean Bazaar on May 30, 31 and June 1, 1838. This building was crowded with the various products of Western artisans and the fair was quite a success. J. C. Vaughan delivered an address during its continuance and it was closed by an address by E. D. Mansfield. The affairs of the Institute were in better shape and as a result in February, 1839, the Bazaar was purchased from Blackly and Longworth for $10,000, one-fourth down and the rest in five annual payments. Another ball was given in the National Theatre where the pit was floored over to a level with the stage, forming an area capable of accommodating one hundred sets of cotillions. Over two thousand persons were present and the profit to the Institute was about $2,500.

Dr. John Locke than was employed as lecturer of the Institute, delivering two lectures a week. The building however was found to be too far from the central portion of the city. In 1841 a committee was appointed to consider the

sale of the property and the erection of a hall elsewhere. The sites considered were what was known as the "Garden" lot at Sixth and Vine streets, the Odd Fellows' lot at Third and Walnut and the park on Eighth street.

Pending negotiations in May, 1843, the building on Walnut opposite College Hall, afterwards occupied by U. P. James' book store, was leased. Another fair was held this year in College Hall to which the music was contributed without cost by the Amateur Musical Society. Lectures were suspended until the winter of 1844, when a course was delivered by Messrs. Cranch and U. T. Howe. In November of the following year a lot on the west side of Walnut between Third and Fourth belonging to Lane Seminary was taken on a perpetual lease on condition that a building worth $5,000 should be erected within 18 months and rooms were rented in the old Post Office building on Third between Walnut and Vine. A possible sale of the Bazaar was frustrated by Mr. Longworth's refusal to close the sale unless he received compound interest on the balance due and in February, 1847, the mortgage was foreclosed and "Trollope's Folly" with $4,500 which the Institute had put into it was lost. Finally after the adoption of a new constitution and the obtaining of a new charter in 1847, public interest was sufficiently aroused as to enable the raising of between $17,000 and $18,000 for the purpose of erecting a proper building. This money was raised principally by the exertions of Miles Greenwood. With it was purchased the lot at Sixth and Vine for the sum of $15,000 and the corner-stone of the building was laid July 4, 1848, by the Nova Caesarea Harmony Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. The money subscribed was soon exhausted and the cholera made further subscriptions unobtainable but the trustees were able by the use of their own personal credit to complete the building and in 1850 the tenth annual fair was held in it. This netted $2,400, the first contribution of the Institute towards its own building.

In 1854 the indebtedness of the Institute was about $50,000 of which about $18,000 was owing to Miles Greenwood and Marston Allen, two of the trustees. These gentlemen offered to surrender their claims to the Institute upon the condition that sufficient money be raised to pay the rest of the indebtedness. An effort was first made to obtain subscriptions averaging 75 cents each from the four thousand mechanics of the city for whom the Institute was particularly designed but this failed. A call upon the merchants was more successful and finally the debt was reduced to $15,000. During this time Dr. Locke delivered lectures and there were a number of others including one by P. T. Barnum on "Humbug." The annual exhibitions were also continued and were uniformly successful. During the following years, classes were given instruction in bookkeeping, penmanship, German, chemistry, physics, geology and natural history. Strangely enough at no time were the receipts from admission fees, about two cents per lecture, sufficient to pay more than one-third of the lecturers' expenses although their services were given gratuitously. Finally in the year 1857 an arrangement was entered into by which the Public and School Library took charge of part of the building, relieving the Institute from the maintenance thereof, in consideration of which enough money was advanced to pay the debts of the Institute. The debt was entirely paid and the Institute became the undisputed owners of the property. In acknowledgment of their services, Messrs. Greenwood and Allen and afterwards John P. Foote were elected as a board of emeritus trustees and advisory directors for life.

During the year 1856 the establishment of a mechanical museum was considered but the enterprise was dropped. The School of Art and Design however was established in the fall of the year and has been most successfully maintained ever since. The 15th exhibition held from September 10 to October 8, 1857, was the most important one that had yet been held. A special building with a framework of gas pipes and roof of sheet iron was erected at a cost of $8,000. This unusual outlay resulted in a loss but the success of the exhibition warranted the expenditure. Lectures were delivered during the year by Professors J. C. Zachos, Ward, Allen, Warriner and Dr. Samuel Silsbee, as well as by Prof. Daniel Vaughn, William M. Davis and J. R. Hamilton. During the war much of the work of the Institute was suspended. The School of Design however was continued and removed from Greenwood Hall to the Institute building. After the war was over, lectures were given from time to time by Rev. A. D. Mayo, I. W. Wiley and Prof. Daniel Vaughn and regular classes were conducted by William M. Davis and J. F. Wisnewski. In 1869 there was held in this city the exposition of the Woolen Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest. This was so successful as to lead to the holding of a grand in-

dustrial exhibition during the fall of the following year. This was the first of Cincinnati's industrial expositions, all of which were held under the joint management of the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and the Mechanics' Institute, and was so great a success as to lead to the establishment of the series of expositions which have made Cincinnati famous in this particular.

The history of the Institute from this time has been one of constant progress. It is now one of the most important educational factors in the city. It has at present a faculty of over 30 members and provides instruction in every phase of mechanical and scientific education, including mechanics, steam engineering, architecture, free-hand drawing and designing, mathematics, chemistry, physics, applied electricity, wood working, wood carving, metal work, clay modeling, langnages (English, German, French and Spanish), history and economics, and music. There is a summer school and both day and night sessions. The enrollment for the year is about 1,500 in number. The director for some years has been John L. Shearer.

THE CINCINNATI SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY.

The Western Museum projected in 1818 by William Steele, in which Dr. Drake took such a cordial interest and which was so important a feature of the educational life of the days when Cincinnati was passing from the narrow life of a town to the wider field of a city, has been described in an earlier chapter. The plan of this establishment according to Dr. Drake's address at the opening of the Museum in 1820 embraced nearly the whole of those parts of the great circle of knowledge which require material objects either natural or artificial for their illustration. The Museum at that time owned a cabinet with philosophical and chemical apparatus and funds exceeding $4,000 and it was regarded as especially auspicious that the newly organized Cincinnati College was given access to the property of this institution. At a later time it will be remembered it was moved to Second and Main streets where under the charge of Mr. Dorfeuille it comprised specimens, including those from both the animal and mineral kirgdom. At a later time it was at Pearl and Main and in 1834 it is said to have possessed specimens including mammoth and Arctic elephant bones and the bones of other animals, fossils, mineral and botanical specimens, Egyptian and American antiquities and microscopic designs over 14,000 in number. It also included paintings and models in wax and plaster. Here too were the well known "Infernal Regions."

In April, 1835, the Western Academy of Natural Sciences was organized and soon after was located in the building of the Cincinnati College. This society had about 50 members and many correspondents and immediately began the collection of specimens of objects of natural history. Its president was Robert Buchanan and among its officers were John P. Foote, Mr. Dorfeuille and others interested in scientific matters. The catalogue of flowering plants and ferns found in the vicinity of Cincinnati was prepared by Joseph Clarke and published by the society. Its quarters were moved from time to time, to the Trollopean Bazaar where it was the guest of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, afterwards to the hall of a fire company and finally back to the College Building. This organization was in some respects a successor of the Western Museum and carried on for a time the interest in natural history of which the Museum was a product. As time passed however the Academy seemed to lose its popularity and Mr. Foote writing in 1855 speaks of it as being in danger of soon belonging like the Academy of Fine Arts "to airy nothing." Although the cabinet and library were no longer growing, a number of private cabinets were increasing, some rich in specimens. Among those specially mentioned were the cabinets of Professor Christy, Dr. Locke, Mr. Anthony, James Clarke, Robert Buchanan, Robert Clarke, George Graham, H. C. Grosvenor, U. P. James, S. T. Carley and Professor Ward.

The Cincinnati Society of Natural History, to-day one of the most important of the city's educational institutions, is the successor of these early efforts to excite interest in the study of nature. It was organized on January 19, 1870, with 25 members and incorporated on June 20th of the same year. Its first president was Dr. John A. Warder. Among those taking an active part in its early days were Robert Clarke, Julius Dexter, Charles Dury, John M. Edwards, Horatio Wood, Henry Probasco, S. A. Miller, R. C. McCracken and J. Ralston Skinner, and Drs. R. M. Byrnes, H. H. Hill, W. H. Mussey, Charles F. Low, Joseph F. James, William Owens, E. S. Wayne, C. A. Miller, E. Williams and S. E. Wright. Rooms were soon rented in the College Building and Prof. John M. Edwards was elected custodian and Charles Dury, taxidermist. In September, 1871, the society, which had already collected a number of spec-

imens and a small library, received from the Western Academy of Natural Sciences some 265 volumes, $351 in money and the remnant of the latter's collection. The collection of Robert Buchanan was acquired in 1872 through the generosity of Mr. Probasco and other members who gave for it $1,000 as a partial compensation for 111 volumes and three upright cases of fossils, shells and minerals. Mr. Buchanan was elected an honorary member and subsequently Robert Clarke, U. P. James, George Graham, D. E. Bowles, John L. Talbot, S. T. Carley and Mr. Buchanan, surviving members of the Western Academy, were elected to life membership Donations were subsequently received from the Cincinnati Exposition, Dr. W. H. Mussey and others so that by 1874 it appeared from the custodian's report that the society had in its collection 22,200 natural history specimens and about 1,000 volumes. The building fund had increased to a little over $3,000. Charles Bodmann, a member of the society, died in May, 1875. By his will he left to the society an unconditional bequest of $50,000. Eleven thousand five hundred of this was invested in the purchase and repair of the property on the southeast corner of Broadway and Arch streets occupied by the organization and the collection, the product of the labor of so many years and so many organizations and persons, was removed to that building in 1877, where the first meeting of the society was held on November 6th of that year. The collection of specimens and books has been increased by donations and purchases until today it is regarded as one of the most valuable in the West. It illustrates as nothing else can the fauna and flora, geology and mineralogy of this neighborhood and is of the greatest value in the teaching of natural history. These collections are open to the public without charge. Its president (1903) is Dr. C. R. Holmes and director, Dr. Joshua Lindahl.

THE CUVIER CLUB

Was formed in 1871 by a number of gentlemen who desired to elevate the tone of field sports and to enforce the game laws. It was first known as the Ohio State Society for the Protection of Game and Fish. In 1875 its name was changed to that of the celebrated French naturalist and at this time a large public reception was held. In 1882 it moved into its present handsome building on Longworth street. It subsequently started to collect a museum which now comprises several thousand birds, fishes, animals and bird eggs. There is also a collection of standard works on natural history most of them the gift of Alexander Starbuck, its president. The custodian of the museum is Charles Dury. A feature of this institution are lectures on natural history, which are open to the public. The museum is free and is largely used by teachers and students of natural history. The club banquet which occurs in November of each year is one of the great features of the city. The Cuvier Club has devoted its attention to the passage and enforcement of laws for the protection of the game and fish of the State and to it more than to any other organization is the public indebted for the suppression of the wanton spirit of destruction so often mistaken for the love of field sport.

A kindred organization which meets at the Cuvier Club is the Audubon Society of the State of Ohio, which, organized in 1898, has for its purpose the dissemination of the knowledge of birds and their protection.

THE HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF OHIO.

In 1822 the Legislature of Ohio passed an act incorporating an Ohio Historical Society but the society if any there was failed to take advantage of the act. Nine years later on February 11, 1831, a charter was issued to Benjamin Tappan, S. P. Hildreth, Alfred Kelly, J. McBride, Ebenezer Lane and a number of others to organize the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio. The Cincinnati charter members were Dr. J. Cobb, Dr. Elijah Slack, N. Longworth, John P. Foote and Timothy Flint. The society was organized on December 31st at Columbus, Ohio, and Benjamin Tappan became its first president. Ebenezer Lane became president in 1836 and Judge Jacob Burnet in 1838. Judge J. C. Wright succeeded Judge Burnet who was reelected in 1844. For the first 17 or 18 years of its existence, the society had its home at Columbus and its members came from all parts of the State. In 1838 the society issued its first publication in which, in addition to the act of incorporation and by-laws, list of officers and annual addresses, were contained a number of papers which had been read before the society. In the following year the second part of the first volume was published in which were addresses by Judge Walker and others and more particularly Judge Burnet's letters addressed to J. Delafield, Jr., concerning the settlement of the Northwest Territory. The meetings during these years were usually held in the Representatives' Hall in the old State

House or at the Neil House. The few possessions of the society were in a case kept in a room of the canal commissioners. The society seemed to have but little vigor and its meetings ceased for two years when on the occasion of the annual meeting Mr. Randall of Cincinnati suggested the removal to this city and the turning over of its papers and property to the newly organized Cincinnati Historical Society, which suggestion was adopted and the society was moved to the Queen City.

The Cincinnati Historical Society was organized in August, 1844, with James H. Perkins as president; John P. Foote and William D. Gallagher, vice-presidents; recording secretary, E. P. Norton; treasurer, Robert Buchanan; and librarian, A. Randall. Three years later Judge Este became president to be succeeded on the following year by W. D. Gallagher. In 1847 Dr. S. P. Hildreth presented to the society the manuscript of his "Pioneer History," which was published in 1848. The transfer of the Columbus organization to Cincinnati took place in February, 1849, at which time the two societies were united, members of the Cincinnati society elected members of the older association and all the property of the Cincinnati society donated to it. The first president of the new organization was William D. Gallagher and prominent among its officers were James H. Perkins, E. D. Mansfield, Robert Buchanan, A. Randall, John C. Wright, John P. Foote and David K. Este. In 1850 the society's constitution was revised and its primary object was announced to be "research in every department of local history, the collection, preservation and diffusion of whatever may relate to the history, biography, literature, philosophy and antiquities of America—more especially of the State of Ohio, of the West and of the United States." In April, 1850, a meeting was held to commemorate the 62nd anniversary of the first settlement of Ohio and Mr. Gallagher the president delivered an address which was subsequently published by the society. Hildreth's "Memoirs of Pioneer Settlers of Ohio" was published two years later. Other early presidents were E. D. Mansfield, John Johnson, John P. Foote and Robert Buchanan. Judge M. F. Force became president in 1870. Among others who were active in the affairs of the society were George Graham, Peyton Symmes, James Lupton, J. G. Anthony, Osgood Mussey, John D. Caldwell and A. R. Spofford. The books of the society were first deposited in the front room of the fourth story of a brick building at Third and Race. About 1853 they were transferred to the basement of the Cincinnati College and later were taken to Mr. Buchanan's store. About 1860 they were packed in boxes and deposited in the Public and School Library then in the Mechanics' Institute building at Sixth and Vine. At the close of the war but four active members remained in Cincinnati: Messrs. Buchanan, Graham, Caldwell and Force. Three others who afterwards did more in contribution of time and money than any three of the society's friends —Julius Dexter, Robert Clarke, and Eugene F. Bliss—became interested with the four survivors in the reorganization of the society which took place in May, 1868. The library was resurrected and placed in the hospitable rooms of the Literary Club. It contained at that time 700 bound volumes, and 1,250 pamphlets. Robert Buchanan became the president, Judge Force the corresponding secretary, Charles E. Cist recording secretary and John D. Caldwell librarian. Judge Force was elected president in 1870 and retained that position until 1889 at which time he left the city and Eugene F. Bliss was elected in his place. Mr. Bliss had been the treasurer from 1874 to 1885. John M. Newton became librarian in 1869 and was succeeded by Julius Dexter in 1870 who continued in that position until 1880. Miss Elizabeth Appleton was librarian from 1880 to September, 1886, at which time she was succeeded by the present incumbent, Mrs. C. W. Lord. Mr. Bliss resigned the presidency in 1899, at which time he was succeeded by Joseph Wilby.

In 1871 the library was removed from the rooms of the Literary Club to five rooms in the upper story of the College Building on Walnut street between Fourth and Fifth, which were furnished by the Cincinnati College rent free. Here it remained 14 years to move in 1885 to No. 107 West Eighth street just west of Race. The Garfield Place building held the library for 16 years at the end of which time it was transferred to the Van Wormer Library on the grounds of the University of Cincinnati. The library at present has on its shelves 17,450 bound volumes and 65,320 pamphlets. It has 80 corporate members, 22 life members, 10 corresponding members and two honorary members. The use of the library is free to the public under reasonable regulations. In addition to the bound volumes and pamphlets on the shelves of the library, there are a number of collections of manuscripts, many of which are of great value to a student of local history. Among these are

the Torrence papers, including a large number of letters relating to the early history of Cincinnati and in these occur such names as those of Findlay, Harrison, Whiteman, Longworth, Ludlow, Taylor, Burnet, Storer, Kilgour, Yeatman, Ruffin, Baum, Carneal, Kemper, Worthington, Short, Wright, Lytle, Drake and Hammond. Other papers are the Walker papers, the Gano papers, the Follett papers and the Clarke papers. Among the volumes belonging to the library are many of great value and rarity. There is the Williamson collection, that of Peter Force, the books of the New England Society, the Centennial collection presented to Goshorn, the Robert Clarke collection, and the Thomson collection, a library of 768 beautifully bound volumes and 11,063 pamphlets in itself. On the walls of the library hang a number of portraits of prominent Cincinnati personages as well as views of the city showing its appearance at various times in its history. Among the publications of the society have been the reports already referred to, the journal of Capt. John May and the journal of David Zeisberger translated from the German manuscript with annotations by Eugene F. Bliss. (See address of Joseph Wilby, February 11, 1902, and reports of the society.)

The Public Library and Its Precursors.

By N. D. C. Hodges, Librarian of the Public Library of Cincinnati.

At 6 o'clock on the evening of February 13, 1802, a few people met in one of the rooms of Yeatman's Tavern, in response to a call printed that morning in the *Western Spy and Hamilton Gazette*, and addressed to those interested in having a public library in Cincinnati. Jacob Burnet, Martin Baum and Lewis Kerr were appointed a committee to open a subscription list, the subscribers to agree to take one or more shares of stock and to pay for these at the rate of $10 for each share. A second meeting of subscribers and "others desirous of encouraging the library" was called for Monday evening, March 8th, also at Mr. Yeatman's, to receive the report of the committee. The list of subscribers was headed by Arthur St. Clair, the first Governor of the Northwest Territory. The subscription paper, once owned by Robert Clarke, is now in the possession of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio. In a note on the back it is stated that the library went into operation March 6, 1802, with Lewis Kerr as librarian. Of the fate of the library nothing is known. It may have been merged in the collection of the Circulating Library Society.

The early history of the Library Society has come down to us in a preface to a catalogue of the books of the society, published in 1816. In the autumn of 1808 several persons "desirous of seeing a public library established in Cincinnati" assembled for the purpose of applying to the Legislature for a law of incorporation. A petition and the draft of a bill were forwarded but for reasons never disclosed to the petitioners their prayer was not granted. In 1811 the project was revived and a subscription paper was circulated by George Turner, Esq., with considerable success. The subscribers, in answer to a call published in *Liberty Hall* of June 26th, assembled at Goodwin's Tavern (Eagle and Plough) opposite the Court House, on the following Saturday, at early candle-light. Two meetings were, in fact, held and a constitution adopted, officers chosen and a committee appointed to apply for a charter at the next legislative session. This application was not made and all further exertions ceased for a twelvemonth.

At the expiration of that period, two or three persons succeeded in obtaining the papers which the committee had prepared the year before and transmitted them to the Legislature, which enacted a law of incorporation January 2, 1813. In this act seven directors were named, to hold their places until the annual election in the ensuing March. Still public enthusiasm at the prospect of having a public library was not at a white heat. No election was ordered in March and in a call for a meeting printed in *Liberty Hall* of May 25th, to be held next day, the subscribers are urged to come forward and discharge their subscription without further delay and the directors express a regret that little attention had been given to previous notices and indulge a hope that there will be no further cause of complaint. The subscriptions were payable either in cash or in books. William Corry was the librarian.

The original directors continued, by common consent, in the exercise of their functions until the spring of 1814, when the first election was held, and on the 16th of April the library, containing 300 volumes, apparently all received in lieu of cash, was opened. To effect an immediate increase in this diminutive collection was regarded as so desirable that, in addition to a pressing call for the unpaid subscriptions, the directors borrowed small sums of money on a credit of three years without interest, and purchased

books on the same terms. With the money borrowed and collected from the subscribers or received from further sales of stock, there was made in the ensuing summer, at Philadelphia, the first purchase of books, amounting to about 250 volumes. In the autumn the charter, through the omission of the former directors, having become extinct, and being moreover considered defective, application was made by the board to the Legislature and a new act of incorporation was passed December 22nd.

In the summer of 1815 the trustees of the Miami University authorized a committee of that board to examine the books belonging to the college and to dispose of such as were not essential to its library. Of the works thus rejected, the Library Society purchased on credit 100 volumes. In the autumn of the same year a member of the board about to visit the Eastern cities was vested with discretionary powers to purchase books. As a result, nearly 400 volumes, among them "many rare and valuable works," were secured.

By the spring of 1815 it had become apparent that the proceeds from the fines and sales of stock were insufficient to meet the current expenses and leave any balance for a yearly addition to the library and the directors passed an ordinance levying on each share an annual contribution of $1. In the year 1816 it was necessary to double this assessment. The money was wanted: 1st, to discharge the rent of a room and the salary of the librarian; 2nd, to pay for the binding and repairing of books; 3rd, to pay for the printing of catalogues and blanks; 4th, to meet the annual subscription for Rees' Cyclopædia and the seven periodicals taken by the library; 5th, to make occasional purchases of new books; and 6th, to pay off the outstanding debts. From the citizens, who had not extended their support to the library, the directors solicited that patronage "which is equally calculated to benefit the community and the persons who afford it." Shares were offered at the original price, either on an extended credit or payable in books, and the directors, evidently of a sanguine disposition, entertained a hope very soon to observe an augmentation of the library "which will render it equally honorable and useful to our flourishing town."

The directors of the society in 1816 were: Daniel Drake, president; Jesse Embree, secretary; Peyton S. Symmes, treasurer; William S. Hatch, Thomas Pierce, David Wade and Micajah T. Williams. The librarian was David Cathcart. Daniel Drake, the president, was also deeply interested in the Cincinnati College, first known as the Cincinnati Lancaster Seminary, and as early as 1819 the books belonging to the society had been placed in the Cincinnati College for the use of the students in common with the proprietors. In 1819, Dr. Drake was still president and the directors were: Jesse Embree, Thomas Pierce, Peyton S. Symmes, William Corry, David Wade and Micajah T. Williams, with David Cathcart as librarian.

In the Cincinnati Directory of 1825 this library, referred to as "belonging to the city," was still in the Cincinnati College edifice. By 1829 the books had been removed to Williamson's book store on Main street near Third. At that time there were about 1,500 volumes. The Cincinnati Directory of 1831, under the heading "Public Libraries," enters the Cincinnati Circulating Library as on Main near Fifth, with 6,000 volumes, probably an exaggeration.

The end of the Library Society is chronicled in the minutes of the Apprentices' Library, now in the possession of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute. A considerable portion of the stock had been forfeited, probably through non-payment of dues, George T. Williamson had become owner of 11 shares of the unforfeited stock, while Henry Avery owned one. These they donated to the Apprentices' Library in 1837 and the books were removed to the room of the Apprentices' Library, where they stood apart from the other books and were marked in the catalogue with the letter "B." This action was the result of a meeting of the directors of the Apprentices' Library April 28, 1837, at which meeting were present: A. H. Ernst, S. S. L'Hommedieu, D. F. Meader and H. L. Tatem.

The books of the Circulating Library had evidently been neglected for at a meeting of the Apprentices' Library held May 26th, it was resolved that the City Council be asked for an appropriation of $75 to defray the expenses incurred in cleaning the books obtained from the old Cincinnati Library and arranging and fixing the shelves. This money was appropriated as reported at the meeting of June 30th.

From the minutes of the Apprentices' Library it appears that a public meeting of citizens was convened on the 8th of February, 1821, for the purpose of forming a library for the use of apprentices in the city of Cincinnati. A committee was appointed for each ward to make personal application from house to house for contributions of books, money or other valuable com-

modities. This committee had 18 members. The minutes of the first meeting are signed by E. Stone, chairman (who was one of the first directors of the Cincinnati Circulating Library), and Joseph Buchanan, secretary, and are dated February 8, 1821. The committee of 18 collected about 1,200 volumes and with this collection the library went into operation and continued some 15 years with occasional additions, when it was nearly doubled in size by receiving the books of the Circulating Library Society already referred to. The library was open every Saturday from one to four P. M., and all young people, girls as well as boys, had the privilege of taking out books on giving security for their safe return and proper usage.

The library had no funds or income other than donations and the receipts from fines. The City Council provided a room during most of the library's existence and a small salary for the librarian. After the first meeting in 1821 there are no records until the first annual meeting on March 5, 1822. The minutes were then signed by Ephraim Morgan, the librarian. At the second annual meeting on March 6, 1823, the report of the librarian shows 1,127 volumes in the library and a weekly circulation of 180 to 200 volumes. The library had a struggle for existence and it was necessary from time to time to appoint committees to canvass the different wards for donations of money and books.

In the minutes of a meeting of May 29, 1852, it is recorded that for the 10 years preceding the usefulness of the library had gradually diminished until at last, in its then unsuitable location in the City Building on Eighth street, near Western row, its patronage was merely nominal and it was resolved that the library be removed to the Mechanics' Institute and placed under the care of that institution.

Such is the story of the two associations through which the people of Cincinnati were given the advantage of semi-public libraries during the early years of the last century. There were at least two other organizations doing the best they could in the same line of public endeavor—the Lyceum, of which Salmon P. Chase was a prominent member, and the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, which, in the course of time, absorbed the Lyceum collection as it did others.

The first home of the Institute was the Enon Baptist Church on Walnut street between Third and Fourth. On the ground floor were three rooms, two of which were used for a library and a reading room. A series of lectures was planned by the Institute for the winter of 1833-34. These lectures attracted but small audiences and only two were given. One was by Hon. James Hall on "The Importance of Establishing a Library in Cincinnati." This lecture (in spite of the small audience) inspired a more active library propaganda. The library of Morgan Neville was purchased soon after for $300, which was considered a great bargain, and there were individual donations of books. In May, 1835, Dr. John D. Craig was appointed librarian and general superintendent with a salary of $500. By 1845 13 daily and eight weekly papers were regularly received, together with a considerable number of magazines, and there were 203 minors drawing books from the library. The present building, at the corner of Sixth and Vine streets, was completed in 1850 and rooms on the second floor were occupied by the library. The library by 1852 had grown to more than 6,000 volumes, there were on file 70 periodicals, and, in addition to the members, about 400 minors had the privilege of taking books and using the reading room.

The school law, passed in 1853, contained a provision for a State tax of one-tenth of a mill for the purchase of apparatus and books to be distributed among the schools. The consensus of opinion in Cincinnati was that the establishment of a library in every school district would be a wasteful multiplication of the same books and at a meeting of the School Board, held December 18, 1854, this took form in a resolution that there should be but one library for all the public schools and the families entitled to the use of the books. Fortunately, H. H. Barney, the State Commissioner of Common Schools, gave his prompt and cordial approval of this plan. By March, 1855, $5,000 of the tax levied during the preceding two years was available and an order for 1,500 volumes was placed. The earliest recorded gift was that of Winthrop P. Smith of $700, received in the year previous. The Young Men's Mercantile Library made liberal donations of books. The library was opened in a room on the first floor of the old Central High School on Longworth street; the session room of the School Board was upstairs in the same building. In May, 1856, John D. Caldwell was elected clerk of the board and librarian. Previously Dr. J. C. Christin had cared for the library at a salary of $3 per day.

The library had not been opened a year when it was proposed that it should be removed to

the building of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute and the library of the Institute placed in charge of the School Board—the combined libraries to be free to the public. Meanwhile, the Legislature had suspended the tax for the purchase of books. In spite of this, it seemed best to carry through the consolidation and an agreement was entered into on the 31st of July, 1856, and signed by Miles Greenwood, Marston Allen, Daniel F. Meader, Charles F. Wilstach, Caleb C. Whitson, George D. Winchell and Isaac Bruce for the Institute; and C. G. Comegys, A. S. Sullivan, John W. Dudley and Lyman Harding for the School Board. During the first three years, 5,047 books had been purchased at an expense of $7,541.92, and at the time of the consolidation the Institute library contained 6,583 volumes, making the union library one of nearly 12,000 volumes.

The rooms were open from eight in the morning to eight in the evening and the number of persons recorded as entitled to the use of the library was more than 2,400. The number of books circulated during the year ending July 6, 1857, was 20,179. In November, 1857, N. P. Poor was elected librarian with a salary of $800 and there was an assistant with a salary of $300. From Mr. Poor's first report, it appears that the number of users had increased to 4,251 and that the circulation for the year had been 47,866.

In 1859 Rufus King, president of the School Board, was able to report the renewal of the library tax and the recovery of a portion of the tax for former years, which was supposed to have been lost in consequence of some mistake on the part of the State authorities at Columbus. A fund amounting to $6,285 was thus available for the increase of the library. Concerts were given by the public schools in April, 1859, and sufficient funds raised to furnish the library with alcoves and shelving. A gallery of paintings and statuary was deposited by the Ladies' Academy of Fine Arts, the precursor of the Art Department of the University. The following year (1860) the library tax was repealed and a famine began which lasted seven years. There were then 22,648 volumes besides the books of the Ohio Historical Society, which were on deposit, and the circulation had increased to over 90,000.

In 1861 Mr. King appealed to the citizens for contributions to the library then deprived of all resources from taxation. E. M. Shield was the first to respond, agreeing to give 100 volumes each year. In 1864 Sargent, Wilson & Hinkle gave $500 and Mr. Shield's gift of 500 volumes was completed, though there was delay in the delivery of the last 200 volumes on account of the lack of cases to receive them.

Mr. Poor died suddenly early in 1866 and Lewis Freeman was elected his successor. Mr. Freeman's first report, dated June 30, 1866, shows that the library exhibited signs of decay. This is hardly a matter for surprise, considering the short commons of the preceding years and the location of Cincinnati so near the seat of war. There was, however, a spirit of revival in the air, for which the public is indebted to the library committee of that day. Of this committee, Rev. J. M. Walden was chairman and the other members were J. F. Irwin, H. Eckel, Robert Brown, Jr., and T. L. Harper. Through the efforts of the librarian, donations amounting to $4,760.15 were procured, to be used for the purchase of books, the donors being Sargent, Wilson & Hinkle, $1,000; Lane & Bodley, $500; Larz Anderson, $500; and Robert Clarke & Company, who remitted a debt of $483.80 and donated $100. Mrs. Sarah Lewis bequeathed $5,000 and Mr. Shield prepared a second valuable collection. The entire donations to the library amounted to about $10,000.

It was evident that the library could not depend for sufficient income upon the liberality of a few individuals. The chief hope lay in such legislation as would restore the tax or its equivalent This legislation was secured largely through the influence of Rev. John M. Walden. In an act passed March 18, 1867, the city was empowered to assess one-tenth of a mill for the maintenance of the Public Library. This gave the library an independent income of over $13,000. A month later, April 3rd, a second act was passed authorizing the Board of Education to constitute a board of seven managers for the Public Library, the president of the Board of Education to be one of these. In July the first board of managers was appointed and the library received the name of "The Public Library of Cincinnati." Earlier it had been known as "The Ohio School Library" and "The Public and School Library of Cincinnati." That year more than 4,000 volumes were added to the collection by purchase, embracing the private library of W. T. Coggeshall and a good collection of German books.

On the 17th of August, 1868, a committee appointed by the Board of Education, to consider the location and erection of a building for the Public Library, held its first meeting and proceeded to examine the half-finished Handy Opera

House, which was about to be sold at public auction. This property was purchased by the city for the sum of $83,000, and plans for converting it into a library were prepared by James W. McLaughlin. Early in 1869 Mr. Freeman resigned and W. F. Poole, of the Boston Athenaeum, was elected librarian. Mr. Poole entered upon his duties November 5th. The front part of the new library building being ready for occupancy, the books were removed from the Mechanics' Institute rooms and the new apartments were opened to the public December 9, 1870. The total number of volumes was 30,799, exclusive of the books of the Theological and Religious Library 3,291, which had continued ever since on deposit. The Mechanics' Institute Library was left with the flourishing institution, which had created it. In March, 1871, the Public Library was opened for Sunday use and in the following year the art rooms were opened. During the year 1872-73 the trustees of the Cincinnati Hospital deposited their medical library but this was afterwards withdrawn. Late in 1873 Mr. Poole resigned to take charge of the Chicago Public Library and Rev. Thomas Vickers was elected in his stead December 1, 1873. The main hall of the new building was opened February 25, 1874. On March 17, 1874, Dr. W. H. Mussey placed in charge of the Public Library his private medical collection of 3,513 volumes.

As one of the components of the Public Library reference may here be made to the Theological and Religious Library, which took shape at a preliminary meeting held October 13, 1862. The organization was completed February 24, 1863, in the lecture room of the Second Presbyterian Church, then on Fourth street between Vine and Race, Hon. Bellamy Storer presiding, and Rev. (Bishop) John M. Walden acting as recording secretary. On March 10th the first board of directors was elected and on the 12th of November the reading room was formally opened in what was known as Mitchell's Building on Fourth street between Walnut and Vine. By 1870, after an expensive experience in keeping the library open for circulation, an offer made by the Public Library Board was accepted and the books were deposited in the then newly opened building of the Public Library on Vine street. The funds of the association have accumulated somewhat in the forty odd years of its existence. The annual meeting of the association takes place in March and its affairs are administered by a board of directors at present consisting of George K. Bartholomew, William J. Breed, D. L. Bishop, N. D. C. Hodges (recording secretary), William B. Melish (treasurer), Davis S. Schatf, Charles H. Snedeker, George A. Thayer (president) and Bishop John M. Walden. George E. Day, D. D., at one time president of Lane Seminary and later connected with Yale College, was a prime mover in forming this library.

The newspaper room of the Public Library was opened January 1, 1875, and the same year the library of the Cincinnati Hospital was withdrawn. On June 10, 1879, a branch was started in Cumminsville with some 5,000 volumes on the shelves. The expenses for rent, fuel and light were covered by subscription. Timothy Kirby, an old resident of Cumminsville, left a bequest of $15,000 to the library, but, owing to a contest, this was reduced to $12,000 when paid to the board. In September, 1878, Mr. Vickers had been appointed rector of the University of Cincinnati and for a time he attempted to perform supervisory duties as librarian also at a reduced salary. This plan did not commend itself to the board and Mr. Vickers resigned and was succeeded, January 1, 1880, as librarian by Chester W. Merrill. Mr. Merrill's first report is dated July 1, 1880, and refers to the opening of a second branch in Columbia, December, 30, 1879. In 1882 the branch library at Cumminsville was closed by order of the Board of Education and the books were returned to the main library. Dr. W. H. Mussey died August 2, 1882, bequeathing the Mussey Medical and Scientific Library to the Public Library —a collection of 9,422 volumes and pamphlets. The Columbia branch was closed May 1, 1884. On September 27, 1886, A. W. Whelpley was elected Mr. Merrill's successor.

The suggestion of Librarian Merrill in his last report and the suggestions of Presidents King and Ferry of earlier date finally bore fruit in the passage on April 30, 1891, of a revised act providing for the management of the library. Under the provisions of this act the directors of the University of Cincinnati elected two members of the board, the Union Board of High Schools two and the Board of Education two, the president of the Board of Education continuing *ex-officio* a member. Unfortunately this act did not go far enough in the changes of management in that it did not give the board any power over the funds: it simply prevented the Board of Education from electing its own members as members of the Library Board; the

Board of Education still controlled the disbursements.

The first board under the new act consisted of J. R. Sayler, W. T. Porter, R. H. West, W. A. Hopkins, A. Pluemmer, J. H. Charles Smith and William Rendigs, president of the Board of Education. In May, 1897, renewed efforts were made to secure legislation which would give to the Library Board full control. Hon. William J. O'Neil was a member of the Hamilton County delegation at that time and had been a member of the board of managers of the library. He was thoroughly familiar with the subject and consented to introduce a bill. There was at first opposition on the part of the Board of Education, but on its being shown that the Board of Education would be relieved of the expenses of the library, amounting to more than $40,000, this opposition was withdrawn and the act under which the library is now administered was passed. The privileges of the library were at once extended to all residents of Hamilton County, the tax levy being extended over the whole county. There was no change in the method of appointing the library trustees, except that the seventh member instead of being a member of the School Board was to be named by the judges of the Court of Common Pleas. James A. Green was the nominee of the judges and took the place on the board formerly held by the president of the Board of Education. In June, 1898, the board reorganized under the new law, electing W. T. Porter, president; Thomas P. White, vice-president; L. L. Sadler, treasurer, and James A. Green, secretary.

At once the board began to consider questions looking to the improvement and extension of the library which had long been subjects of discussion but which now, for the first time, they were in a position to carry into effect, having not only the responsibility of the library management but also the power to act in accordance with their best judgment. The trustees were not content with the circumscribed view they had heretofore been compelled to take. If anything was to be found which was better than the method in vogue in the Cincinnati Public Library they were ready to adopt it. The president of the board and the librarian were directed to attend the annual conference of the American Library Association held at Lakewood, New Jersey, July 5-10. To that conference and the insight into library work and library methods which it gave, the Cincinnati Public Library of to-day owes much of the progress it has made in recent years.

Inspired by the reports brought to them by their president and librarian, the trustees determined upon an inspection trip to the principal libraries of the East and on August 23rd President Porter and Messrs. Sadler, West, Hopkins, Mithoefer and Librarian Whelpley started on a journey of investigation to the libraries of Cleveland, Buffalo, Boston, Lowell, Newark, New York, Washington and Pittsburg. The thanks of the board were later extended to Melville E. Ingalls, of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, and W. W. Peabody, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, for favors granted in the matter of transportation. As a result, changes were introduced in the charging system which facilitated the obtaining of books by readers. There was a reform in the methods of cataloguing and it was resolved to open a children's room.

The law of 1898 required the trustees to establish in the city and throughout the county delivery stations and they wished to learn of the practical workings of such stations wherever in use. In January, 1899, the board instructed the committee on branch libraries and delivery stations, consisting of Messrs. White and Hopkins and President Porter (who went in place of Mr. West of the committee) to visit St. Louis and Chicago. Later in the year Mr. Hopkins spent a week in Chicago thoroughly posting himself in the details of the delivery system and on his return he was appointed superintendent of the Delivery Stations Department. Mr. Hopkins was succeeded October 5, 1899, as trustee, by Henry Danziger. On June 10, 1899, the stations were put in operation. The same year the trustees determined to begin a dictionary card catalogue and Miss Laura Smith, of the New York State Library School, was placed in charge of the work with trained assistants from the library school.

On February 19, 1900, Mr. Whelpley, the librarian, died at his home in Clifton. On April 20th the board chose as Mr. Whelpley's successor N. D. C. Hodges, who at that time was in the library of Harvard University. Mr. Hodges entered on his duties on May 11, 1900. The children's room, to which Mr. Whelpley had given much thought, was opened a few days later.

The policy of removing the barriers between the readers and the books was promptly entered upon. On the 11th of May, 1900, there were

no books on open shelves. By the end of June an open reference collection of 1,500 volumes had been placed in the main reference room. In the summer about 1,800 volumes for circulation were placed on open shelves in the delivery room. At this time (March, 1903) there are on open shelves in the different departments more than 50,000 volumes.

In 1900 Cincinnati was doing nothing for the intellectual needs of the blind. Those who were indigent were given a home at the Infirmary and a pension was allowed those requiring it. During the summer of 1900 Miss Georgia Trader called upon the librarian to urge that the claims of the blind might be recognized. As work of this kind would appeal to the philanthropic citizens, it seemed best to delay the purchase of books in embossed characters until money for the purpose could be raised by subscription; but there was one thing that could be done at once, which was to start courses of readings by volunteers. No difficulty was encountered, the first course of readings beginning on October 12th. There are now six regular readings given each week; Miss Trader and her sister, Miss Florence Trader, give instructions to the blind in reading and writing; special entertainments are given once a month by volunteers and there are others who give their services as guides or visitors. Miss Trader has been so successful that William A. Procter has just purchased (March, 1903) the Cary homestead, College Hill, as a home for the poor blind. There are on the shelves of the library 650 books in raised characters.

There are in Hamilton County many women's clubs and for three years special reading lists have been prepared on the programs of these clubs to aid the members in the preparation of their papers. Last year these reading lists covered the programs of 44 clubs and the "Club Corner" was visited during the year by more than 2,000 club members.

There are now 41 delivery stations in different parts of the county, six of which are branch libraries, having previously been village libraries but absorbed by the Public Library of Cincinnati under the act of 1898. These branches are located at Harrison, Hartwell, Lockland, Madisonville, Pleasant Ridge and Wyoming. There are 20 traveling libraries of 60 to 70 volumes each in the more remote portions of the county, which could not be served properly by the delivery station method. There are 36 traveling libraries in the fire engine houses of the city and 15 home libraries in the poorer districts of the city.

An April 9, 1902, a letter was received from Andrew Carnegie stating that he would give $180,000 on his usual terms for the erection of six branch libraries in the city of Cincinnati. An act was promptly passed by the Legislature enabling the board of trustees to accept this gift and comply with its conditions but this act was later declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the State.

The library now numbers more than 230,000 bound volumes and more than 44,000 pamphlets. There are 44,095 registered borrowers and the circulation for the year 1902 was 757,504. What is even more important, from 500 to 1,000 persons a day enter the main building to use the books in the various reference departments and to receive assistance from the many reference librarians. In addition to the art department, there is a general reference room and a special reference room devoted to science, especially applied sciences bearing on the various manufacturing industries. This last room is visited each day by several hundred people—manufacturers, artisans, chemists and other experts, and the patent attorneys and inventors. (April, 1903.)

THE CINCINNATI LAW LIBRARY.

In 1834 a special charter was obtained from the General Assembly for the incorporation of a Cincinnati Law Library. The incorporators were among the most prominent lawyers. They were John C. Wright, John M. Goodenow, Henry Starr, Edward King, Crafts J. Wright, Edward Woodruff, Jacob W. Piatt, E. D. Mansfield, O. M. Mitchel, John Frazer, Talbot Jones, S. Yorke At Lee, W. H. Harrison, Jr., M. McLean, W. H. Stickney, Charles D. Drake, James H. Perkins, M. T. Howe, John G. Worthington, James F. Conover and Daniel J. Casswell. Nothing was done at the time to bring about the purpose of this organization and the scheme slumbered until 1846.

W. S. Scarborough in an address delivered before the Cincinnati Law Library Association in 1875 gives a history of this institution. In 1846 when the city had a population of almost 100,000 the bar numbered not less than 125 members. The location of the Court House was then more inconvenient than at present. Some few law offices were in this neighborhood but most were on Third between Sycamore and Walnut, while several were south of Pearl on Main, Columbia and Front. The offices of Storer and

Gwynne for instance were on the west side of Main between Pearl and Second and those of Charles Fox on the northeast corner of Main and Columbia. T. D. Lincoln's office remained a little to the east on Columbia street until 1865. The lawyers of that time were not all great bookmen and there was no large library in the city. The bar was, however, conspicuous for its ability. Judges Burnet and Wright as well as Nathaniel Wright and Henry Starr had retired from active practice. Judge Este had left the bench of the Superior Court, where at that time presided Judge Coffin. Salmon P. Chase, Timothy Walker, O. M. Spencer, Gholson and Storer as well as T. J. Strait are mentioned by Mr. Scarborough as being at that time in active practice. Others mentioned were Benjamin B. Fessenden, Jordan A. Pugh, C. L. Telford, A. E. Gwynne, T. M. Key, William R. Morris and Daniel Van Matre. The bar meeting held in the old Superior Court room in 1846 resulted in the appointment of a committee consisting of William R. Morris, Daniel Van Matre, W. M. Corry, Alphonso Taft and George E. Pugh to raise money for a law library. A paper was drawn up by Mr. Morris which was circulated for signatures. It is said that Judge Caldwell at that time was considering an important case for which he was not able to obtain the authorities he desired. This stimulated him to associate himself with Mr. Pugh and the two made a tour of the bar and obtained a great many signatures. The list of signatures is as follows and constitutes a pretty fair directory of the bar at that time: W. R. Morris, N. B. Rairden, Andrew McMicken, Daniel Van Matre, G. E. Pugh, W. M. Corry, R. W. Russell, John A. Collins, Pat. McGroarty, William Birney, R. B. Warden, R. H. Stone, Chas. S. Bryant (on condition that the library be at the Court House), E. C. Roll, L. M. Gwynne, W. B. Caldwell, M. N. McLean, E. Kenna, Henry H. Goodman, Wm. Rankin, Jr., Edward Woodruff, W. E. Bradbury W. Greene, J. H. Jones, Benj. B. Fessenden, Dani. Parkhurst, T. D. Lincoln, Peter Zinn, Sam. M. Hart, Adam Hodge, John L. Miner, Stanley Matthews, Chas. Fox, S. Fales, E. P. Norton, A. N. Riddle, A. E. Gwynne, F. Ball, Th. J. Strait, John Kebler, J. L. Scott, Jas. P. Holcombe, C. P. James, William Johnston, T. Walker, E. Harrington, E. L. Rice, Jacob Burnet, $50 (by Daniel Van Matre, as a donation, and not subscribed as a member), Edward P. Cranch, T. C. H. Smith, H. P. Gaines, Oliver Brown, John M. Leavitt, Th. J. Gallagher, Jordan A. Pugh, Alphonso Taft, S. P. Chase, Wm. P. Mellen, O. M. Spencer, Chas. L. Telford, W. S. Groesbeck, R. King, Thomas M. Key, N. G. Pendleton, Geo. H. Pendleton, Charles Anderson, Larz Anderson, M. Comstock, James Riley, John Jolliffe, Henry Roedter, T. Bassford, Eben B. Reeder, J. Burnet, Jr., C. F. Dempsey, A. R. Dutton, Talbot Jones, E. S. Haines, Geo. H. Hilton, A. G. W. Carter, T. G. Mitchell, Wm. T. Forrest, C. W. Grames, W. Y. Gholson, Edmund Pendleton, John W. Applegate, Joshua H. Bates, B. Storer, David Quinn, John Brough, John B. Moorman, J. Frazer, Geo. W. Allen, E. J. Henry, J. B. Fenton, R. M. Corwine, J. T. Crapsey, John G. Douglass, J. H. Clemmer, E. P. Justice, Chas. D. Drake, Jas. F. Meline, Ira D. French, Edward Mills and M. H. Tilden.

In January, 1847, the committee had purchased books to the amount of $1,400 principally through the leading law booksellers of the time, Derby, Bradley & Company. Shortly afterwards they purchased a large bookcase which would hold several hundred volumes which was placed in the court room of the Common Pleas Court. Bernard Bradley was elected as librarian. The subscribers incorporated themselves in the spring of 1847 and in June the first meeting of the association was held. Twenty-four members were present. A. N. Riddle presided and R. B. Warden acted as secretary. The meeting elected as trustees of the library: W. R. Morris, Daniel Van Matre, O. M. Spencer, Alphonso Taft, Jordan A. Pugh and R. B. Warden. Morris became the first president of the association and remained so for some years. Judge Walker succeeded Jordan A. Pugh as trustee in 1848, as the latter had removed to New Orleans. Bradley was succeeded as librarian in November, 1848, by A. A. Pruden, who held the office until the burning of the Court House in the summer of 1849. In the fall Joseph McDougal became librarian and held the office until John Bradley was appointed to succeed him on December 1, 1850. In 1851 A. E. Gwynne, Jacob Burnet, Jr., Rufus King, Thomas G. Mitchell and George E. Pugh were elected trustees and Peter Zinn became clerk. Gwynne became the president, King, vice-president and Pugh, treasurer. The last named was, however, too much engaged with his duties as Attorney General and resigned to be succeeded by Jacob Burnet, Jr., afterwards Judge Burnet. In the burning of the Court House in 1849 most of the books of the library were saved and after the fire the library followed

the courts to the four-story brick building of James Wilson on the north side of Court street west of St. Clair alley. In this building the county offices were on the second floor and the various court rooms of the Supreme, Common Pleas, Superior and Commercial courts were on the third floor.

After the reorganization of the courts in 1852, rooms were engaged in the building east which was connected by a bridge over an alley. The library was in the third floor upon the alley. It contained at that time 1,080 volumes, of which 547 were State reports, mainly from the New England and other Eastern States, and 102 text-books. Mr. Bradley remained librarian until 1861 at which time M. W. Myers was appointed as his successor which position he held until the time of his death in 1899, when he was succeeded by Edwin Gholson. Rufus King who became vice-president in 1851 was made president in 1855, which position he retained until the time of his death in 1891. Judson Harmon has been president since that time. Thornton M. Hinkle has been an officer since 1872.

At the time of the fire of 1884, the library contained some 14,000 volumes, all of which with the exception of three charred remains of volumes were entirely consumed. After the fire the members responded liberally with subscriptions and a new library arose from the ruins, which to-day with almost 30,000 volumes is one of the very best law libraries in the country. It is particularly rich in early session laws. It contains practically complete reports from every English speaking country.

OTHER LIBRARIES.

The Law Library of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, located in the Government Building, is larger and more conveniently housed than that belonging to any other Federal court in the country. It contains about 15,000 volumes and is under the control of the clerk of the court, Frank O. Loveland, and a librarian, Miss Harriet Collins. There is also a law library of considerable pretensions in the Law School Building.

Another very important library is the Lloyd Library of Botany and Pharmacy. The libraries of the various departments of the University, Lane Theological Seminary, St. Xavier and St. Joseph's colleges, Ohio Mechanics' Institute, Cincinnati Hospital and of a number of churches are important.

A sketch of the Young Men's Mercantile Library has been given in an earlier chapter. This historic institution is about to enter its new rooms in the Young Men's Mercantile Library Building sky-scraper and is expected to be of greater value and interest than ever before. It is a distinctive institution of the city life, to which much of the development of the community is due.

CHAPTER XLVII.

MUSIC AND ART.

MUSIC IN CINCINNATI—THE CINCINNATI MUSIC HALL—THE COLLEGE OF MUSIC—THE CINCINNATI SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—THE APOLLO AND ORPHEUS CLUBS—MUSIC SCHOOLS—THE DEVELOPMENT OF ART—THE ART MUSEUM—THE ART ACADEMY—THE ROOKWOOD POTTERY—THE CINCINNATI ART CLUB.

MUSIC IN CINCINNATI.

By Edwin W. Glover.

In this day when even the most subtle of all arts, music, is affected by the prevailing craze for bigness, when institutions of learning calculate their students by the thousands, when choruses must count their numbers by hundreds, and an orchestra of a hundred men is necessary for an adequate performance of a symphonic poem, it is quieting to the nerves to look at the *Western Spy* of over a century back, December 17, 1800, and read this modest little paragraph:

"Those gentlemen and ladies who feel themselves disposed to organize a singing school will please to convene at the court-house to-morrow evening at candle light, as it is proposed to have singing. Those who have books will please bring them."

This is the record of Cincinnati's first step in musical education. Whether the desire for knowledge came from the gentlemen and ladies themselves or from the solicitations of a newly arrived singing school teacher is not as important as the fact that the need for such study was then recognized.

Up to this time the music had, aside from that connected with the school for dancing started the year before, been purely from individual sources. There had been no concerted movement for either vocal or instrumental culture. The occasional settler brought with him to his new home a violin, a flute, accordion, or other instrument as his talents or ability dictated and privately gave to his little coterie of friends the benefit of his limited attainments.

One of the most noted of these early fiddlers was Thomas Kennedy, a Scotchman by birth, who immigrated to Cincinnati in the spring of 1789 and later settled permanently in the hamlet that afterwards became Covington. The ferry that plied between his home and the Cincinnati side was always known as "Kennedy's Ferry." A distinguished Scotch traveler, John Melish, visiting here in September, 1811, called upon Kennedy and in one of his volumes relates an incident that happened in the Kentucky home while he was a guest:

"Before we had finished our breakfast, Mr. Kennedy drew a fiddle from the box, and struck up the tune of 'Rothmurchie's Rout.' He played in the true Highland style, and I could not stop to finish my breakfast, but started up and danced the Shantrews. The old man was delighted and favored us with a great many Scotch airs. When he laid down the fiddle, I took it up and commenced in my turn, playing some new strathspeys that he had not heard before, but he knew the spirit of them full well, and he also gave us Shantrews, 'louping near bawk hight,' albeit he was well stricken in years. He next played a number of airs, all Scottish, on a whistle."

The *Spy* of September, 1801, contains two items of much more historical importance in that they first record the names of the indi-

viduals who were connected with the early musical undertakings of the city.

A Mr. McLean, butcher, public officer and singing master advertises that he will open a singing school for all persons who wish to become members, at the honorarium of one dollar each for 13 nights, or two dollars per quarter, "subscribers to find their own wood and candles."

The second notice is that of the first operatic performance. Who the participants were or by whom the opera or operetta, was evidently of no importance to the managers, as their whole energies seem to have been bent upon the success of the subscription list. So meagre is the detailed information that there is not even a record of the name of the hall wherein the performance was given. The announcement in the *Spy* refers only to the plan and arrangement of the subscription: "Subscribers will receive their tickets of admission by applying to Mr. Kilgore. Subscriptions not yet paid will be received by Mr. Seamans. Tickets cannot be granted to subscribers who have not paid. The managers regret that they have not had it in their power to present the subscription list as generally as they wished. Such ladies and gentlemen, therefore, as are desirous of subscribing are requested to send their names to Mr. Seamans."

Although it is barely possible that this operatic performance was given by the ladies and gentlemen who started the singing school the year before or those connected with Mr. McLean's school, there are no facts definite enough to establish more than the suggestions of such a promise. In November of this same year, at the dedication of the new Cincinnati Theatre, an original song composed for the occasion was sung during the interlude between the acts by a member of the company.

Aside from these few entertainments and the music furnished by the band at Fort Washington there is no record of anything else of importance occurring in the decade that followed, ending with the year 1810.

Klauprecht, in his history of the Ohio Valley, makes special comment upon the excellence of the fort band with its German and French musicians.

Life at the fort under the command of General Wilkinson was made as gay as possible, unless the early chroniclers possessed the modern day journalistic idea of gross exaggeration, for we read that his superb barge with his pleasure parties went up and down the river, "accompanied with the harmonies of Gluck and Haydn and the reports of the champagne bottles transported the guests from the wilds of the Northwest Territory into the Lucullian feasts of the European aristocracy."

The real beginning of Cincinnati's musical development, the foundations of which were builded with a security that later led to preeminence in every department of the art, started within some period of the decade that followed, —1810 to 1820. In the light of past and present great achievements, such as our Saengerfests, May Festivals, Symphony orchestras, and institutions of learning, these insignificant organizations of nearly a century back cast very small shadows, but small as they now seem their founders even then had the same conscientious zeal and high artistic ideals that have since been so marked a feature of the city's musical life. The departure of General Wilkinson and his soldiery to their new headquarters in New Orleans left the town in the helpless state of being without a brass band to enliven its occasions of festivity. Possibly from lack of competent performers, the army band was not replaced by a home organization until the year 1814. Then, under the guise of the Harmonical Society, the first brass band started upon its career of usefulness. The musical agonies of this youthful organization must have made a deep impression upon the community for on December 15, 1815, only a few months after its rehearsals began, a local journal contained the following glowing advertisement:

MUSICAL ACADEMY

at Mrs. Hopkins', opposite Columbian Inn, Main street, Cincinnati. For teaching in a scientific and comprehensive manner, a scholar thirteen tunes at least, in eighteen lessons, or no compensation will be required, on any of the following instruments, viz.:

Clarinet,	Flagotto or bassoon,
Trumpet,	Serpent,
French horn,	Flagolet,
Bugle horn,	Sacbut,
Oboe,	Hurdygurdy or beggar's lyre,
Grand oboe or voice humane,	Violin,
Trombone,	Violincello,
Fife,	Bass drum,
German flute,	Octave flute,
Cymbals, etc., etc., etc.	

Military bands taught accurately and expeditiously, on a correct scale, on any of the above instruments, with appropriate music by

JAMES H. HOFFMANN, P.

While we must honor Mr. Hoffman for starting the first musical academy in Cincinnati, we must look upon his flamboyantly announced curriculum with suspicion. The formidable array of instruments catalogued is quite beyond the teaching capabilities of one man and there is no reason for believing that this academy possessed a larger faculty than was represented by the personality of the astute Mr. Hoffman. But it is well to know even now that teaching the bass drum is an art. The lively interest shown in musical affairs reflected itself in the publication at this time of two books of tunes and anthems. Both were issued from the office of the *Liberty Hall* press. The first entitled "The Western Harmonist," by John McCormick, published in 1815, contains in the preface this statement: "The author, having been many years in the contemplation of this work, flatters himself that he will be able to furnish the different societies with the most useful tunes and anthems."

The second work, styled "The Columbian Harmonist," came from the versatile pen of the well known author, Timothy Flint, and appeared in 1816. The demand for such works is mute evidence that there existed before the organization of the Haydn Society singing bodies whose requirements made the publication of these song collections necessary.

So little is known, aside from the mere fact that it existed in 1816, of the musical society referred to by Herr Klauprecht in his "Chronik" as the St. Cecilia, that we will have to start the choral history of the city with the organization of the Haydn Society some three years later, in 1819. This body came into existence the year Cincinnati threw off its infant clothes and replaced them with the garb required by a full fledged city, and gave its first concert only four years after the organization of the Handel and Haydn Society in Boston. This latter fact is of importance as showing how soon the young city manifested an interest in its artistic advancement as compared with older cities. The preliminary notice of this first concert, as gleaned from the pages of *Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette*, is as follows:

"On Thursday evening, 25 of May, will be performed by the Haydn Society of this city, a choice selection of sacred music, taken from the Lock Hospital, Baltimore, and other celebrated collections. Parts I and II will commence with an appropriate instrumental overture. The proceeds of this concert are to be applied to the payment of an organ for the Episcopal Church, Cincinnati. The name of the piece and other particulars will be published previous to performance. By order of the Society.

"N. M. Whittemore, *Secretary.*"

In a subsequent issue of *Liberty Hall* on the day of the concert the program appeared. It is of such vital importance to the student of Cincinnati musical history that we print it in full. Credit must be given for the finding of this valuable relic to Frank E. Tunison, who published in 1888 in "Presto" the only extended work on the city's musical history in existence.

PART FIRST.

Overture.
Chorus—"China" ..... T. Clarke
Grand Chorus—"The Marvelous Work" ..... Haydn
"Jehova Speaks" ..... Holden
Chorus—"Strike the Cymbals" ..... Puccitta
Anthem—"Our Lord Has Risen from the Dead," Arnold

PART SECOND.

Overture.
Chorus—"Jabez Prayer" ..... Jarman
Overture ..... T. Clarke
Anthem—"O Praise the Lord" ..... Meinecke
Poland ..... Husband
Chorus—"New Year's Ode" ..... T. Clarke
Chorus—"Hosanna" ..... Gregor
Duett & Chorus—"Hail Judea" ..... Handel

The *Spy*, before and after, in its comments on the concert says: "Public concerts of this description, although rather a novelty here, are quite common in Eastern cities and if well performed never fail to afford great pleasure to the audience. The concert of the Haydn Society on Tuesday evening in Christ Church, we have reason to believe, has given very general satisfaction. Indeed, yielding to the delightful emotions which sacred harmony must excite even in uncultivated minds, none other could be felt by an intelligent auditory when, in addition to the excellent selection, the execution would have reflected credit on our Eastern cities, and the melody in several instances was divine. This exhibition must have been highly gratifying to those who begin to feel proud of our city. It is the strongest evidence we can addnce of our advancement in those embellishments which refine and harmonize society and give a zest to life. We hope that another opportunity will occur for a further display of the talents of the Haydn Society. For their endeavors to create a correct musical tact among us they deserve our thanks; but when to their efforts is added the disposition to aid the views of public charities, or the services of the church,

their claims to the most respectful attention and applause rise to an obligation on the community." Of especial interest at this concert was the performance of the chorus, "The Marvelous Work," from Haydn's "The Creation." Only seven or eight years before this "The Creation" had had its first complete performance in the United States, in the little Moravian town of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. The copies used in Bethlehem were afterwards loaned to a church society in Philadelphia for use in 1821. So the Haydn Society, in its first concert, complimented its namesake and in so doing not only kept abreast of the times, but undoubtedly gave the first rendition of the chorus west of the Alleghany Mountains. Fortunate, indeed, was the Haydn Society in its director. Philibertus Ratel, a Frenchman, who had recently arrived from Philadelphia, united with his ability to teach more graceful accomplishments, such as "country dances, cotillions, hornpipes, the minuet de la coeur with the gavotte, the celebrated gavotte of Vestris, the much admired shawl dance, ballet and opera dancing, with a variety of garlands, dances, such as constitute exhibitions," that of rare musicianship. He seemed equally proficient as soloist and director. At a concert given in 1820 by Mr. Garner, the director of two previous operatic presentations, Mr. Ratel appeared in the dual capacity of orchestral director and soloist on the clarinet and French flageolet. His success in teaching orchestral instruments, drilling the orchestra and Haydn Society was proof positive that the city was fortunate in having such a learned, practical man in its formative period.

The second concert of the Haydn Society, given Thursday evening, December 19, 1822, was marked by vigorous readings of the great double chorus, "He Gave Them Hailstones for Rain" from Handel's "Israel in Egypt," and "The Saffron Tints of Morn Appear," Mozart, and "Hallelujah, Amen," Handel,—choruses that demonstrate the artistic activity of both singers and director.

But the choral field was not occupied by the Haydns alone. The spread of musical interest had in 1819, the year of the founding of the Haydn Society, caused the formation of the Episcopal Singing Society, with Luman Watson as president. In 1822 was formed the New Jerusalem Singing Society, which met Saturday evenings at the temple, and in 1823 the Euterpean Society, a concert by the latter organization being announced for July 18, 1823, in the Cincinnati Hotel, at early candle-light.

An essay on the city's early musical life, read before the Literary Club on November 9, 1879, by that indefatigable chronicler of Cincinnati's early history, H. A. Ratterman, throws much light upon the general musical happenings in the youthful city.

The purely professional musician in those days was a "rara avis," as there was comparatively so little for him to do that following his profession alone meant anything but a life of luxury. As a consequence most musicians and amateurs combined with their artistic life a trade whose following would guarantee enough sustenance to allow art a substantial foundation to stand upon. Naturally, this resulted in a spirit of Bohemianism prevailing in the profession. The Apollonian Society, a body brought together some time in the early "twenties," called by Mr. Ratterman "the first musical club," deserves the name only through courtesy, for it was more a band of musical Bohemians, who met principally for the social pleasures that such meetings bring. Their musical activity was not of enough importance to leave much record of interest upon the pages of history. The leading spirit and founder of the organization was Frederick Amelung, a musician who had some years before migrated from Pittsburg, establishing his home on Sycamore street, opposite what became later the site of the National Theatre. Among the interesting personalities who became identified with the club were Martin Baum, a prominent merchant; Mons. Menessier, a distinguished Parisian jurist, who had found it necessary to follow the life of a pastry cook; Albert von Stein, the builder of Cincinnati's first water works; Dr. Carl Ritter, a candy maker in Lower Market street; Philabert Ratel, dancing master and director of the Haydn Society; Augustus Zemmer, a Main street confectioner; Edward H. Stall, druggist, and George Charters, piano-maker. The Directory of 1825 says that "this body was organized about a year since, having for its object the cultivation of vocal and instrumental music. It is now in a flourishing state, and consists of forty active and honorary members and is supported by a monthly tax on its members. The officers are a moderator, a standing committee of three, a treasurer and a secretary." The Apollonians first met in the saloon of George Juppenlatz, a baker on Main street, but later rendezvoused at the Apollonian Garden, kept by Kothe & Ott, in the Deer creek valley.

George Charters was for years the only pianomaker the town could boast and he and Adam Hurdus, who had in 1810 built the first church organ, were the pioneers in the march of musical industry, if in truth their small efforts can be so termed. By 1825 Hurdus had a competitor in Israel Schooley, who had recently arrived from Virginia, while Charters had no less than three rivals in Francis B. Garrish, Aaron Golden and the firm of Steele & Clark. A year later the "Sign of the Violin" on Main street, below Fourth street, told those interested that John Imhoff had sheet music and musical instruments for sale.

But we must return to April, 1825, when the city was in its brightest raiment, ready to receive the great Lafayette. The best the community could present in every branch of art and industry was placed before the distinguished Frenchman. Music was made a special feature of the morning parade and the grand ball in the evening given in the large hall of Mack's Cincinnati Hotel. Many of the musicians in the bands and orchestra were brought from other places for this occasion, among them a young man, Joseph Tosso by name, who attracted universal attention for his magnetic conducting of the orchestra. Indeed, one chronicler goes so far as to say he attracted nearly as much attention as did the illustrious Lafayette. But be that as it may, the youthful Mexican not long over from the Paris Conservatory, had in him a gifted nature, and with it the dash and enthusiasm of true musical genius. Tosso is an interesting figure in local musical history. Soon after his arrival from Louisville, where he had spent a short time, he was given charge of the music of the Female Academy on Walnut street, between Third and Fourth, and in 1835 was appointed director of the Musical Fund Society Orchestra, an organization based on the philharmonic plan, similar to the orchestras of New York and Boston. The object of the society, as stated in the constitution, was "the cultivation of musical taste by the encouragement and improvement of professional and amateur talent, and the establishment of a musical academy, by means of which pupils may be instructed in the theory and practice of music." The officers of this institution in July, 1835, were: President, Morgan Neville; vice-presidents, John P. Foote and Peyton S. Symmes; treasurer, Samuel E. Foote; secretary, Linden Ryder; librarian, John Winter; managers, T. D. Carneal, Herman Cope, Nicholas Longworth, William Price, M. D., Robert Buchanan, David T. Disney, Alexander Flash, William Greene, T. Varian, S. Wiggins, W. G. W. Gano, S. S. Smith, William Yerke, J. S. Armstrong, David Benson, John W. Ryan, George Graham, Jr., James Hall, E. Haines, C. S. Ramsey, M. D., William R. Foster, I. F. B. Wood, Joseph R. Fry and J. F. Meline; physicians, Alban G. Smith, M. D., and V. C. Marshall, M. D.; counsellors, Robert T. Lytle and Bellamy Storer.

For the brief career of this society it is hardly probable that there was much enthusiasm displayed by the influential members of its board. Tosso gave his best efforts to the organization and struggled hard to make its career permanent, but insufficient support brought its flickering life to an end in 1840.

In 1839 Tosso formed a partnership with a Mr. Douglass as "musical instrument makers and importers of musical instruments." Their shop stood for many years on the north side of Fourth street, between Main and Walnut streets.

From a present day consideration of Mrs. Trollope's much discussed impressions of the Cincinnati of 1830, it is best to be charitable and remember that managers of oriental bazaars base their views generally upon the amount of coin of the realm returned at the box office. That the business side of her venture was not a success is evidenced in the undercurrent of bitter sarcasm found in every line of the impressions. It is doubtless true that the Cincinnati of 1830 was not disturbed by many public amusements, but her statement to the effect that the city was a spot unknown to the followers of Pan and Orpheus does not accord with the known history of that period. Only a short time before, on the night of December 30, 1828, the city had gone wild over its first operatic star, Mrs. Knight, who made her debut in Bickerstaff's opera, "Love in a Village." From the writings of "Censor," a critic of the days, who seems to have taken himself very seriously, we gather an idea of the effect she produced even upon his hardened musical temperament:

"I did not think much of Mrs. Knight and therefore I went to the play on purpose to find fault with her performance, or with her looks, or manner, or voice, or something; in fact, I did not care what it was I found fault with, providing I could find fault with something concerning her. But I have not a word to say—that is, not a word of fault. I like her. I am delighted with her singing. She is the sweetest little 'warbler of sweet sounds' that I have ever heard."

Joseph Tosso, aside from his labors with the orchestra at the Cincinnati Theatre and his private teaching, was an indefatigable concert giver during this period. But the best proof of Mrs. Trollope's intentional misstatements is found in the program given on Thursday evening, the 23rd of February, 1832, for the relief of the sufferers from the terrible flood of that year. The choruses were "Lift up Your Heads" and "Hallelujah," from Handel's "Messiah;" "The Heavens are Telling" and "Achieved is the Glorious Work," from Haydn's "The Creation." In addition, one of the solos was the "Rolling in Foaming Billows;" the air, also, from "The Creation." Comment upon the elevated tone of these numbers would be as superfluous as to elaborate the fact that these choruses could not well be understood without some previous education along that line.

The year 1834 brought with it the establishment of the first music school that received a charter from the Ohio Legislature. Timothy B. Mason and William F. Colburn in that year formed what was called "The Eclectic Academy of Music," receiving their charter the year following. Louis Lemaire, a German pianist and oboe player of distinction, who had much success as a teacher, joined the institution a short while after its organization. In 1840 the retirement of Mr. Mason made it necessary to go East for some one to fill the vacancy. After much persuasion Victor Williams, a Swede, was induced to leave the position he occupied in an Eastern city and come West to look after the interests of the academy. Mr. Williams' coming to Cincinnati at the time he did seems now to have been predestined. The conditions were just ready for a musician of such sterling qualities and he, it seems, was fully prepared to face the conditions. If one were asked to name the man whose influence for good has made the most lasting impress upon the city's early musical life, he must name Victor Williams as the man. With his unquestioned musical ability, he had the enthusiasm, tact, aggressiveness, and tireless energy required to assume the multitude of details it was necessary then to burden oneself with in the *management* of musical organizations. Mr. Williams had not been long in the city before he was asked to accept the leadership of the choir of the Ninth Street Baptist Church. With this choir as a nucleus he formed a larger body under the title of "The Sacred Music Society," which soon contained in its ranks the best vocal talent the city could offer. Aside from Mr. Williams as director, the officers of 1843 were E. Henry Carter, president; A. S. Hanks, secretary and treasurer; S. T. Carter, L. L. Hanks, and W. Richards, committee on invitations. One of their first miscellaneous programs given on the evening of December 22, 1843, will indicate the high musical standard sought by their director:

"In the Beginning," a recitative by George Soho, and the chorus "And the Spirit of God."

A recitative, "And God Saw the Light" and the air, "Now Vanish Before Thy Holy Beams," both by Samuel Johnson.

Chorus,—"Despairing, Cursing, Rage."

A solo from Handel, "But Thou Didst Not Leave His Soul in Hell," by J. W. King.

Chorus from "The Creation,"—"Achieved is the Glorious Work."

Solo from "The Creation,"—"Rolling in Foaming Billows," by Thomas Stafford.

Song,—"The Widow of Nain," by Miss Rebecca Cooper.

Recitative and chorus from "The Creation,"—"In Splendor Bright," by Samuel Johnson; chorus, "The Heavens are Telling."

Duet,—"Ave Sanctissima," by Miss Rebecca Cooper and Miss Emma Stokes.

Recitative,—"The Eyes of All Wait Upon Thee, O Lord," by Miss Emma Stokes.

Quartet,—"Thou Openest Thy Hand;" Miss Anna S. V. Jungmann, Miss Emma Stokes, J. W. King, and Charles G. Carter

Chorus.—"We Will Rejoice in the Lord."

Solo from "The Creation,"—"Now Heaven in Fullest Glory Shone," by Thomas Stafford.

Quartet and Chorus,—"Oh How Lovely is Zion;" Misses Jungmann and Stokes, Messrs. Johnson and Hanks. Chorus.

Song,—"Ruth and Naomi," by Miss Emma Stokes.

Chorus from "The Creation,"—"Achieved is the Glorious Work."

The performance of oratorio in its complete form is also due to Mr. Williams and this society. Within the Eclectic Academy, Mr. Williams organized the "Amateur Orchestra," the members of which with the exception of the first strings in each part were made up entirely as the name implies of his pupils. By combining his orchestra and choral forces, the energetic conductor was able to produce very satisfactory performances of "The Creation," Mozart's "Twelfth Mass," Haydn's "Third Mass," portions of "Judas Maccabaeus" and the "Messiah."

On April 8, 1858, Neukomm's "David" was given in Smith & Nixon's Hall, Fourth street near Vine, as a complimentary benefit to Mr. Williams with the following assisting artists: L. Corradi Colliere, a noted French baritone; Henry Appy, a German violinist, then a resident of the city; J. Q. Wetherbe, bass; Leopold Lowegren, pianist; and Henry J. Smith, a prominent local organist. Unfortunately at this, their final concert, the society reaped more glory than money for their unselfish leader.

The activities of these organizations continued until the late "fifties," when talk of war turned the attention of citizens from the pursuit of culture to more serious and distracting things. The members of the Sacred Music Society gradually withdrew until the organization again became only the choir of the Ninth Street Baptist Church, to always so remain. After the war Mr. Williams became identified with the promotion of music in the public schools, a vocation perfectly suited to his ardent temperament. This, with his choir, and some private instruction, occupied the closing quarter century of his useful life. For 50 years, a remarkable diplomatic record in itself, he led the volunteer choir of the Ninth Street Baptist Church, always keeping the musical standard of its services so high that its fame spread far beyond the confines of local environment. All honor to the memory of Victor Williams. As a musical pioneer he must be placed at the head of the honored list who so successfully shaped the artistic destinies of the Queen City of the West.

An organization, that, from its name, "Handel and Haydn Society," promised much in a choral way was founded by Timothy B. Mason in 1844. Its 75 members held their rehearsals first in the New Jerusalem Church on Longworth street and later in Lyman Beecher's Presbyterian Church on Seventh street. As it did not in any way live up to the standard of its Eastern namesake, it vanished in 1849, leaving little if any impression upon the recorded pages of local history. A Mr. Elisha Locke sought to revive the choral interest of the Handel and Haydn Society by consolidating the few remaining members with the organization known as the "Morris Chapel Singing Society." Their rehearsals were held in the chapel on Central avenue, a building some years ago used by the Havlins as a theatre but now known as the Lyceum Theatre. During the season of 1851-52, they brought forward in Melodeon Hall a very successful performance of "The Creation" with a chorus of 100 voices, orchestra of 34, and with Madame Rive and Mrs. Kitchell, sopranas, Albert Littlefield, tenor, Miss Mollie McIntyre, contralto, and Emanuel Warwood, bass, as soloists. Like other choral bodies, this society struggled along for a few years but eventually followed the rapidly vanishing footsteps of its predecessor.

Writing the chronology only from the English speaking side as the writer has done thus far, it is necessary to pass over the turbulent years from 1858 to 1861. When the possibility of war with its horrors was the absorbing topic that agitated the minds of all loyal citizens, there was little thought or inclination then for the uplifting influence of the classics of a Handel or a Haydn. Later in 1863, when the rhythmic tread of the going and returning soldiery had accustomed the community to look upon these scenes with less anxiety, the study of music again took on its onward march. In the interim between the passing of Mr. Locke, Morris Chapel Singing Society and the organization in 1863 of its legitimate successor, the "Musical Union," afterwards "The Harmonic Society of Cincinnati," the musical field was occupied almost entirely by the German American Cecilia Society. Its organization was influenced by an enthusiastic young musician, F. L. Ritter, who came to Cincinati in the early "fifties" fresh from his studies in European schools. Under his direction the Cecilia made its initial appearance September 19, 1856, in Mendelssohn's setting of the Forty-Second Psalm, a cantata of Mozart, a chorus from Spontini's "Vestale," a chorus from Haydn's "Seasons" and selected choruses from Schneider's "Last Judgment." On Monday evening, November 28, 1870, after 15 years of brilliant work this excellent body was forced through lack of financial sustenance to make the first concert of its 15th season its own swan song. Its conductors after the resignation of Mr. Ritter, who went East to later assume charge of the music at Vassar College, were successively H. G. Andres, George Schneider and Andrew Nembach.

Again we turn back to our old road to Rome or to be more explicit to the road that leads to the giving of the first May Festival for all roads now lead to that musical Rome.

In its circular to the "Musical Public of Cincinati" issued in January, 1864, the Harmonic Society extended a cordial invitation to singers, both ladies and gentlemen, "who will take an in-

terest in building up a large choral society, such as the old societies of Boston and New York, to join."

L. C. Hopkins was made its first president and Carl Barus, the director. Mr. Barus remained the leader until Otto Singer was brought to Cincinnati to take charge of the choruses connected with the May Festivals, when the conductorship of this organization was also given him. Its third and last president was Col. George Ward Nichols. With the purchase in 1880 by the May Musical Festival Association of its valuable library, there passed into history one of the best musical organizations the city ever had and the last lineal descendant of the pioneer singing school of December 7, 1800.

But we must now turn our attention to an element that had for many years been quietly but gradually exerting an immense influence over the musical destinies of the city. Klauprecht says: "To the Americans belongs the credit of being the first pioneers of music in Cincinnati; but the Germans may boast of having brought about its higher development."

Herr Klauprecht's statement impresses one, particularly when studying the musical history of the city during its intermediate period, from 1850 to the organization of the May Festival in 1873. In the latter part of that period the societies such as the Cecilia, whose programs were printed in both English and German, are often so closely allied that it is difficult to determine which element dominated the other. In male chorus singing the entire early history of the city belongs to the German for from 1838, when the first German Maennerchor was formed, to 1882 when the Apollo Club was organized, the city had never had an English speaking male chorus. This first male chorus of 1838 met "Over the Rhine" in the dancing hall of the Rising Sun Tavern. Its membership was small but contained such distinguished Germans as Gen. Augustus Mohr and Frederick Gerstaecker, the famous traveler and writer, with William Schragg as its director.

Following this came the German Liedertafel, a group of singers who began their rehearsals in 1841 without a definitely constituted organization, but who later in June, 1843, established a permanent body that kept its individuality until 1857 when it was merged into the greater Maennerchor. George Valentine Schneider, George Labarre, William Runge, Franz Schoenfeld, Carl Barus and Robert T. Holterhoff were its directors during this 14 years of activity.

The Gesang-und Bildungs-Verein Deutscher Arbeiter organized in 1846 enjoyed the distinction of being the first German singing society that allowed female voices in its membership. Its directors were first Henry Damm, then Xavier Vincent who brought out a complete performance of Haydn's "The Creation." This association disbanded in 1852. In 1857 through the consolidation of the Liedertafel, Saengerbund, and Germania, a magnificent body of singers was brought together under the name of the Maennerchor. Shortly after, Carl Barus was chosen director with the understanding that the organization should admit female members and allow the public presentation of opera. In accordance with this plan the "Czar and Zimmerman" was produced on April 30, 1860, at the hall of the German Institute. The policy of Mr. Barus carried until 1864, when bitter dissensions arose over the advisability of giving these operatic performances. Mr. Barus resigned and was succeeded by Andrew Nembach. The supporters of Mr. Barus immediately withdrew from the parent body, formed a new society agreeable to the performance of opera, called it the Orpheus and shortly thereafter began the historic career that continued until it disbanded in 1885. In 1882 Mr. Mees succeeded Mr. Barus who in that year removed to Indianapolis to associate himself with the musical activities of that city. Life with the Maennerchor in these passing years had not been as tranquil as that of the younger body. From 1864 when Mr. Barus resigned to 1873 when Otto Singer, who had but recently arrived, was elected director, no less than four directors officiated at its concerts,—Andrew Nembach, Henry G. Andres, Phillip Walter and W. Grosecurth of Chicago.

In 1883 the Cincinnati Musik-Verein was formed by the consolidation of the Maennerchor and the Germania with Otto Singer as director. Later Mr. Singer was succeeded by Louis Ehrgott who at that time was directing the chorus of the May Festival Association.

To the Germans of Cincinnati must be given the credit of originating the festival idea that is now prevalent in so many different parts of the country. Away back in 1849 a small number of singing societies met together in Cincinnati for the purpose of effecting an organization similar to those already established in Bavaria and other parts of Germany, that would foster through its good fellowship the folk song of the fatherland.

To Mr. Ratterman and Mr. Krehbiel we must turn for the history of the organization of this first Saengerbund.

"The first attempts to introduce festivals in America were, in comparison with those held in Germany, very diminutive in style. Already in 1846 endeavors were made in Philadelphia and Baltimore to organize friendly relations between the German singing societies of these cities. They, however, were restricted to mutual visits paid each other conducted with a social festivity, in which the public of these cities participated. No formal organization was attached to these visits, and therefore they cannot be classified as Saengerfests. Festivals of this character were likewise held in Cincinnati in the summers of 1846, 1847 and 1848.

"A formal organization was effected in 1849 by a union between the singing societies of Cincinnati, Louisville, and Madison, Indiana. These societies held the first German Saengerfest in America in the city of Cincinnati, June 1st-3d, inclusive, 1849, and at this festival, on June 2, the German Saengerbund of North America was founded. * * *

"With that indeed diminutive Saengerfest there was inaugurated a new era in the musical history, not only of Cincinnati, but of America, for then the foundation was laid to the great musical festivals which have given to our city the titles of 'The Paris of America' and 'The City of Festivals.'"

And in an historical number of the *Daily Gazette* we quote these interesting details on the same subject from an article of H. E. Krehbiel:

"Viewed in the light of the events of the last few years, the first German festival held here in 1849 looks very modest, and yet, at the time, it meant much to the Germans. Only one concert was given; it was on June 1st, and of all the city's populace only 400 bought tickets at 50 cents each and attended. The result was a deficit which, by a subsequent concert arranged to cover it, was swelled to $171, and the singers were assessed to pay this. The chorus numbered 118, there being 28 first tenors, 32 second tenors, 29 first basses, and 29 second basses. The societies participating were the Louisville Liederkranz (15 singers), Madison Gesang-Verein (nine singers), Cincinnati Liedertafel (32 singers), Cincinnati Gesang-und Bildungs-Verein (33 singers), Cincinnati Schweizer-Verein (14 singers), eight delegates from the Louisville Orphens, and seven singers from Cincinnati who did not belong to any society. The concerts were given in Armory Hall, on Court street, at present used as Geyer's Assembly Rooms. The music consisted of part-songs by Zoellner, Mozart, Kreutzer, Frech, Broch, Reichardt, Abt, Silcher, and Bannann.

"The second festival was held in 1850 in Louisville. The Cincinnati societies participated and carried off both of the prizes offered.

"In 1851, when the third festival was given, in Cincinnati, the bund had grown to include 14 societies, by additions from Columbus, Hamilton, Cleveland, St. Louis, Newport (Kentucky), Lafayette (Indiana), and Detroit, and the chorus, which was conducted by William Klausmeyer, numbered 247 voices. Instrumental numbers by the military band from the United States garrison at Newport were given a place on the program.

"Sixteen years later, and in the same city that saw this small beginning, a festival was celebrated which had nearly 2,000 singers in its chorus, and the concerts were given in a building specially erected for the purpose. This was in 1867, and from this went out one of the impulses that called the May Festivals into life.

"While Cincinnati had received some national reputation through the success of these Saengerfests, its international fame as the leading musical center of the West came later with the organization of the May Festivals. The generous support given by the surrounding country to the German concerts and the industrial expositions led some leading citizens to speculate upon a plan that would draw the multitude but with it give the city a name that would redound to its credit in an artistic way. Hardly dreaming of the immense impetus to the study of music they were to give the whole Middle West or the beneficent effect this movement was to have upon the city itself, these gentlemen met on the 27th of September, 1872, in the office of Storer, Goodman & Storer for temporary organization."

From the exhaustive article in the historical number of the *Daily Gazette* on the organization of the May Festivals we append the following:

"At this meeting an executive committee was appointed, consisting of George Ward Nichols, president; Carl A. G. Adae, vice-president; John Shillito, treasurer; and Bellamy Storer, Jr., secretary; besides John Church, Jr., George W. Jones and Daniel B. Pierson. Plans were discussed, the question agitated, and three days later a large finance committee, with Hon. George

H. Pendleton as chairman and George W. Jones as secretary, was appointed and authorized to raise a guarantee fund of $50,000, the understanding being that no further steps should be taken until $30,000 had been subscribed.

"A little more than one month was required for this work, and on the 12th of November a circular was issued announcing that a musical festival would be held in Cincinnati in May, 1873, for the purpose of elevating the standard of choral and instrumental music, and to bring about harmony of action between the musical societies of the country and especially of the West. Telegrams and letters were also sent broadcast, an official agent was employed to visit the various singing societies of the West and Northwest to secure their cooperation and to arouse the public mind to an interest in the affair. The response was very general; and when the chorus was organized it was found to contain no less than 36 societies, aggregating 1,083 singers, of whom 640 were Cincinnatians. Twenty-nine societies participated in the first mass rehearsal, which was conducted by Prof. Carl Barus who had been appointed assistant director, but who had been superseded by Otto Singer (who has since held the position) in March, 1873. The instrumental forces were an orchestra numbering 108 pieces, and a chorus organ of one manual, 14 stops, and 665 pipes, built for the purpose by Messrs. Koehnken & Grimm of this city.

"The festival was held on the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th of May. The original plan, borrowing the idea from the Saengerfests, purposed to devote the last day to an open-air concert and picnic; but rain spoiled the scheme, and an afternoon concert in the hall was substituted. Thus Providence came in to take from the festival this vestige of the German custom which had done much to degenerate the Saengerfests from festivals of song to bacchanalian carouses. The soloists were Mrs. E. R. Dexter, of Cincinnati; Mrs. H. M. Smith, of Boston; Miss Annie Louise Cary; Nelson Varley, of London; M. W. Whitney and J. F. Rudolphsen; and Arthur Mees, organist. The principal compositions performed were Handel's 'Dettingen Te Deum,' Beethoven's 'C Minor Symphony,' scenes from Gluck's 'Orpheus,' Schumann's 'Symphony in C' and his chorus, 'Gypsy Life,' Beethoven's 'Choral Symphony,' Mendelssohn's 'The First Walpurgis Night' and Liszt's symphonic poem 'Tasso.'

"At the close of the last evening concert, Judge Stanley Matthews read a request, signed by a large number of prominent citizens, for another festival. The managers determined to act on the suggestion and a second festival was announced for May, 1875. Owing to the inexperience of the managers, the expenses were very large, but so generous was the patronage that the deficit amounted only to $350, which the executive committee paid from their privy purses."

The second festival was held in May, 1875, and regularly from that time to the present have these biennial festivals of music occurred.

To Theodore Thomas alone belongs the lasting success of these festivals. The first one had with its musical success the attraction of being a colossal novelty in a part of the country that was in a sense a musical wilderness. The second carried with it much of this semi-air of newness while the third had back of it the enthusiasm over the dedication of the new Music Hall, supplemented by the public curiosity to see the new structure and hear the great organ.

By the fourth festival the elements that appealed only to the public curiosity had disappeared, the chorus conditions were less cumbersome, the community had become accustomed to the festival idea, so that Mr. Thomas was less handicapped in his efforts to carry on his ideas of general education. A glance through the program books reveals the fact that every great choral orchestral work worthy the name has been heard one or more times at these concerts. Many have had their first performance in this country here.

Choral works like Bach's "Passion Music," "B Minor Mass," "Christmas Oratorio," "Magnificat;" Beethoven's "Missa Solennis," "Ninth Symphony;" Berlioz' "Requiem," "Te Deum," "Damnation of Faust," "Fall of Troy;" Brahms' "Requiem," "Rhapsody;" Dvorak's "Spectre Bride," "Stabat Mater," "Requiem;" Franck's "Beatitudes;" Handel's "Messiah," "Israel in Egypt," "Judas Maccabaeus," "Dettingen Te Deum;" Haydn's "The Creation;" Liszt's "Missa Solennis," "Prometheus;" Mendelssohn's "Elijah," "St. Paul," "Walpurgis Night;" Mozart's "Requiem," "Praise of Friendship;" Parker's "Hora Novissima;" Rubenstein's "Tower of Babel," "Paradise Lost," "Moses;" Saint Saens' "Deluge," "Samson and Delilah;" Schumann's "Scenes from Faust," "Paradise and Peri;" Verdi's "Requiem;" and Wagner's "Lohengrin," "Tannhauser," "Meistersinger," "Flying Dutchman," "Tristan and Isolde," "Walküre," "Sieg-

fried" and "Parsifal" are now familiar to every festival goer.

What far reaching influence upon the culture of the city the festivals have had cannot be definitely realized even by those most intimately connected with their management. Thousands of music loving citizens have received through membership in the chorus an insight into and appreciation of the whole range of classic choral literature. Through these thirty years of continuous endeavors Mr. Thomas has step by step built his programs on the highest educational lines, never yielding but nursing with the master hand of genius the sensitive musical public until to-day in his 16th festival he is enabled in the Bach "B Minor Mass," the Beethoven "Missa Solemnis," the "Ninth Symphony," the Berlioz "Imperial Hymn" and the Elgar "Dream of Gerontius," to present a program unequaled for its classic symmetry and ideal beauty.

To Col. George Ward Nichols, Edmund H. Pendleton, William N. Hobart, and Robert B. Bowler as presidents and a long list of distinguished citizens as directors have the business affairs of the organization been intrusted. Colonel Nichols, from his conspicuous identity with the city's musical affairs after his removal to Cincinnati in 1868, was the logical choice for its first president. From the period of organization in 1872, until he withdrew as director and resigned as president in 1880, Colonel Nichols was the guiding spirit. Possessed of a marvelous faculty for testing the public courage, indomitable energy and remarkable foresight he was able to procure such financial success that the third festival settled the question of their permanency. After Colonel Nichols' resignation, Edmund H. Pendleton in March, 1880, was advanced from the position he held, a vice-presidency, to that of president. It was during Mr. Pendleton's regime that the celebrated performance of the "Messiah" occurred with Madame Patti as one of the soloists. The receipts of this concert which occurred in December, 1882, reached the enormous sum of $19,500, of which amount the Diva carried away $6,000.

At Mr. Pendleton's resignation in 1883, William N. Hobart who for some time had been a member of the board was elected to the vacancy. For nearly twenty years or until his resignation in 1901, Mr. Hobart watched over the destinies of the organization. While the artistic advancement of the festivals belongs entirely to Mr. Thomas, those high ideals could not have been accomplished without the cooperation of men who were willing to sustain him in all his artistic efforts. Mr. Thomas has often said, "Art never pays," and there were many times in the history of the organization when the directors possibly felt that the saying was true but such discouragements never disturbed the confidence of Mr. Hobart.

His artistic standard for the festivals had long been established on the highest plane and with untiring zeal he worked to satisfy that exalted purpose. It is to men like Mr. Hobart who have been willing to make their interest in art a labor of love that Cincinnati owes her fame as an artistic city.

Robert B. Bowler, a former treasurer of the association, succeeded Mr. Hobart. Since his untimely death in the fall of 1902, Lawrence Maxwell, the vice-president, has guided the affairs of the organization.

A move that, while it had its drawbacks, should have been continued for the good effect it had upon the American composer was inaugurated by the association in 1879. Following the precedent of European countries in fostering creative talent, Mr. Thomas advised the offering of costly prizes for the best composition of a native American, the selected work to be presented at the May Festival. In accordance with the plan a resolution was passed by the board of directors January 14, 1879, offering a prize of $1,000 for such a composition. The offer was received with marked favor by musicians and the public. Renewed interest in the festivals was awakened in sections of the country that theretofore had only looked upon them with quiet acquiescence. Twenty-five works, more or less elaborate, were offered for competition to the board of judges, with Theodore Thomas as chairman.

With unanimous consent the judges concurred in awarding the prize to Dudley Buck of New York for his composition entitled "Scenes From Longfellow's Golden Legend."

A similar prize was offered for the Festival of 1882 and was awarded to W. W. Gilchrist, of Philadelphia, for "A Setting of the Forty-Sixth Psalm." For reasons best known to themselves, the association discontinued this practice with the Festival of 1882. Like all such awards there are evils practiced that often more than offset the good accomplished but in this case it seems unfortunate that this impetus to the creative genius of the country should have been withdrawn by

the one organization that could do most for its permanent advancement.

After the experience in three festivals of combining the choral forces from separate choral organizations in and about the city, it was deemed advisable for the better progress of the chorus to make it a permanent institution under the direction of one person. As the chorus make the festival, much of the praise due for artistic successes should be given to the long list of loyal members of the chorus and the able men who have been its directors. Carl Barus, Otto Singer, Michael Brand, Arthur Mees, Louis Ehrgott, B. W. Foley, W. L. Blumenschein and Edwin W. Glover have successively piloted the chorus through its thirty years of epoch making history. It remains to supplement the foregoing admirable account of the musical development of Cincinnati written by Edwin W. Glover with brief references to some of the musical institutions which are prominent at the present time in the city. Mr. Glover himself has contributed as much as any other man to the success of the festivals in the latter years. He became the chorus conductor in the fall of 1896 and prepared the chorus for each festival which has been given since that date. Excellent as had been the work of the festivals prior to that time, it is undisputed that wonderful improvement has been effected in the quality of the choir since it has been in charge of Mr. Glover and to-day as the result of his training that body stands without a rival in this country.

THE CINCINNATI MUSIC HALL.

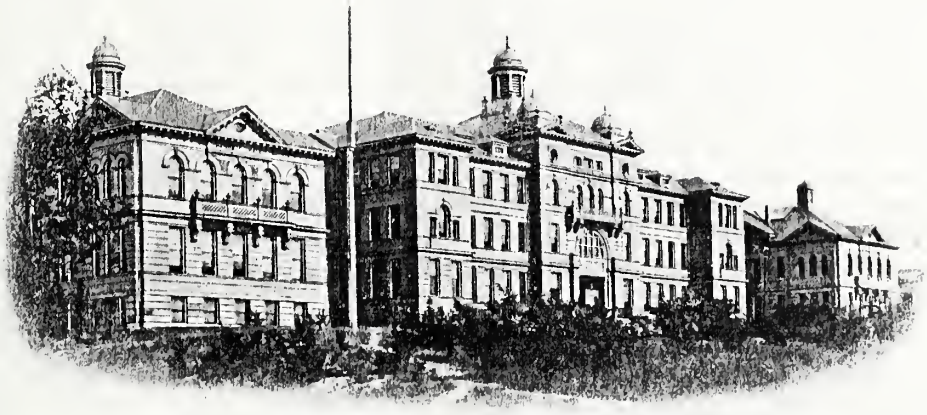
In May, 1875, Reuben R. Springer influenced by the success and beneficial results to the city of the industrial expositions and the musical festivals and it is said at the suggestion of Mrs. A. D. Bullock wrote a letter to John Shillito, offering to donate the sum of $125,000 for the erection of a Music Hall upon the lot on Elm street occupied at that time by the old Saengerfest building upon condition that the lot be secured in perpetuity for the uses of the society at a nominal rent and free from taxation and upon a further condition that the sum of $125,000 be subscribed by other citizens. Committees to collect subscriptions were appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade, the Ohio Mechanics' Institute and the Musical Festival Association. From the outset there seemed to be a little jealousy between the musical and industrial interests and the project languished and finally on June 7th Mr. Springer offered to obligate himself to subscribe $50,000 further upon condition that $100,000 more be donated by the citizens for the erection of suitable and permanent buildings around the hall for the purpose of holding industrial expositions. In November Mr. Springer added $20,000 more "to save the enterprise from discreditable failure." Accordingly on November 27th Mr. Springer was notified that the sum of $106,031 had been subscribed by others and on December 1st a meeting was held at College Hall to decide upon a plan of organization. T. D. Lincoln, Joseph Longworth, John Shillito, Julius Dexter and Rufus King reported at a later meeting a plan of organization and on the 20th day of December articles of incorporation of the Cincinnati Music Hall Association were filed in the office of the Secretary of the State. This association had a capital stock of $1,000 divided into 50 shares of $20 each, which bore no dividends. The final organization came on January 3, 1876, at which time Joseph Longworth was elected president, Mr. Springer treasurer and Mr. Dexter secretary. Mr. Springer however asked to be relieved and Mr. Shillito was chosen in his place. On April 3, 1876, the city conveyed the Elm street lot to the association. Designs for the buildings as prepared by Messrs. Hannaford and Proctor were accepted in September and immediately thereafter contracts for the building were let. The building was finally completed in time for the Musical Festival of 1878 and the Exposition buildings were completed in time for the Industrial Exposition of 1879.

The great organ was also built by private subscription to which Mr. Springer contributed liberally. This was under the charge of the Cincinnati Music Hall Organ Association organized in 1877. A year later this association turned over the organ to the Music Hall Association. The cost of the organ was $32,695. The cost of Music Hall as shown by the balance sheet of April 30, 1903, was $300,962.78; of the Exposition wings $146,331.51. The hall was subsequently remodeled for the purpose of adapting it for use for operatic and dramatic purposes at a cost of $118,330.41; in the opinion of many the change was not to the advantage of the edifice.

THE COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

The organization of the College of Music was directly due to Col. George Ward Nichols to whom the city is so much indebted. At his suggestion a corporation was formed on October

THE CINCINNATI HOSPITAL.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI BUILDINGS.

THE SPRINGER MUSIC HALL AND EXPOSITION BUILDINGS.

14, 1878, for the purpose of making Cincinnati a center of musical education. Theodore Thomas was its first director and George Ward Nichols, its first president.

To these two men more than to any others Cincinnati owes its musical position during the last 35 years. Theodore Thomas is a native of Hanover, Germany, where he was born in 1835. He received his first musical education from his father, a violinist, and made a successful public appearance when he was but six years old. With his parents he removed to New York in 1845 where he played the violin in concerts and orchestras and six years later he made a concert tour as solo violinist. In 1855 he with others started a series of chamber concerts which continued until 1869. In 1864 he began his first series of symphony concerts with an orchestra of which he was the head until 1888. He has been the conductor of the Cincinnati May Festivals since their organization and from 1878 to 1881 he was director of the College of Music of Cincinnati and the conductor of the Cincinnati Orchestra. In 1877-78 and again from 1879 to 1890 he conducted the orchestra of the New York Philharmonic Society. He also conducted for years the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society, the Mendelssohn Union, the New York Chorus Society and the great New York Festival of 1882 as well as the American Opera Company from 1885 to 1887. He was the musical director of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, 1893. In 1891 he moved to Chicago where he became the head of the Chicago Orchestra, which position he has held continuously since that time. Mr. Thomas from the outset of his career has been a leader in the effort to elevate the standard of music in this country and to him more than to any other living man is the American public indebted for such musical ideals of the higher type as it possesses. In his first concerts he began the musical education of his auditors and in every concert that he has since given this work of education has continued. As a leader he is incomparable. His wonderful power of instilling confidence into his orchestra and singers and in drawing from them not only the best that is in them but even something better can be appreciated by one who has been privileged to sit in front of him.

George Ward Nichols was born in Maine in 1837. In early life he was a journalist, but he served throughout the war as a member of General Fremont's staff and afterwards upon the staff of Gen. William T. Sherman. He subsequently published an account of the "March to the Sea," of which 70,000 copies were sold in one year. After the war he moved to Cincinnati and immediately became interested in art and musical subjects. His wonderful executive capacity and his indomitable will soon gave him a position of prominence in almost every public enterprise and it can be safely said that no man within the same short period of time (he lived in Cincinnati about 16 years) made himself more felt than Colonel Nichols. He died September 15, 1885.

The College of Music has been the storm center of the musical controversies of the last quarter century into which it would be profitless to enter. After a few years, Mr. Thomas severed his connection with the organization and returned to New York. During the time that he was here he surrounded himself with a remarkable faculty which soon gave the institution a leading place in the musical circles of the country. The disagreement between him and Colonel Nichols, although most unfortunate for the musical circles of the city, creating an apparent difference between the festival interests and those of the College, cannot be said to have impaired permanently the efficiency of the latter. Colonel Nichols threw the whole energy of his life into the College and soon put it upon a solid financial footing. For a time Max Maretzek was at the head of the educational department, devoting special attention to opera. From this came three great opera festivals in Music Hall, in which such operas as the "Magic Flute," "Don Giovanni," "Le Prophete," "Huguenots," "Lohengrin" and "Tannhauser" were given on a scale of magnificence, such as had not been witnessed before, with such soloists as Patti, Nilsen, Albani, Sembrich, Scalchi, Campanini and Novara. At a later time Henry Schradieck, one of the world's great violinists, was at the head of the institution, and finally in 1895 Frank van der Stucken came to Cincinnati as the conductor of the Symphony concerts and became dean of the College of Music in 1897; the title of honorary dean he has held since 1901. The present dean of the faculty is Signor Albino Gorno. The "Silver Jubilee" of the College was celebrated in February, 1903, by a number of performances, dramatic, operatic and musical. A part of the College is the Schmidlapp Dormitory for young women, a most valuable memorial building.

THE CINCINNATI SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

The desire for a permanent orchestra led to the organization in 1893 of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, which has for its object the catering to the highest musical taste in concerts, given at stated intervals in Music Hall. This organization is entirely under the control of a number of ladies, who in this, as in art matters, have taken the lead in Cincinnati. The director is Frank van der Stucken. This orchestra ranks with the best organizations of its class in the country.

THE APOLLO AND ORPHEUS CLUBS.

Not the least important of the musical organizations in Cincinnati is the Apollo Club, which was organized under the inspiration of Elliott H. Pendleton, January 3, 1883. Mr. Pendleton became its first president and its director from that time until the present has been Bush W. Foley. The purpose of this club was to furnish a male glee club of a high class. Subsequently in 1886 Mr. Foley organized in the College of Music what was known as the College Choir, a chorus of female voices, and in April, 1886, a concert was given by the two organizations. Several concerts were so successful as eventually to lead to the consolidation of the two under the name of the Apollo Club. For a number of years this organization has given concerts to associate members and has more than sustained the high reputation which it gained early in its career. These concerts were given for some time in Music Hall, but it was found that the hall was too large for music of this quality, and subsequently the associate membership was restricted and the concerts were given in a smaller hall.

The Orpheus Club was formed in 1893 by a number of young men who had very much the same ideals as those of the founders of the Apollo Club. After the consolidation of the Apollo Club and the College Choir, the Orpheus Club, preserving its identity as a purely male chorus, has occupied this field alone. It is at present conducted by E. W. Glover.

MUSIC SCHOOLS.

The oldest and largest music school in the city is the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music of Miss Clara Baur, organized in 1867, now located in the magnificent Shillito place on Mount Auburn. There are also the schools of B. W. Foley, E. W. Glover, Louis Ehrgott, Mrs. William McAlpin, the Oscar Ehrgott Vocal School, the Metropolitan of Messrs. Sterling and Roberts, the Ohio Conservatory of Music and a very large number of other institutions and teachers.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF ART.

The pioneer artist of Cincinnati, according to the account of Henry A. Ratterman, was a German, George Jacob Beck, who came here in 1792 with Waynes' army, in which he was a scout. In civil life he was a landscape painter and early formed a Franco-German marriage alliance with the daughter of the French refugee, Menessier. He removed to Lexington in 1800, but his wife, returning here after his death in 1812, had charge for many years of a drawing school for young ladies. He was the first of a long succession whose names, preserved for us by Mr. Cist, Mr. Foote and still later by Mr. Ratterman, whose papers on art and music in Cincinnati, read before the Cincinnati Literary Club, have almost exhausted the subject, have been referred to in the earlier chapters dealing with the period in which Cincinnati art had its feeble beginnings.

In 1826 we are told that F. Eckstein, "an intelligent and highly ingenious artist of this city," was about to commence the formation of an "Academy of Fine Arts." Mr. Eckstein, by this action as well as by his genius, earned for himself the title of "Father of Cincinnati Art."

The Academy of Fine Arts was the first definite expression of the artistic longings of the people of the young city. Those longings as yet had found but little expression in performance although the germ was here which developed into a mighty growth.

Cist mentions among the early artists Edwin B. Smith, who painted portraits and historical pieces.

A. H. Corwine, who became quite distinguished as a portrait painter, came to Cincinnati from Kentucky in 1817. His likenesses were said to be so accurate that a number of citizens engaged him to paint their portraits. To insure perfection in his work, at the suggestion of Dr. Drake, he was paid in advance to enable him to go to Philadelphia, there to study for a time under Sully. He improved his opportunities so well that the portraits which he painted on his return were said to be unexcelled in fidelity of likeness and expression of character. Some of the earlier works were painted in colors, which were not permanent, but this is not true of the later ones. He subsequently visited Europe, where his health failed so rapidly that he died

on his way home. Among his well known paintings were those of Peyton S. Symmes, Nathan Guilford, Timothy Walker and Capt. Joseph Pierce.

A preeminent figure in art circles at that time, however, was Frederick Eckstein, who has already been mentioned. Not only was he active in the establishment of the Academy of Fine Arts, which unfortunately died a-borning, but he modeled the busts of many of the most prominent public men as well as citizens. His most famous pupil was the most famous of American sculptors, Hiram Powers. Powers came to this city from Vermont, and in his early days acted as an attendant in Langdon's Reading Room. Subsequently he was clerk and errand boy in a grocery store. While here his mechanical skill which was very remarkable attracted the attention of the clock maker, Luman Watson. Watson was a lover of music as well and invoked Powers' mechanical talents to assist him in building an organ, a department of mechanical work with which neither had any familiarity. They built the first organ erected in the Episcopal Church on Sixth street and one or two chamber organs which were said to be good instruments. While working with organs, Powers invented a musical instrument much on the plan of an accordion, which was worked by a bellows carried under the arm like that of a bagpipe. Another one of his inventions was a doll which could pronounce distinctly the words "papa" and "mamma," and he thought of constructing a speaking automaton which should utter all the sounds of the human voice. His greatest interest, however, was in the department of portraiture in clay and plaster. He neglected his work in watching the store and spent every moment he could snatch in Eckstein's studio. Here he developed his great talents which had already been manifested in the making of small medallion portraits. He finally succeeded in obtaining a place in the Western Museum, where for seven years he manufactured for Dorfeuille some exquisite specimens of waxwork. He also participated in the manufacture of the "Infernal Regions." He was ambitious, however, to turn his talents to better account, and he left Cincinnati in the year 1835 for Washington, where he sculptured a number of portrait busts of prominent men. These were so successful as to induce Nicholas Longworth, a patron of art, to furnish the means for him to go to Europe, there to prosecute his work among the masterpieces of his art. He settled in Florence and his subsequent life and work are a part of the history of the world of art. Busts from the hands of Powers made in the early days were in the homes of Nicholas Longworth, Judge Burnet, General Lytle and J. P. Foote. One of his best was that of Judge Burnet.

The first sculptor in the city was John Airy, an Englishman, who was employed by Daniel Gano to execute a monument to his father, General Gano, which was erected in the Baptist Cemetery.

From the same nursery of sculptors, a stone-cutter's yard, came the famous sculptor, Shubael V. Clevenger, whose original name was Jubal Klefinger. He was a native of Butler County, but came as a boy to Cincinnati, where he obtained employment in the stone-cutter's yard of David Guion, on Race between Third and Fourth streets. While employed at a stone-cutter's at Seventh and Race, chiseling ornaments on tombstones, he was noticed by E. S. Thomas, the editor of the *Evening Post*. Clevenger was so encouraged by the latter's favor as to suggest that Thomas sit to him for a bust. This was chiseled directly from the common gray freestone of the region without the intervention of a plaster model and was so striking a likeness as to bring him into immediate notice. The bust, according to Mr. Thomas, the first ever executed in the Mississippi Valley, is still to be seen over the grave of Mr. Thomas in Spring Grove Cemetery. Clevenger continued his vocation as a stone-cutter for several years, but at the same time devoted much attention to the study of portraiture under Eckstein. He subsequently took up art as his vocation and transferred his studio to New York, where he produced a number of portrait busts remarkable for their fidelity of likeness. Among the sitters at this time were Harrison, Clay, Van Buren, Webster, Everett and Washington Allston. His promise was so great that he finally was induced to go to Italy, where he was assisted by Powers and where in Rome he produced a number of fine works. His "North American Indian," sculptured in Rome, where he lived after 1840, has been called the first distinctive piece of American sculpture made in Rome, and attracted a large number of Italians to his studio. He contracted a disease of the lungs from inhaling stone dust and died while on his way home. Specimens of his work are in the art galleries of all the large cities of the United States and in the early days were to be found in the residences of Mr. Longworth, Judge Burnet, Micajah T. Williams, William Greene and others of this city.

Dr. Frederick Hall, who visited the city in 1837, speaks of being taken to a small shop where he saw three full-length statues nearly completed carved out of hard sandstone representing three individuals, with whom his conductor was well acquainted and which were pronounced to be perfect likenesses. Dr. Hall thought the workmanship of a high order,—not equal to that of the "Apollo Belvedere," or the "Venus dei Medici," but such as would render the name of its author immortal. The artist had no instruction in the use of the chisel, but had been led to employ it by his own native unborrowed talent and taste. Hall thought that a few years spent in Rome or Florence would make him one of the best sculptors of the age. This artist was Clevenger, and nothing but his early death prevented him from achieving a fame as one of the world's greatest sculptors.

Another painter of portraits in the early days was Joseph Mason, whose portraits were in the houses of George Selves, David Churchill and others. He subsequently moved to Michigan and died while young. Mason painted the only picture that is preserved of William Woodward.

An early landscape painter, possibly the earliest of any consequence, was Samuel M. Lee, who as a young lad was employed in a chair-maker's establishment, where he was doing the ornamental work, and attracted so much attention as to be induced to establish a studio and traverse the country for the purpose of seeking out and transferring to canvas the beautiful scenes of the neighborhood. He painted many landscapes which decorated the residences of such citizens as Peyton S. Symmes, Joseph Grim, Davis B. Lawler, J. G. Worthington, Thomas H. Yeatman and J. S. Armstrong. Afterwards he was employed at Louisville decorating private residences and at scene painting and some of his best works are in that city. He died while young in Louisiana. He never succeeded as a portrait painter and his name appears in the Directory of 1829 as a landscape painter, although strangely enough five years later he calls himself a portrait painter.

Hervieu, the Frenchman, came to Cincinnati with Mrs. Trollope and departed with her. While here he decorated the Bazaar and painted the large historical picture of the landing of Lafayette in Cincinnati, which contained portraits of a great number of eminent citizens, including those of General Harrison and Governor Morrow.

Other early names in the Cincinnati world of art were: Alonzo Douglass, a portrait painter, who came to Cincinnati in 1828; Christopher Harding, who came about the same time; Miner K. Kellogg; Thomas Tuttle, a pupil of West; Daniel Steele; J. H. Beard; the Frankensteins, John P. and Godfrey N.; at a little later time John J. Tucker, William H. Powell, T. Buchanan Read, William P. Brannon, A. Baldwin, T. W. Whittridge. Among the so-called miniature painters were Thomas Dawson, T. V. Peticolas, J. O. Gorman and Mrs. R. Hosea, Jr. Joseph Kyle was here as early as 1823. He painted genre pictures for a time but moved to New York City. In the very early days the City Hotel, kept by David Kautz at the corner of Sixth and Lower Market streets, was a gathering place for artists. Subsequently for about five years, from 1819 to 1824, we are told by Mr. Ratterman that there was a sort of club room in the second story of Mrs. Sophia Amelung's boarding house at No. 75 Sycamore street, where came Nathan W. Wheeler, a portrait painter; E. B. Smith, Corwine, Mason and Dorfeuille, whose name was properly Dorfel, changed, as was the fashion in those days, in honor of Lafayette, to a French spelling. After 1824 the artists gathered at the headquarters of the city dancing master, Philibertus Ratel, on Third street between Main and Walnut. (H. A. Ratterman.)

Franks' Museum of Fine Arts was also a gathering place. Franks himself painted a picture for his gallery depicting the infernal regions.

The head of a family of painters, James H. Beard, in the early days painted portraits, fancy heads and groups and in 1841 his works were to be seen in the residences of Charles Stetson, R. R. Springer, S. S. L'Hommedieu, J. P. and S. E. Foote, Griffin Taylor and G. K. Shoenberger. Both James H. Beard and his brother William H. obtained some of their training in Mr. Franks' gallery. Here also Miner K. Kellogg painted. He was one of those who subsequently achieved international distinction. In this country he painted portraits of Presidents Van Buren, Polk and Jackson and Chief Justice Taney and General Scott. He also painted a portrait in Constantinople of the Grand Vizier of Turkey, in full length.

W. H. Powell, a celebrated historical painter, began his work in Cincinnati in 1833, although he properly belongs to New York. His historical picture "De Soto Discovering the Mississippi," in the Capitol at Washington and "Perry's Victory at Lake Erie," in the Capitol at Columbus, are well known. He painted a portrait of John

Quincy Adams, which was presented to the Cincinnati Observatory.

The early life of Thomas Buchanan Read belongs to this period. Apprenticed as a boy to a tailor, he ran away and learned in Philadelphia the trade of cigar making. He finally made his way to Cincinnati, where he found a home with Clevenger. His first vocation was that of a sign painter. He subsequently tried acting and the theatre, but by the liberality of Nicholas Longworth he was enabled to open a studio as a portrait painter. His wandering disposition was such that he could not remain long in one locality and he roamed from place to place, painting portraits or signs if he could not obtain sitters, giving public entertainments and even making cigars as a means of support when other things failed. As is well known, he subsequently achieved his greatest fame as a poet.

The Frankensteins, John P. and Godfrey N., as well as two other brothers and a sister, have always held a high place in the annals of Cincinnati art. Godfrey N. Frankenstein painted both landscapes (in which he was very successful) and portraits. He was also a sculptor, and one of the best known pieces of his work is the portrait bust of Justice McLean, so familiar to all citizens.

Another artist who stayed for a time and afterwards returned to France, was August Rostaing, carver of cameo likenesses and fancy heads and shells.

Another branch of art that called for much industry as well as skill was the carving of figure heads and sculptured ornaments for steamboats, which cut so large a figure in the commercial life of the time. From this business grew the great wood-carving industry in Cincinnati. Engaged in it under the name of Shepherd was a Pennsylvania German, who came to the city as Schafer in 1814. He subsequently associated himself with Mr. Sims in the business of wood carving. Schafer made the wooden statue of Minerva that stood for so many years before the Western Museum at the southwest corner of Main and Pearl. A little later came William Jones, a carver and gilder. Still later came Hiram Frazer, with whom was a well known German, Nicholas Adam.

E. S. Thomas mentions with especial favor King, an excellent artist, who had had great success in the Southern States; Whetstone, scarcely out of his "teens," who wanted encouragement to compete with the others; H. K. Brown, a sculptor and painter; and particularly Christopher C. Brackett. Thomas said of the last-named, that he began where others often left off. "An artist, his first production could not be found fault with, and he was not then twenty" years of age. He had seen but two or three pieces of statuary, but had already traced a bust of a beautiful sister, which was regarded as a very true portraiture. He had also executed several busts, including one of Thomas, and a statue claimed to be the first ever modeled in the valley of the Mississippi. This was the statue of "Nydia, the Blind Girl."

Nathan F. Baker's "Egeria" and "Cincinnatus" are well known. The latter stands in City Hall, after many years' wandering. These two statues executed in the early "forties" were regarded as worthy specimens of the sculptor's art. (Cist's Miscellany. Vol. I, pp. 203 and 204.)

Eastman Johnson, too, lived for a time in this city, with his studio in the Bacon Building at Sixth and Walnut. Mr. Ratterman regards the transition period from the earlier to the later time as that of the Frankensteins, two of whom, John P. and Godfrey N., achieved marked distinction. For a time William L. Sonntag was the rage and Sonntag's landscapes were in every household.

In October, 1838, came the establishment of the Cincinnati Academy of Fine Arts by a number of artists "in order that by their union they might obtain greater facilities for improvements in the various branches of the fine arts." Godfrey N. Frankenstein was the president and John L. Whetstone the secretary. An art exhibition was given by this society in the following year, which it was claimed was the first of the character held in the West. This was at the Mechanics' Institute and comprised 150 works of foreign and native artists. H. A. Ratterman fixes upon the decade of 1840 to 1850 as the golden age of art in the city, saying that "during this period art evinced more life, more vitality, more self-reliance in Cincinnati than at any other period. After 1850 it sank lower and lower. Not that the city then ceased to produce artists of genius. On the contrary, it raised in modern days more than ever and comparatively more and greater ones than any other American municipality, not excepting the 'Hub of the Universe.' It is no bombastic puffery if we make this assertion. Our city was generally the starting point of American artists. We gave them birth and nourishment in their infancy; and when our artists were grown to manhood then the East would come to woo and wed them and

boast of them as their own." Despite the fruitful soil that this quotation would indicate the Academy of Fine Arts which started with such encouragement lasted but a short time. There was also a Fine Arts Department of the Cincinnati Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge and lectures on various art topics were given by James H. Beard and E. P. and John Cranch. The fine arts department of this institution was under the charge of John Cranch, P. S. Symmes, William Piatt and A. Baldwin and for a time was inspected from this institution. About five hundred people were in the habit of attending the lectures. This institution died, as did others before and have many since, from the want of an endowment to supply the funds for defraying the necessary expenses. Mr. Foote tells us that after the extinction of two academies, that of 1827 and that of 1838 and one section of fine arts, "most of those who had been active in efforts for their encouragement and promotion have adopted the opinion that it would be best to let them take their course and be governed by the loss of trade—or of taste—and flourish or fade according to those losses." The organization of the American Art Union in New York City, however, which took place in 1846, awakened again the dormant energies of the lovers of art in Cincinnati and the Western Art Union was established on a similar plan. This was located at the northwest corner of Fourth and Sycamore streets and was conducted under the presidency of Charles Stetson. Others who assisted were E. S. Haines, Mr. Marchant and the artist, Baldwin. The hall, which occupied the fourth story of the building, was quite large, —71 by 33 feet and was 24 feet in height. It served to display 300 pictures of average size and on several occasions that many pictures were exhibited in it. Among its treasures for a time was one of Powers' statues of the "Greek Slave." This institution, however, did not have a long life, but while it lasted it undoubtedly did much to cultivate public taste both in this city and in the West and South. At a later time came the project for the establishment of a Gallery of National Portraits and the collection of portraits of the heroes and sages of the Rebellion (made by Peale and for a time in Peale's Museum in Philadelphia) was purchased and the gallery opened for their exhibition. "The existence of this institution, however, was more brief than that of its predecessor. The paintings for some mysterious cause were taken away and the institution, like an unsubstantial pageant, vanished." (J. P. Foote.) In 1851 we learn that William Wiswell had fitted up a picture gallery which contained a valuable collection of 300 portraits, fancy and historical pieces embracing the works of Kellogg, Beard, Rothermel, Read and other well known artists. The gem of the gallery was said to be Powers' recently executed bust of General Jackson. Visitors were admitted to this without charge and the opportunity seems to have attracted a number of people interested in such works. Mr. Cist, in his book published this year, urges the establishment of an "Academy of Design," which should contain collections of paintings and models, sculptures, carvings, engravings, engraved gems, original drawings, plaster casts and the like and instances the readiness with which $25,000 was raised for the benefit of the Western Art Union and the purchase of the Peale paintings. As has been so much the case with the development of Cincinnati art, it was left for a "Ladies' Gallery of Fine Arts," organized by Mrs. Sarah Peter, to show to the world "that woman is not only capable of display and greater degree of good taste than man, but that the virtues of patience and perseverance will be exhibited by her more decidedly." At the time Mr. Foote wrote these lines he had no idea of how subsequent events in this city were to justify them. The plan of this institution was to procure for exhibition copies of the celebrated works of the old masters by artists of such reputation and talents that their copies would be accepted as authentic and also copies in plaster of the finest statues in Europe. Mrs. Peters crossed the ocean twice in the interest of this establishment, but unfortunately this scheme was not of a permanent character.

In 1859, as in his earlier books, Mr. Cist enumerates the artists whose influence was of the greatest importance in the development of Cincinnati's art impulses. This list included Miner K. Kellogg, James H. Beard, John Frankenstein, William H. Powell, T. Buchanan Read, T. W. Whittridge, Charles Soule, William L. Sonntag, William Walcutt, J. O. Eaton, William Miller and John R. Tait among the painters, and Hiram Powers, Clevenger and Joel T. Hart among the sculptors.

Others of the times just preceding the war were Lily Martin Spencer, well known for her treatment of Shakesperian subjects; J. Insco Williams, B. M. McConkey, Herman M. Groenland, J. C. Wolf, A. H. Hammill, Gerhard Mueller, Henry Koempel and Michael Muckle (sculp-

tor). An extended list is given by Mr. Cist in his "Cincinnati in 1851." A well known colored artist was R. S. Duncanson, who was quite successful in portraiture, landscape, genre and historical pieces. In that remarkable satire entitled "American Art; Its Awful Altitude," published in 1864 by John Frankenstein, a prominent figure is that picturesque looking sculptor, T. D. Jones, "that man out West that makes mud heads," said to have produced more portrait busts than any other artist in the country. He is the sculptor of the "Soldier on Guard" in the soldiers' lot in Spring Grove. Another interesting character was the eccentric Theodore Jones. The artists of a later period are our own contemporaries. Of them it can be said that high as were the achievements of the earlier days, they have been more than surpassed by those of the present brotherhood of art.

Mr. Goshorn, in his address at the dedication exercises of the Art Academy Building on November 26, 1887, in tracing the development of art sentiment in the city, mentions especially the Academy of Fine Arts founded by Frederick Eckstein in 1826, and the Gallery of Fine Arts of Frederick Franks opened in 1828—in which were trained in part such painters as Miner K. Kellogg, the two Beards, W. H. Powell and T. Buchanan Read—the second Academy of Fine Arts, that of Godfrey N. Frankenstein and John L. Whetstone, in the late "thirties;" the Fine Arts department of the Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge and the organization of Mrs. Peter and others in 1855. The next significant date in the history of art culture of the city was the opening of the School of Design in 1869. These apparently feeble efforts were about to bear good fruit for in them can be detected the germ from which developed the present art institutions of the city, the Art Museum and the Art Academy.

THE ART MUSEUM.

At a meeting of the Women's Centennial Executive Committee of Cincinnati, held January 18, 1877, resolutions were adopted looking to the reorganization of the committee as an association to advance woman's work, particularly in the field of industrial art, and Mrs. Aaron F. Perry was requested to prepare and lay before the committee a definite plan of work. Mrs. Perry complied with this request and on January 27, 1877, presented a paper on the subject of the establishment of a ladies' association, which should look to the founding of an art museum. At a subsequent meeting of ladies and gentlemen held at the residence of Mrs. A. S. Winslow, on March 12th, a committee was appointed to prepare a scheme of organization. This committee recommended that A. T. Goshorn, Joseph Longworth, L. B. Harrison, A. D. Bullock, A. S. Winslow, Julius Dexter, George Ward Nichols, William Henry Davis and Obed J. Wilson be invited to act as a committee to assist in furthering the purposes of those interested. Finally on April 28, 1877, an organization was effected, of ladies only, whose objects were "the cultivation and application of the principles of art to industrial pursuits and the establishment of an art museum in the city of Cincinnati." Mrs. Perry was elected president; Mrs. John Davis, Mrs. A. D. Bullock, Mrs. John Shillito, Mrs. A. S. Winslow, Mrs. George Carlisle and Mrs. William Dodd, vice-presidents; Mrs. H. C. Whitman, treasurer; and Miss Elizabeth H. Appleton and Miss Laura Valette, secretaries. This organization made an almost immediate impression upon the community and by the holding of loan exhibitions, the exhibition of art work at the industrial expositions and the general exploitation of their purposes succeeded in stimulating an interest in the subject of fine arts. As a result on the eighth day of September, 1880, Melville E. Ingalls, at the conclusion of his introductory address on the occasion of the opening of the Eighth Industrial Exposition, was enabled to read a letter from him written two days before to Charles W. West, suggesting that he make a subscription for building an art museum and Mr. West's response of a day later to the effect that if Mr. Ingalls and his friends would procure an act of incorporation as "The Art Museum Association of Cincinnati" and secure suitable grounds at a nominal perpetual rent he would subscribe toward the buildings the sum of $150,000, on condition that the subscribers subscribe a like amount. The subscriptions began immediately and by December 4th of the same year the committee consisting of George Hoadly, John Carlisle, Julius Dexter, A. T. Goshorn, A. H. Hinkle, Melville E. Ingalls, David Sinton and Charles W. West was able to report a scheme of organization to the subscribers who, 455 in number, had agreed to contribute the sum of $316,501, including the contribution of Mr. West. The Cincinnati Museum Association was incorporated by Messrs. Longworth, Springer, West and Dexter on February 15, 1881, and on March 7th of the some year 10 trustees.—Charles W. West, A. T. Goshorn, John Carlisle, George

Hoadly, Melville E. Ingalls, Elliott H. Pendleton, R. H. Galbreath, Samuel C. Tatem, Joseph Longworth and Julius Dexter,—were elected as trustees, who, with the mayor *ex officio* and two trustees elected by the Common Council, were placed in charge of the investment of the funds and the securing of the site for the Art Museum Building in Eden Park. After some delay an ordinance was passed by the Council, February 3, 1882, permitting "the erection of a museum and such other buildings as may be incidentally connected therewith" in Eden Park. Temporary quarters were opened a week later in the Music Hall and the trustees accepted as gifts valuable art treasures from Mr. Longworth, the Women's Art Museum Association, George Hoadly, Mrs. Eliza Longworth Flagg, Mrs. S. N. Pike and the Ninth Cincinnati Industrial Exposition. On the occasion of the opening of this temporary museum on February 10, 1882, a communication was read from Mr. West, offering to give the association the sum of $150,000 further to provide a fund for the endowment of the Museum, which must be held perpetually without impairment. This offer was immediately accepted. On the 17th day of May, 1886, the Art Museum Building in Eden Park was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies in the presence of a large assemblage of citizens and guests from other cities and the valuable collections partly the property of the association and partly loans from various quarters were properly installed in a building adapted for their preservation and display under conditions unusually felicitous. The Art Museum Building covers an area of 17,227 square feet of ground surface, with a floor space 36,266 square feet and a wall space of 26,820 square feet. It was erected at a cost of about $330,000 and includes the center and west wing of the building designed, of which the east wing remains to be constructed. The tract of land reserved by the city of Cincinnati for the uses of the Museum covers 19.71 acres. The catalogue of the permanent collections of paintings and sculpture shows that these collections are classified under the head of SCULPTURE, consisting of original marbles and bronzes and casts from Modern Renaissance, Roman and Greek originals, including parts of the Parthenon frieze; TEXTILES, including Japanese embroideries, brocades, cashmere shawls, lace tapestries, fans, etc.; the BOOKWALTER COLLECTION, consisting of a number of objects of art selected by John W. Bookwalter during travels in the East and loaned to the Art Museum; METAL WORK, including original Chinese and Japanese bronzes and 500 electroplated reproductions of originals in European museums; ARMOR; GRAPHIC ARTS, including paintings, engravings, photographs and plaster casts of ivory carvings; CERAMICS; ETHNOLOGY; AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY; and MISCELLANEOUS—musical instruments and the like.

It is proposed by J. G. Schmidlapp to erect a building for library and incidentally for exhibition purposes. This building will not attempt to follow the style of the existing buildings, but will be Doric Greek in treatment. It is to be 100 feet square and its main portion will center at the meeting point of the main north axis of the Museum and the east axis of the Academy which lies to the northwest. It will be on a level with the main floor of the Museum, with which it will be connected by a gallery 100 by 30 feet, extended north from the entrance hall of the Museum. The Museum contains a reference library of 2,655 bound volumes and 3,967 pamphlets and is also equipped with a printing office. According to the report for the year ending December 31, 1903, the endowments amount to $257,178.60 which, with the building and its contents, make the total Museum fund $584,629.91. The death of Alfred Traber Goshorn on February 19, 1902, deprived the Art Museum of the services of its most valued friend, who had been connected with it as director and trustee from its incorporation in 1881, a period of almost 22 years. He brought to the services of this enterprise the administrative talents which had made him distinguished throughout his life and had caused him to be selected above all other men as the director general of the Philadelphia Exposition in 1876. He was succeeded as director by J. H. Gest, who had been assistant director. The present officers of the association are: Melville E. Ingalls, president; Charles P. Taft, vice-president; W. W. Taylor, treasurer; who with William Worthington, R. H. Galbreath, Edmond P. Harrison, D. H. Holmes, J. G. Schmidlapp, Nathaniel Henchman Davis and L. A. Ault (trustees) and Julius Fleischmann (mayor) and Edward Goepper and William Von Steinwehr (the trustees on behalf of the city) constitute the board of trustees.

THE ART ACADEMY.

Adjoining the Art Museum and under the control of the same management is the Art Academy of Cincinnati. Work on this building was begun March 4, 1886, and completed in

September of the following year in time for the first session of the new Art Academy of Cincinnati, which succeeded the Art School of Cincinnati. This was the successor to the McMicken School of Design, which was established in accordance with the request of Charles McMicken, who died in 1858 and opened originally on January 4, 1869, in charge of Thomas S. Noble. The School of Design was a part of the McMicken University of Cincinnati. In 1876 Joseph Longworth presented the Art Department of the University with $59,500 upon condition that the University should add $10,000, which it promptly did, and the School of Design was thus placed upon a liberal and permanent pecuniary foundation. At the time of the incorporation of the Art Museum Association, Mr. Longworth, who had given the main support to the School of Design, became anxious to place that school in the hands of the trustees of the latter association and it was his expectation that if he was successful in the accomplishment of this desire to give to the association a larger fund for the endowment of a thoroughly equipped art school. Joseph Longworth died however before he was able to carry out his purpose but in 1884 his son, the late Judge Nicholas Longworth, upon the completion of an arrangement by which the city transferred the School of Design from the University to the Museum Association, placed in the hands of the trustees in pursuance of the unfulfilled intention of his father investments and ground rents of the value of $371,631. The name of the school was then changed to the Art School of Cincinnati. Reuben R. Springer and David Sinton were considering the erection of an adequate building for the school near the Museum in Eden Park just previous to Mr. Springer's death. Mr. Springer left by his will the sum of $20,000 to the school and thereupon Mr. Sinton gave $75,944 towards the construction of a building to which was added $14,081 from the Springer endowment. At the dedication of the building in November, 1887, the school was named the "Art Academy of Cincinnati" and since that time has continued as a department under the management of the Cincinnati Museum Association. The building is rectangular, 82 by 140 feet with over 38,000 square feet of floor space divided among three stories. It contains large and small class rooms and studios and lecture room, dining room and kitchen and its location in Eden Park 350 feet above the river level insures to it light and air and an opportunity for outdoor work. The school is well equipped with casts, still life and furniture and employs six to seven life models daily for students drawing and painting the head or figure. In addition to the building, which cost $97,175.58, the endowment includes the Longworth fund $371,631, Springer fund $11,371.40 and the Louise Ingalls memorial fund created in 1899 which gives financial aid to deserving students. The chairman of the faculty is Prof. Thomas S. Noble. Other members are Vincent Nowotny, L. H. Meakin, William H. Fry, Clement J. Barnhorn and Frank Duveneck. The director is J. H. Gest.

THE ROOKWOOD POTTERY.

Not far from the Art Museum upon the brink of Mount Adams is the Rookwood Pottery, one of the most prominent institutions of the city and the one probably that is best known throughout the world. In 1874 and 1875 a number of women in the city were led to experiment in the decoration of ceramics and some of their work in overglaze porcelain decoration was exhibited at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. Afterwards they tried other processes of decoration under the glaze, tested all sorts of native clay and made experiments in the application of color to the wet clay body with the idea of producing a new pottery by applying colored decoration in the material itself before firing and then protecting and enriching this biscuit with the glaze. Prominent among these artists was Mrs. Maria Longworth Storer, who in 1880 opened a pottery on Eastern Avenue which she called "Rookwood" from the name of her father's place. Here the first kiln was drawn on Thanksgiving Day and here developed an art industry that has grown to marvelous proportions whose output vies with the most beautiful products of the potter. By 1889 the works had become self-supporting; Mrs. Storer withdrew and Rookwood passed to a company under the control of William Watts Taylor, who had cooperated in the institution since 1883. In 1892 the old building spreading out in all directions outgrew the possibilities of its site on Eastern avenue and a new piece of ground was purchased on the bluff of Mount Adams. Here was erected a picturesque building, which can be seen from all parts of the lower plain of the city, which in itself is one of the most striking architectural features in Cincinnati. An enlargement was made in 1899 and at present (1904) additional buildings are in process of erection. The decorators who have worked in the pottery have comprised both men

and women and have been drawn mainly from the Art Academy. There has been no imitation of other wares and the constant effort has been to produce individual pieces each an ideal in form and color. Mechanical repetition is avoided and each piece is a fresh and independent rendering of its motive. Experiments are constantly carried on in the effort to broaden the character of the work. At first the native clay inclined the color quality towards yellows, browns and reds and these types are regarded as the standard Rookwood. Other glaze effects are known as the "Tiger Eye," first made in 1884, the earliest "of the class of crystalline glazes since so extensively made at Sevres, Copenhagen and Berlin." "Gold Stone," another crystalline glaze, is more limpid in quality; "Sea Green," an exquisite variety in which a limpid, opalescent sea-green effect is obtained; "Iris" a lighter color scheme of more delicate body. In the so-called "flowing glaze" somewhat resembling the old Chinese ware, the decoration is painted upon the piece in slight relief. The development of the "mat glaze" began in 1896 as an outgrowth of efforts at a dull finish or smear glaze. A later feature of Rookwood is the application of metals which are used very successfully, in designs for lamps and electroliers. Faience panels, flat and in relief, are used for mantels, wall panels, fountains and architectural reliefs. The celebrated Indian heads of the design so frequent in Rookwood ware are absolutely correct portraits of Indian chiefs. A fine exhibition of Rookwood is to be given at the St. Louis Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

In the second volume of this work a sketch of the Rookwood Pottery Company is given that supplements the foregoing article.

THE CINCINNATI ART CLUB,

With its rooms on Fourth street and its membership comprising the principal artists of the city, as well as a number of enthusiasts on art matters, is no small influence in art circles. It is a social organization which also gives a number of exhibitions each year of the work of its members. These are very popular and are largely attended by those fortunate enough to be invited to them.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

THE JEWS OF CINCINNATI.

BY MAX B. MAY.

CHARACTER OF THE SETTLEMENT — THE FIRST CONGREGATION, BENE ISRAEL — THE PLUM STREET TEMPLE — ORTHODOX SYNAGOGUES — SABBATH SCHOOLS — THE HEBREW UNION COLLEGE — JOURNALISM — THE CHARITIES — HOSPITALS AND HOMES FOR THE AGED — THE JEWISH SOCIAL SETTLEMENT — PUBLIC SERVICE — COMMERCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL LIFE — SECRET SOCIETIES — THE SOCIAL LIFE.

[Although as is apparent from an examination of this work, the topical treatment of special subjects has not been generally adopted, it was thought by the author that several subjects could receive more adequate treatment in this way, especially in view of the kindly interest of writers especially qualified for the work. The subject discussed in this chapter has never so far as the author has been able to discover been adequately handled in any accessible publication. It seems a piece of good fortune that a writer so admirably adapted by temperament, heredity and training to do this work as is Mr. May has consented to prepare the following chapter on a people who have always been so intimately and honorably connected with the history of the city.—C. T. G.]

The author of this history of Cincinnati for some reason or other has thought that his work would be incomplete without a chapter devoted to the Jews of Cincinnati. When the writer of this chapter endeavored to point out to him that the Jews as such were no more entitled to a separate chapter than the Catholics, Protestants, Episcopalians, Methodists and other sects, he answered that in a work of this character the Jewish population like the German and Irish was entitled to have its story told. And this is the only reason for this chapter, and it shall be my endeavor to tell the story of the Cincinnati Jews from the earliest day to the present, and it is a most creditable story. For view the Jew as you will, whether as pioneer, citizen, merchant or professional man, whether from his religious, political, economic or social side, he presents but one picture—that of an honest, upright, fearless, zealous, patriotic, charitable, religious and public spirited citizen. If the Cincinnati Jew can point with pride to any one virtue, it is that in all his history from 1817 to 1903, he has never allowed his brother to become a public charge, he has never asked his sectarian fellow citizens to contribute to his charities and organizations, nor refused to contribute to theirs, and in all positions of public trust, whether he served for honor only or for pay, his record has been without a blemish. In all his history he has had but one object,—to show himself not only a true son of Israel, but a loyal and patriotic citizen, a true lover of his adopted home, a faithful servant of the public.

CHARACTER OF THE SETTLEMENT.

The first Jew to arrive in Cincinnati was Joseph Jonas, a native of Plymouth, England, who, having heard in some way or other of the fertility and possibilities of the Ohio region, left his

home to settle in Cincinnati, the very heart of the Ohio settlement. He landed in New York in 1816, set out from Philadelphia in the early part of 1817, and after a long journey arrived in Cincinnati at the close of the first week of March, 1817. Being a watchmaker by trade, he soon established himself and within a short time sent home word about the advantages of Cincinnati. Simultaneously with the arrival of Jonas in Cincinnati, one Phineas Johnson of Portsmouth, England, had settled near what is now Connersville, Indiana. The glowing reports that Johnson sent home to his folks soon induced his brother, David Israel Johnson, to emigrate to Western America. This new immigrant, while passing through Cincinnati, met Jonas, who unsuccessfully endeavored to have him remain here. Johnson, however, joined his brother in Indiana, but returned to Cincinnati early in 1820, where he remained until his death in 1842, at the early age of 47 years. This David Israel Johnson was the father of the first Jewish child born in Cincinnati, the late Hon. Frederick A. Johnson, who was born June 2, 1821, and who for many years was a justice of the peace of this township. His son, Simeon M. Johnson, is an honored member of the Cincinnati bar. D. I. Johnson was also the father of Edgar M. Johnson, for many years the law partner of the late Governor George Hoadly. Other English Jews soon found their way to Cincinnati; these were undoubtedly attracted on purely personal grounds; among them may be mentioned,—Lewis Cohen of London, Barnet Levi of Liverpool, Jonas Levy of Exeter, Abraham Jonas, Morris Moses and wife, Morris Symonds and wife, who came from Plymouth, and Solomon and Phineas Moses from Portsmouth. In 1820, some Germans arrived,—Solomon Buckingham, Moses Nathan and Solomon Menkin. Between 1820 and 1830 many English friends and coreligionists of the pioneers came to Cincinnati. During the same period some Dutch Jews, among whom were the Workums, some French,—the Mayers,—arrived. About 1830, the Polish and German Jewish immigration began, and soon we find such family names as Moehring, Alexander, Malzer, Heidelbach, Seasongood, Milius, Sessel, Assur, Wolf, Bloom, Simon, Levy, Friedman, Barbe, Fechheimer, Frenkel, Goodhart and the like. After 1840, the German immigration soon outnumbered the English, and thenceforth, until 1882, the main immigration was German. In 1882 occurred the first great Russian exodus, caused by the inhuman persecution of the Jews by the relentless policy of the Czar. Since 1882, there has been a steady stream of Russian Jews pouring into Cincinnati. In 1900 the Roumanian persecution caused thousands of Roumanian Jews to leave their native land, and within the past few years a mere handful of these have settled in Cincinnati; this number is likely to increase if the Roumanian persecution continues.

The ancestors of the present Jewish population of Cincinnati were therefore English, Polish, German, Dutch, French and Russian. There have been some intermarriages between the English, Polish, German, Dutch, French and German Jews, between the Polish and Russian, but very few between the English and Russian or German and Russian. However, within the last few years the number of these is increasing.

THE FIRST CONGREGATION,—BENE ISRAEL.

The Jews all the world over have been noted for their devotion to Israel's God. They have an abiding faith in the Thorah, Israel's sacred book of law, and wherever a few are gathered together, they assemble at least on the holy days of the year, the Rosh Hashonah (New Year) and Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement), which come in the early fall, and worship God as their ancestors did of old. The new immigrants brought with them this abiding religious faith that has ever, and it is hoped will ever characterize the Jews. In the fall of 1819, Lewis Cohen, Barnet Levi, Jonas Levy, Joseph Jonas and David Israel Johnson, who came over from Brookville, held the first Jewish services in the West. On the 4th day of January, 1824, at a meeting of Jews held at the house of Morris Moses, the following resolution was adopted: "Whereas, It is the duty of every member of the Jewish persuasion, when separated from a congregation, to conform as near as possible to the worship and ceremonies of our holy religion, and as soon as a sufficient number can be assembled to form ourselves into a congregation for the purpose of glorifying our God and observing the fundamental principles of our faith as developed in the Laws of Moses; with these impressions the undernamed persons convened at the residence of Morris Moses in the City of Cincinnati on the fourth day of January, 1824, corresponding to the fourth day of Shebat, 5584." And on the 18th day of January, 1824, at another meeting at the same place, the Congregation Bene Israel (Children of Israel) was organized with Joseph Jonas, president, and Phineas Moses and Jonas Levy, vestrymen. In

1826, the congregation used a frame building on the west side of Main street, between Third and Fourth. On January 30, 1830, the General Assembly of the State of Ohio constituted Morris Symonds, Joseph Jonas, D. I. Johnson, Phineas Moses, and others, and their successors a body corporate and politic under the name "K'hilah Kodesh Bene h Israel" (Holy Congregation of Children of Israel), "according to the form and mode of worship of the Polish and German Jews of Cincinnati." In 1830, the congregation worshiped on Fourth street between Sycamore and Broadway. In 1835, the corner-stone of a new synagogue on Broadway between Fifth and Sixth was laid, and in 1836 the structure was dedicated. At this time Rev. Henry Harris was the reader. In 1851, the congregation having purchased adjoining property moved temporarily to Vine street, and on September 14, 1852, the new synagogue, thenceforth known as the "Broadway Synagogue," was dedicated. In 1855, the congregation elected Rev. Dr. Max Lilienthal of New York, "the first preacher to officiate regularly for the Bene Israel Congregation." The congregation grew in numbers and influence under the wise leadership of Dr. Lilienthal. He was a most lovable man, handsome, tall, and of great intellect, a peace loving person —"the Prince of Peace" was the sobriquet given him. He soon renewed his friendship with his colleague, Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise, of the younger sister congregation, and from 1855 to 1882, the year of his death, he was a faithful collaborator of Dr. Wise in all reform and educational matters; he zealously introduced into his congregation every reform inaugurated by Dr. Wise in the latter's congregation.

In 1863, the board of trustees of the Broadway Synagogue resolved to build a new house of worship, and in 1865 the present site of the new temple at Eighth and Mound streets was purchased. Slow progress was made in building and in 1868 Dr. Lilienthal resigned to accept a call to Temple Emanu-El, New York. Through the efforts of influential citizens among whom was the late Judge Bellamy Storer, Dr. Lilienthal withdrew his resignation. Soon thereafter work on the new temple was pushed and on April 27, 1869, the new structure was dedicated. Dr. Max Lilienthal, with whose coming began a new era in the history of the Mound Street Temple, continued to be the spiritual head until April 5, 1882, when he died mourned by the whole community. In October, 1882, Rev. Raphael Benjamin, M. A., was elected Dr. Lilienthal's successor. He in turn was succeeded in 1888 by the present able Rabbi David Philipson, D. D. Dr. Philipson is a graduate of the first class of the Hebrew Union College, and of the class of 1883 of the University of Cincinnati. He was the 1879 gold medal pupil of Hughes High School. After his graduation in 1883, he was elected rabbi of a large Baltimore congregation. Since taking up his work here, he has continued the good labors of Dr. Lilienthal. He is a member of the Cincinnati Literary Club, the Folk Lore Society, and the Phi Beta Kappa of the University of Cincinnati. In addition to his rabbinical duties, he is a member of the faculty of the Hebrew Union College, president of the Sabbath School Union, and a member of the Central Conference of American Rabbis. His voice and his pen are ever ready in behalf of Israel's cause.

During his service, the Mound Street Temple has increased in numbers. The board of trustees, which is at present composed of Solomon Fox, president, Lewis Seasongood, vice-president, Alfred M. Cohen, secretary, Abraham Freiberg, treasurer, Jacob Schottenfels, warden, and Victor Abraham, J. Walter Freiberg, Joseph Joseph, David M. Levy, A. G. Schwab, Julius Freiberg, Simon Greenebaum, James Lowman, Jacob Kronacher, Samuel W. Trost and Isaac Winkler, trustees, is contemplating the building of a new and more beautiful temple in Avondale. Dr. Philipson is assisted in the service by the cantor, Rev. M. Goldstein. The choir under the leadership of Sidney C. Durst furnishes excellent music. The last annual report shows a membership of 370; receipts of $16,867.43, and expenditures of $16,160.34.

THE PLUM STREET TEMPLE.

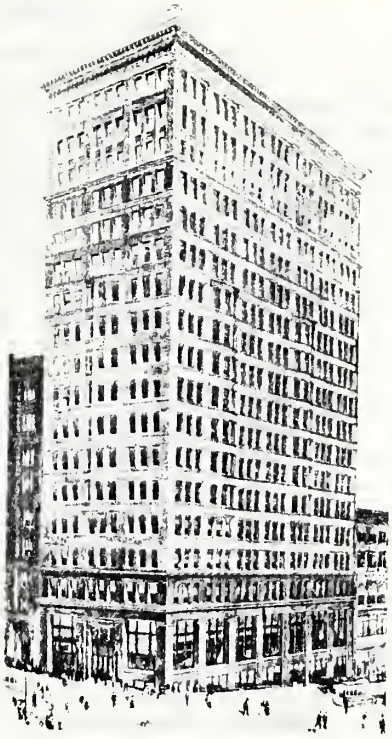
Towards the end of the "thirties," there were in and about Cincinnati a number of young, energetic German Jews, who although religiously inclined were not in sympathy with the English congregation, Bene Israel. Some time in 1840, they met and organized an independent congregation, which they named Bene Yeshurun (Children of Yeshurun). The first place of worship was on Third street between Sycamore and Broadway. The first general meeting of the congregation was held September 19, 1841, at which Alexander Cohn was elected president. Previous to this meeting, the ritual used by German Jews had been adopted. The earnestness, sincerity and energy of the young congregation is easily discovered in the first constitution; the young and enthusiastic German Jews were al-

ready imbued with our glorious American institutions. On February 28, 1842, the congregation was incorporated under the name "The Holy Congregation of Children of Yeshurun." Of the original charter members, three are still living, J. H. Goodhart, Daniel Wolf and Levi Friedman. In 1844, the congregation resolved to build a synagogue and in 1845 a lot on Lodge street (now the site of the Columbia Theatre) was purchased, and on September 22, 1848, the new synagogue was dedicated. In 1847, Rev. James K. Gutheim was the minister of the congregation and under his regime some religious reforms were attempted, but the ultra-orthodox members were too strong for him and he soon resigned. He was succeeded by an Englishman, Rev. H. A. Henry, who in turn was succeeded by Rev. A. Rosenfeld. Gradually the anti-ultra-orthodox party of the congregation gained in strength and in 1853, after accepting Rev. Mr. Rosenfeld's resignation, the congregation invited Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise of Beth-El Congregation, of Albany, New York, to name the conditions upon which he would accept an election. Dr. Wise named what he thought impossible conditions, viz: that he be elected unanimously and for life; that he receive a salary which would make him independent and that he be permitted to enter upon his duties six months after his election. The congregation on October 27, 1853, accepted all the conditions. This action of the congregation was a bold one for at this time Dr. Wise, who was personally known to few Cincinnatians, was being attacked fiercely and abusively in the denominational press; he was denounced as a heretic and accused of being a disturbing element in Judaism. This action on the part of the congregation certainly showed whither its tendencies were directed.

Dr. Wise arrived in Cincinnati, April 26, 1854; he had led a strenuous life at Albany since 1846, and by his reform movement had brought down upon him the abuse of strict orthodox Judaism. In his "Reminiscences," he gives the following reasons for coming to Cincinnati: "The people there are young and aspiring and not yet cast in a fixed mold. Now, I understand that I have to do. I shall go to Cincinnati, start a new weekly journal, give Judaism a new and powerful impetus and avenge myself for the good of humanity on the narrow religious bigots so that they will think of me for a century."

With the advent of Dr. Isaac M. Wise, the Bene Yeshurun Congregation entered upon a new career; it now became the banner bearer of Reform Judaism. Shortly after his arrival, he abolished certain useless customs and prayers and introduced a choir and an organ into the synagogue. His success was immediate, and in 1855 the older congregation, Bene Israel, elected Dr. Wise as its rabbi with the understanding that he should divide his time between the two synagogues, but Bene Yeshurun would not consent and upon Dr. Wise's recommendation Bene Israel elected Dr. Lilienthal. In 1863, the congregation purchased a lot 132 by 100 on the southeast corner of Eighth and Plum streets, and erected a magnificent structure, now known as the Plum Street Temple, at the cost of $263,525. This temple was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on August 24, 1866. This Alhambra temple with its slender pillars and 13 domes is one of the most handsome in the country. With the dedication of the new temple, the second period of the congregation's history ends. The actors in the great drama of quiet development were perhaps unaware of the grandeur of their work. The congregation had now abolished the strict orthodox practices, and was moving rapidly along the path of reform, with its light, its humanity, its enlightenment, and sympathy. Henceforth the congregation played the most prominent part in the affairs of that American Judaism that it had labored so sedulously to establish. The influence of the congregation now became national and was felt in all questions of congregational reform. Its fame was spread abroad by the fearless, earnest, enthusiastic work of its indefatigable and conscientious rabbi. During the years 1866-1900, he traveled in all parts of the country, dedicating new temples, delivering popular lectures, attending conventions and conferences. In these assemblies, Dr. Wise was always the moving spirit and his personality and that of the congregation became inseparable. Aided and encouraged by the congregation, Dr. Wise established the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and the Hebrew Union College. In 1873, Dr. Wise received a call from the Congregation Ansche Chesed of New York, which elected him for life at $8,000 and house rent. But the Cincinnati congregation would not permit him to leave. His salary was increased to $6,000 and he continued to serve at that salary until his death, March 26, 1900. In 1889, the congregation dispensed with the services of the cantor and elected, as assistant rabbi, Rev. Charles S. Levi, who served until 1898, when he was called to Peoria. In November, 1898, Dr. Wise selected one of his most favored and promising

THE UNION SAVINGS BANK
& TRUST COMPANY
BUILDING.



THE FIRST NATIONAL
BANK BUILDING.

THE INGALLS BUILDING.

THE TRACTION BUILDING.

pupils, Rev. Dr. Louis Grossmann, who had been at Detroit, Michigan, for 14 years. After Dr. Wise's death, the congregation unanimously elected Dr. Grossmann as the successor of Dr. Wise, which position he has been filling with the utmost satisfaction.

Dr. Grossmann is a graduate of the 1884 class of the Hebrew Union College and the University of Cincinnati, a member of the Hebrew Union College faculty, and active in the Central Conference of America Rabbis and the Sabbath School Union. He is prominent in all public charities and educational matters, and is a writer of note. In 1901, the congregation reestablished the office of cantor and elected I. H. Weinstock. The choir which is under the direction of Hans Seitz is one of the best in the city. The present officers are: Fred Rauh, president; Jonas B. Frenkel, vice-president; B. Bettmann, treasurer; Max B. May, secretary; B. Kahn, warden; trustees,—A. S. Brown, N. Drucker, L. J. Goldman, Joseph A. Friedlander Albert Moch, Elias Moch, Emil Poilak, Charles Shohl, Samuel Straus, Myer Oettinger, Joseph May and Jacob Ottenheimer. The present membership is 370; the receipts during 1901-02 were $19,793.18; the expenditures, $18,817.58. The congregation is now building a handsome Sabbath-school building on Reading road and Whittier street with an auditorium seating 600.

ORTHODOX SYNAGOGUES.

While the reform element of the Cincinnati Jews is most prominent in the public and religious life of the community, there are still many orthodox congregations, the most prominent of which are Sherith Israel (Remnant of Israel) on Richmond and Mound streets, which was formed in 1855 by those orthodox Jews who objecting to the reform tendencies of the Bene Israel Congregation withdrew therefrom (Emanuel Auer is president and Moses Bing, secretary); and Ahavath Achim (Brotherly Love) on John street and Bauer avenue, which was organized in 1847 (Julius Frank is president and Nathan Wolfstein, secretary). In 1853, the Congregation Adas Israel on Ninth street near John was organized; Jacob Davis is president and M. H. Franklin, secretary. In addition to these there are many Russion congregations scattered throughout the city.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

In 1849, Henry Mack advocated the establishing of a school for the purpose of educating the young children in English as well as in Hebrew and religious subjects. The result was the organization of a school under the name "Talmud Yelodim Institute." This school was conducted by the Plum Street Temple, and remained a day school with five or six classes until 1868, when it became a Sabbath-school only. Talmud Yelodim Institiute is still in existence as a Sabbath-school, and as stated above a new building is being erected on Reading road and Whittier street, Avondale.

The Bene Israel Congregation also established a school called Noyoth, which offered instruction in secular studies. To-day all the congregations conduct Sabbath-schools for the benefit of the children of members and non-members.

THE HEBREW UNION COLLEGE.

Cincinnati enjoys the distinction of being the home of the only institution in America for the education of rabbis for Reform Judaism. The founder of this institution was the late Dr. Isaac M. Wise. Dr. Wise was the first Jew in the United States to see the necessity of an institution where young Americans could be educated for the rabbinate. While in Albany in 1848, he sought to bring about a union of congregations to establish such a theological seminary. When he received the call from Cincinnati in 1853, he wrote: "I entertain the hope that Talmud Yelodim Institute will in a few years realize my fervent wishes of a Hebrew College, in which our national literature may flourish alongside of a classical and commercial education." But the "fervent wishes" were not to be realized until 1873 and 1875. After one of the most remarkable campaigns in the history of religious reforms, Dr. Isaac M. Wise succeeded with the aid of able and enthusiastic Cincinnatians in establishing, in 1873, the Union of American Congregations, and that body in 1875 established the Hebrew Union College. The institution was located in Cincinnati, because this city was Dr. Wise's home. He was elected the first president and continued to serve as president and professor of theology without pay until March 24, 1900, when he was suddenly stricken. From this College have been graduated 95 rabbis, the first class in 1883; these graduates are occupying pulpits in all the large cities of the Union, and in many of the smaller cities; they are to be found in New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Louisville, Kansas City, Mobile, Atlanta, Denver, Richmond, Peoria, Al-

bany, Montgomery and others too numerous to mention. It is not an exaggeration to say that the Jew in America owes his present position to Reform Judaism, and that without the Hebrew Union College, Reform Judaism would not have flourished.

The College is governed by a board of governors, composed of resident and non-resident members. The present efficient chairman is B. Bettmann, who has held that position since the opening of the institution. His resident colleagues are Abe Bloom, Jacob Kronacher, Louis S. Levi; Nathan Stix, Dr. David Philipson, Samuel W. Trost, Julius Freiberg, Nathan Drucker, Edward L. Heinsheimer, Alfred M. Cohen and Max B. May. The faculty is composed of capable men, many of whom have international reputations. Rev. Dr. M. Mielziner is the acting president and professor of the Talmud; his colleagues are Professors G. Deutsch, E. Feldman, D. Philipson, L. Grossmann, M. Buttenweiser, C. Levias, S. Mannheimer and M. Malter.

The College is supported by a one dollar per capita tax on all members of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, and annual subscriptions and donations. At present an endowment fund of $500,000 to be known as "The Isaac M. Wise Memorial Fund" is being raised. All graduates of the Hebrew Union College must be graduates of the University of Cincinnati, or hold a degree of an institution of the same standing as the University.

The office of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, consisting of 112 congregations, is in Cincinnati. Julius Freiberg is the president and Lipman Levy has been the efficient secretary since its organization in 1873.

JOURNALISM.

Although the first Jewish journal in America was not established in Cincinnati, nevertheless the oldest, ablest and most authoritative Jewish journal in America is published here,—*The American Israelite* established by Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise. In July, 1854, the first number of *The Israelite*, now *The American Israelite*, was issued by Dr. Wise. He continued to be its editor until his death in 1900; in fact the issue of March 29, 1900, which appeared on the day of his funeral, contained editorial matter written by him the week previous. This journal which is still published by Leo Wise & Company, and of which Leo Wise is the managing editor, has been the leading organ of American Reform Judaism, the stanch defender of the Jew's civil and religious rights and his zealous advocate in all important matters.

Rev. Dr. Max Lilienthal established a Sabbath-school paper, *The Sabbath School Visitor*, but the paper did not survive him many years.

THE CHARITIES.

The Jew is preeminently charitable; from the earliest times his intense sufferings and terrible persecutions have compelled him to assist his distressed and unfortunate brethren, and all give him credit for the excellent and unselfish manner in which he has done so. Charity work was contemporaneous with congregational work; in fact, in the early days both Bene Israel and Bene Yeshurun congregations carried on a system of relief work. An independent relief society, known as the Hebrew General Relief Association, was organized in 1856; then in due course of time there were organized the Jewish Ladies' Sewing Society (1875), where comforts, clothes and shrouds were made for the poor; the Plum Street Temple Industrial School (1882), where young girls are taught during the vacations to sew, crochet, embroider, etc.; the Jewish Kitchen Garden (1890), where all phases of housekeeping are taught; the Jewish Foster Home (1892), an institution where mothers, who must work away from home, may leave their children during the day; the Industrial School for Boys (1895), a technical school on a small scale; and Jewish kindergartens, whose names indicate their purpose. Early in 1896, a number of ladies and gentlemen, prominent among whom were Messrs. B. Bettmann, Max Senior, James Lowman, Louis S. Levi, Victor Abraham, A. G. Schwab, Julius Freiberg, Albert Moch, Henry Jonap, J. Walter Freiberg, Drs. Wise and Philipson and Mesdames Duffy, Freiberg, Rosa F. Sachs, Lizette Friedlander, Carrie Friedlander, L. P. Ezekiel and M. Isaacs, saw the necessity for a union of all the various charitable organizations, so that time, money and energy should be united and waste and duplication of relief prevented. To this end a federation of the following associations was effected under the corporate name, "The United Jewish Charities of Cincinnati," viz.: The Hebrew General Relief Association, the Society for the Relief of the Jewish Sick Poor; the Jewish Ladies' Sewing Society; the Jewish Foster Home; the Kitchen Garden Association; the Kindergarten Association; the Plum Street Temple Industrial School, and the Industrial School for Boys. The object of the union is "to relieve the deserv-

ing poor, to prevent want and distress and discourage pauperism." The management and control of the union is vested in a board of governors, composed of 29 members elected by the federated societies. The board is divided into many committees, such as building, finance, education and entertainment, visiting, tenements, law, labor and employment, tabulation and statistics, foreign relations and executive. The main work is done by the superintendent and executive committee. The United Jewish Charities have about 1,000 subscribing members, whose aggregate subscriptions amount to about $35,000 annually. During the year ending February 28, 1902, 1,820 applications were considered; the society furnished work to 177; transportation to 155; distributed 358 tons of coal; treated 2,013 patients; furnished 27 nurses; distributed 300 grocery orders. The annual expenses, including annual contribution to the National Hospital for Consumptives in Denver, nearly equal the annual receipts. The Jews of Cincinnati take especial pride in the fact that while they contribute both to non-sectarian and other sectarian charities, no Jews are allowed to apply to such organizations for relief.

The first superintendent was M. Goldstein; the present able superintendent is Rabbi Sol C. Lowenstein, a graduate of the University of Cincinnati (1898), and Hebrew Union College (1900). The following are the officers and members of the board of governors: President, B. Bettmann; vice-president, Louis S. Levi; treasurer General Fund, Albert Moch; treasurer Sinking Fund, Louis S. Levi; financial secretary, Mrs. J. Walter Freiberg; secretary, Miss Hannah Marks; assistant superintendent, Mrs. C. Guenzbarger; agent Employment Bureau, H. Hutner; members of board,—Messrs. Victor Abraham, J. Walter Freiberg, I. J. Friedlander, Dr. Alfred Friedlander, Dr. Louis Grossmann, William J. Levy, James Lowman, L. D. Marks, Jacob Ottenheimer, Dr. David Philipson, Emil Pollak, A. G. Schwab and Max Senior, and Mesdames L. P. Ezekiel, Walter Ezekiel, Samuel Fletcher, Julius Freiberg, M. Guiterman, Ross Holzman, M. Isaacs, Mathilda Kahn, Louise Mannheimer, Pauline Mayer, S. B. Sachs and Louis Stern.

The United Jewish Charities occupy a large building at No. 731 West Sixth street with office hours, except Saturday, from eight A. M. to six P. M., and eight to twelve M. on Saturdays.

The wisdom of federated charities led in 1899 to the formation of the National Jewish Charities, of which Max Senior was president from 1899 to 1902. The cities of Chicago, Rochester, Philadelphia and St. Louis have followed Cincinnati's example and have formed confederations of various charitable organizations.

HOSPITALS AND HOMES FOR THE AGED.

In addition to the charitable work carried on by the United Jewish Charities just described, the Jews of Cincinnati in addition support a hospital conducted by the Jewish Hospital Association, composed of the following: Henry S. Fechheimer, president; James Lowman, vice-president; A. J. Seasongood, treasurer; Samuel Mayer, secretary; L. J. Mack, finance secretary; Julius Freiberg, D. J. Workum, S. W. Trost, Louis Kramer, Jacob Ottenheimer, Julius Reis, Moses Marks, I. J. Friedlander, M. E. Moch and Samuel Straus, trustees; and a Home for Jewish Aged and Infirm which is managed by the following board, to-wit: James Lowman, president; Julius Freiberg, vice-president; Frank Seinsheimer, recording secretary; David Spritz, financial secretary; Louis Kuhn, treasurer; and A. J. Seasongood, Moses Moch, Alexander Straus, James Levy, Emil Pollak, Louis Kramer, M. H. Marks, and Henry Fechheimer, directors. Both these institutions are supported by annual contributions and donations; they are located on Burnet avenue and Union street. The Hospital, which is non-sectarian, is equipped with the best operating room in the city and its Training School for Nurses has an excellent reputation. The staff is composed of the following well known physicians: Joseph Ransohoff (dean), Louis J. Krouse, Albert H. Freiberg, J. E. Marcus, Alfred Friedlander, L. J. Fogel, Samuel Rothenberg, Sigmar Stark, Philip Zenner, D. I. Wolfstein, Oscar W. Stark, S. C. Ayres, S. E. Allen, Samuel Iglauer, Jos. C. Marcus, William A. Bettman, Carl Hiller, M. L. Heidingsfeld and Edwin H. Shields.

THE JEWISH SOCIAL SETTLEMENT.

In 1899 a number of young ladies and gentlemen organized a "Society for Neighborhood Work," which is now known as the "Jewish Settlement," where work along the lines of Hull House is carried on. There is a resident head worker, Miss Clara Block, who has many assistants. Here cooking, sewing, bookkeeping, reading, gymnasium and other classes are conducted. The house has a large library of well selected books. Entertainments,—literary, musical and social,—are given regularly. The board of offi-

cers are: Alfred Bettmann, president; Mrs. Ben Loewenstein, vice-president; A. Julius Freiberg, secretary; Max B. May, treasurer; executive committee,—Sol C. Lowenstein, Sidney J. Rauh, Mrs. Ross Holzman and Miss Essie Fleischmann. The house is crowded every night and the work of the Settlement has been very successful.

The Jews of Cincinnati, however, do not confine their charitable aid, pecuniary and personal, to local institutions. They are among the most liberal contributors to the Cleveland Jewish Orphan Asylum, the National Hospital for Consumptives in Denver, the Hebrew Union College and the National Farm School. They are also active on the various boards of these outside institutions. The amount of money contributed annually by the Jews of Cincinnati for all Jewish charitable purposes, local as well as national, is about $77,000.

PUBLIC SERVICE.

The American Jew has ever been loyal to his country. His services during the various wars has been told by Hon. Simon Wolf in his book, "The American Jew as Soldier, Patriot, Citizen."

In Cincinnati at all times the Jew has been called upon to serve his city, county, State and nation; in every instance he has discharged his duties faithfully and well. It is impossible within the limits of this article to give a separate account of each gentleman so honored; the list of names and the various officers will show the confidence placed in the Jew by his fellow citizens.

Mayor,—Julius Fleischmann, who strange to say defeated a coreligionist, Alfred M. Cohen; judges of the Common Pleas Court,—Jacob Shroder and Frederick S. Spiegel; county solicitor, Frederick S. Spiegel; prosecuting attorney,—Harry M. Hoffheimer; county clerk,—Lewis G. Bernard; State Senate,—Henry Mack, Charles Fleischmann, James Brown and Alfred M. Cohen; House of Representatives,—Joseph Jonas, Daniel Wolf, Frederick S. Spiegel, Harry M. Hoffheimer and Max Silberberg; county boards,—Morris Bauer and Louis Krohn; Board of Visitors,—Mrs. Jacob Shroder; U. S. collector of revenue,—B. Bettmann; U. S. appraiser of customs,—Nathaniel Newburgh; members of Council,—Morris Bauer, Daniel Bauer, Alfred M. Cohen, Gus Loewenstein, J. M. Ray, Julius Reis, Daniel Wolf, Charles Kuhn and Enoch L. Stricker; members of School Board,—Rev. Dr. Max Lilienthal, Henry Mack, Frederick S. Spiegel, Isaac Simon, Edgar M. Johnson, James Brown, Dr. L. J. Fogel, B. Bettmann, W. J. Klein and Dr. J. C. Marcus; Union Board of Cincinnati High Schools,—Jacob Shroder and Isaac Simon; directors of the University of Cincinnati,—Rev. Dr. Max Lilienthal, Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise, James Brown, Lewis Seasongood, Edward Senior and Max B. May; Public Library Board,—Dr. Henry W. Bettmann and James Brown; Park Board,—Jacob Elsas and Adam A. Kramer; police commissioner,—Julius Reis; Board of Public Service,—May Fechheimer and Samuel Weil; Board of Fire Trustees,—Abe Furst, Joseph M. Rice; State Board of Pardons,—Nathan Drucker; U. S. commissioner,—Joseph L. Adler; assistant corporation counsel,—Joseph L. Adler and Harry M. Hoffheimer; trustees of the Southern Railway,—Philip Heidelbach and Henry Mack; trustees of the Sinking Fund,—Lewis Seasongood and Julius Freiberg; city prosecuting attorney,—Edgar M. Johnson; Water Works commissioner,—Maurice J. Freiberg; justices of the peace,—Leopold Block, Samuel L. Bloom, Fred A. Johnson, William Renau and Samuel Bloom.

COMMERCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL LIFE.

In Cincinnati the Jews play a prominent part in the commercial and professional life of the community. The clothing, whiskey, boot and shoe, dry goods, and trunk trade are largely in the hands of the Jews, and the prominent Jews are large stockholders and officers and members of the boards of directors of the large national banks and trust companies. The Jews have been active in the management of the Chamber of Commerce, of which body Maurice J. Freiberg was president from 1895 to 1896. The only organization of a strictly commercial nature with which the Jews have not been identified is the Commercial Club. It has been a matter of comment that such an organization should have no Jews among its members. It has been asserted that race prejudice is the cause here. If so, the Jew does not care, for his commercial prestige has never been affected.

Among the prominent physicians of the city, professors of medical colleges and members of hospital staffs are many Jewish physicians; in fact, the list is too large to name. Among the leading members of the bar are many Jewish citizens. One of the most distinguished members was the late Gustavus H. Wald, who at the time of his death was dean of the Law Department of the University of Cincinnati.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

There are many national secret orders among the Jews, notably the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith; the Free Sons of Israel, and the Kesher Order. The oldest is the I. O. B. B. These lodges in the early days paid sick and death benefits. To-day the death benefit feature has been dropped by nearly all of them. To-day their work is charitable in the main, helping distressed members and assisting in the support of orphan asylums and homes for the aged.

The women of Israel have of late years been very active and the National Council of Jewish Women has just completed its third triennial meeting. The Cincinnati Section of the National Council of Jewish Women, with a membership of 700, devotes itself to "the work of social betterment through religion, philanthropy and education."

The Jews of Cincinnati are also members of the Masonic order, Knights of Pythias, and the Odd Fellows, and many of them have filled the highest offices in these orders.

THE SOCIAL LIFE.

The Jews everywhere have understood the art of living. Forced by circumstances to live together, they have evolved a family and social life, which has been the admiration of all mankind. The family is the pivot about which Jewish life revolves. As communities grew in numbers, congregations were formed, and as social life became more complex, clubs were organized for purely social purposes. Among the earliest clubs was the Allemania, now no longer in existence. In 1856 the Phoenix Club was formed. It is composed of 300 members and has a magnificent club house at Ninth and Race streets. The Cincinnati Club, which has a beautiful home on Melrose avenue, between Oak and Lincoln avenues, Walnut Hills, was established in 1889. The one feature which distinguishes these clubs from those of non-Jews is the frequent and general use made of them by the families of the members. Here on Thanksgiving, New Year's Eve, Washington's Birthday, early in the fall and spring, grand balls and entertainments are given in which the young ladies and gentlemen take part in operettas and dramatic performances. During the year there are lectures and entertainments of an informal nature.

In the foregoing pages, I have tried to sketch the history of the Cincinnati Jew, setting forth the character of the settlement and his many activities, religious, educational, charitable, political and social. No history of the Cincinnati Jews or Cincinnati Judaism, however, would be complete without some account of Isaac M. Wise, who during nearly a half century's active life in the community excited not only a most powerful influence on Cincinnati Jews, but on the Jews of America.

A sketch of the life of the foremost American Jew of the 19th century appears in the second volume of this work.

CHAPTER XLIX.

EARLY MEDICAL CINCINNATI.

BY ARCH. I. CARSON, M. D.

THE FIRST PHYSICIANS OF THE SETTLEMENT AND THE ARMY SURGEONS—LATER ARRIVALS—MEDICAL SOCIETIES — MEDICAL SCHOOLS — HOSPITALS — MEDICAL JOURNALS — MEDICAL LIBRARIES.

The first purchaser of the land on which Cincinnati stands was John Cleves Symmes, a Member of Congress from New Jersey, who secured about 600,000 acres between the Little and Great Miamis. He sold part of his grant to Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, Col. Robert Patterson, and John Filson, of Kentucky. The last named was killed by Indians while exploring this region and Israel Ludlow succeeded him as one of the proprietors.

A party of 26, including Ludlow and Patterson, left Limestone, now Maysville, Kentucky, on the 24th of December, 1788, and landed on the 28th of December at a small inlet, which was later called Yeatman's Cove, situated near what is now the foot of Sycamore street. They proceeded first to the clearing of the land and the erection of houses, the first house being built on Front street just east of Main.

Israel Ludlow was the surveyor and proprietor in charge of the affairs of the company and at once commenced a survey of the ground, and the town was finally located on the 7th of January, 1789. The original town site extended from Eastern row (now Broadway) to Western row (now Central avenue), and from the river to Northern row (now Seventh street). The land owned by the company extended, however, to what is now Liberty street.

The proprietors had agreed to donate a lot to each of the first 30 settlers who would clear the ground and build a house 20 feet square. The lots were drawn on the 7th of January, 1789.

THE FIRST PHYSICIANS OF THE SETTLEMENT AND THE ARMY SURGEONS.

In the following May, 49 more lots were donated and this time we find a physician, Dr. John Hole, among those receiving a lot,—No. 227. During 1789-90 many lots were sold, the following physicians appearing as purchasers: John Hole,—Nos. 93, 216, 62, 63, 66, 67 and 12; John Adams,—Nos. 145 and 146; and Calvin Morrel,—No. 7.

When the site of the town was first selected, John Filson, who was a schoolmaster, devised the name L.-os-anti-ville (the town opposite the mouth of the Licking), and it was so called when first laid out. About June 1, 1789, Major Doughty arrived from Fort Harmar with 140 soldiers and commenced the erection of a fort which he completed in November. It consisted of four blockhouses, one at each corner, joined by a row of houses of hewn logs, the structure being 180 feet square with a triangular space, on its north side, enclosed by palisades.

The fort was situated on Third street, between Broadway and Ludlow, on a government reservation of 15 acres, up on the second terrace, on a level with Fourth street now, and extended about 60 feet on either side of Third street. It fronted on the river and before it was a smooth space of about 80 feet.

On the 29th of December, 1789, General Harmar arrived and was so pleased with the structure that he named it Fort Washington.

General St. Clair, Governor of the Northwest Territory, arrived January 1, 1790, and the next day changed the name of the town to Cincinnati, in honor of the Society of the Cincinnati. It was also at this time that the county was named Hamilton, in honor of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the courts established.

The fort was abandoned in 1803 and was razed March 17, 1808.

The fort and its history should be of interest to us, as it was there that some of the first physicians lived and it was to them the people of the town often went for medical aid, which was rendered without remuneration. The first army surgeons were Drs. Richard Allison, John Elliot and John F. Carmichael.

It is also interesting to note that at times, when no surgeon was at the fort, William Henry Harrison, who came in November, 1791, as an ensign, 18 years of age, gave such medical advice as he could; although not a doctor, he had taken some courses in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania before he decided to enter the army. He later became a lieutenant (1792), then captain (1794), was in command of the fort from 1797 to 1798, and later, in 1840, was elected President of the United States.

The other army surgeons here before 1800 were Phillips, Selman, and Strong. Drs. Allison and Selman resigned from the army, the former in 1798, the latter in 1797, and became citizens of Cincinnati.

The town continued to grow slowly, the inhabitants at times suffering from want of proper food and sickness, including one epidemic of smallpox which carried off nearly one-third of the population, and from the harassment of the Indians.

Cincinnati was incorporated as a village in 1802 by act of the Territorial Legislature and as a city in 1819, Isaac G. Burnet being its first mayor.

It may surprise many to know that the citizens in those days were very ambitious and nothing seemed to deter them from undertaking large enterprises, as evidenced by an act of the Legislature authorizing the raising of $6,000 for a Cincinnati University.

The medical history of Cincinnati may be said to date from the time of Dr. John Hole, as he seems to have been the earliest physician of whom we can find any reference, for it is recorded that in May, 1789, he received donation lot 227, corner of Front and Race streets.

It is probable that no other physician, unless it be William Burnet, Jr., came here until Dr. Richard Allison, who most likely arrived with General Harmar on December 29, 1789; or perhaps not until January 1, 1790, with Governor St. Clair. The army surgeons here up to 1800 were: Richard Allison, John Elliot, John F. Carmichael, Joseph Phillips, John Selman and Joseph Strong.

Richard Allison, born near Goshen, New York, in 1757, had been a surgeon in the Revolution and on the reorganization of the army was appointed surgeon of the regiment of infantry and as such became the ranking medical officer up to the time of his resignation. He was stationed for a while in 1792 at Fort Finney, opposite Louisville, Kentucky. He probably settled in Cincinnati in 1794, although he was not retired until 1798. He served in the army as surgeon of infantry regiment, September 29, 1789; as surgeon of 1st infantry regiment, 1791; as surgeon on the general staff, April, 1792; and retired from the service, 1798.

Dr. Allison built and lived in a house at the corner of what are now Fourth and Lawrence streets, his place being known as "Peach Grove." Later he removed to his farm "on the East Fork of the Little Miami River," leaving Cincinnati before 1800; returning in 1805, he continued to practice here until his death, March 22, 1816. Dr. Drake speaks of him as the "father of our local profession" and though "not profound in science, he was sagacious, unassuming, amiable, and kind." Dr. Allison owned three lots, probably on Pearl street, east of Ludlow, as given on an old map now in the possession of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio.

John Elliot, of New York, served as surgeon's mate of infantry regiment, September 29, 1789; as surgeon of 1st infantry regiment, March, 1791; disbanded, June 1, 1802. He came to Cincinnati with St. Clair in 1791, and later resided in Dayton, Ohio, dying there in 1809.

John F. Carmichael, of New Jersey, served as surgeon's mate of infantry regiment, September 29, 1789; discharged June 2, 1790, on account of the reduction in the number of medical officers; served as surgeon's mate of 2nd infantry regiment, March, 1791; as surgeon of 3rd sub-legion, March, 1792; as surgeon of 4th infantry regiment, November, 1796; as post surgeon, March, 1799; retained in 3rd infantry regiment, February, 1801; as garrison surgeon,

March, 1802; resigned, June 27 1864. The time of his residence here is not known.

Joseph Phillips, of New Jersey, came with Wayne's army in 1793 and returned in 1795; he died about 1846, aged 80 years. He served as surgeon's mate, Patterson's battalion of levies, 1791; as surgeon's mate, 1st sub-legion, April 2, 1792; as surgeon of 3rd sub-legion, June, 1796; as surgeon of 3rd infantry regiment, November, 1796; disbanded June 1, 1802.

John Selman, of Annapolis, Maryland, was born in 1764, and died in 1827. He served as garrison surgeon's mate April 11, 1792, arriving here in 1793 with Wayne and resigning July, 1797, to become a citizen of Cincinnati, where he practiced for about 20 years, living on Front street between Broadway and Sycamore.

Joseph Strong, of Connecticut, came with General Wayne in the spring of 1793, and returned East about 1795, settling in Philadelphia, where he died in April, 1812, aged 43 years. He served as surgeon's mate of the 2nd sub-legion, May 4, 1792, and resigned in 1796. Mrs. Colonel Bond, of Cincinnati, his daughter, gave Dr. Drake two of his manuscripts, one dated "Fort St. Clair, 22 Aug. 1793," on the professional and moral duties of the physician, the first medical literature of this section.

The physicians not in the army who were here before 1800 were:

John Hole (1789), William Burnet, Jr. (1789), John Adams (1790), Calvin Morrel (1790), Robert McClure, John Cranmer (1798).

It seems to be the general impression that the army surgeons were the first physicians in Cincinnati but from what sources we have been able to consult Dr. John Hole, a civilian, was the first, as he was one of those who received a lot at the second donation of lots in May, 1789. However, Drs. William Burnet, Jr., and John Adams must have been here almost as soon. It is uncertain whether they were here before Dr. Allison or not.

But little is known of Dr. Hole; Dr. Drake tells us that he lived here for five years, practicing inoculation for smallpox in the winter of 1792-93 here and at Columbia, and left about 1794. He must, however, have returned later, as his name is included in a list of physicians paying a special tax in 1827.

Dr. William Burnet, Jr., of New Jersey, son of Dr. William Burnet, a surgeon in the Revolution, Dr. Drake says, arrived in 1789, "bringing with him books and medicines." In the spring of 1791 he returned to New Jersey, but the death of his father prevented his return here.

Drs. Adams and Morrel are recorded as having bought lots some time during 1789-90. They were not here in 1800, neither was McClure. Dr. Drake says Dr. Adams was among the first of the army surgeons; but he is not registered as such in "The Medical Department of the U. S. Army from 1775 to 1873" published by the government.

Dr. Robert McClure came from Pennsylvania about 1792. While here he resided on Sycamore street between Third and Fourth streets.

Dr. John Cranmer, of Pittsburg, arrived in 1798, lived on the north side of Second street, between Main and Walnut, and was a man of some reputation. He died of cholera in 1832.

Dr. Drake in telling of the early physicians says: "But truth and gallantry alike demand, that in this enumeration, I should not omit the first *sage femme* of the infant village, which in its first year began to be a village of infants,"—Mrs. McKnight. (See statement of Dr. Drake quoted in a previous chapter.)

LATER ARRIVALS.

William Goforth, John Selman and John Cranmer "constituted the whole Faculty of Cincinnati in the first year of this century."

We thus find a new arrival,—Dr. William Goforth, born in 1766, a native of New York City. He practiced for 11 years at Maysville, Kentucky, from June 10, 1788; went to Columbia in 1799, and arrived in Cincinnati in 1800, living here until 1807, when he removed to Louisiana; but remained there only nine years, returning here and resuming the practice of his profession. It was only shortly after his return that he died, in the spring of 1817. He was the first in the West to introduce the use of the "Jennerian lymph," on February 20, 1801. He at one time with Dr. Drake lived in Fort Washington after its abandonment by the army and for a time at Dr. Allison's former home, "Peach Grove." Dr. Goforth is known principally from the fact that he was the preceptor of Daniel Drake, the first medical student in the West. He was the successor of Dr. Allison and immediately acquired an extensive practice. Dr. Drake says he had "the most winning manners of any physician he ever knew."

The next arrival was Dr. John Stites, of New York, in 1802; but he removed in less than a year to Kentucky, where he died in 1827, aged 27. He was a partner of Dr. Goforth and preceptor of Drake.

The most important and also the most interesting figure in the early medical history of Cincinnati was Daniel Drake, "the first student in the West to receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine; the earliest of our medical writers and teachers; and professionally and socially the most influential physician who has ever lived in our city." For a period of 52 years after his arrival in Cincinnati, on December 18, 1800, he was certainly a leader in nearly every enterprise of whatever nature,—medical, scientific, educational or literary. Any one who familiarizes himself with the history of Cincinnati during the first half of this century cannot but be impressed with the breadth of Dr. Drake's character and his wonderful energy. He was but 15 years of age when he began the study of medicine with Dr. Goforth, and after three years was taken into partnership and one year later received from his preceptor an autograph diploma, "the first medical diploma ever granted in the interior valley of North America."

In the winter of 1805-06 he attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, returning to Cincinnati in April. For a short time he practiced at Maysliek, Kentucky, but on April 10, 1807, he settled here permanently, succeeding Dr. Goforth. He was married this same year. Again in 1815-16 he attended the University of Pennsylvania and received his degree, the first ever conferred on a citizen of Cincinnati. The following fall he became a member of the faculty of Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky, but remained only one session; and the next fall, in association with Dr. Coleman Rogers, made arrangements for the accommodation and instruction of medical students. On May 27, 1818, he issued a notice of a course of lectures on various branches of medicine (from November 10, 1818, to March 10, 1819). There were associated with him Dr. Coleman Rogers and Dr. Elijah Slack. This was the first medical course given in this city. After much opposition he secured from the Legislature, on January 19, 1819, the charter of the Medical College of Ohio. He was four times professor in the Medical College of Ohio, twice in Transylvania University, once in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, once in the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College, which he organized, and once in the Louisville School. He was editor of the *Western Medical and Physical Journal* and was a ready writer. His great work is a "Treatise on the Principal Diseases of the Interior Valley of North America." "His life was in many respects a stormy one; his antagonisms and his antagonists were many. But with it all, his genius, his industry, his high moral principles, and his devotion to duty earned him, what he will always have, the respect, esteem, and kind remembrance of those familiar with our medical history during the first half of the century." He died in 1852. He lived in 1805 in a single frame tenement on Broadway between Second and Third streets.

Another of Dr. Goforth's students was Edward Y. Kemper, the son of the Presbyterian minister. He lived here until his death on June 10, 1863.

After him arrived in 1805, Dr. John Blackburn, of Pennsylvania, born in 1778. He removed to Kentucky in 1809, thence to Indiana, where he died in 1835. Dr. Samuel Ramsay, of Pennsylvania, came in 1808, and was a partner of Dr. Allison, to whose practice he succeeded after his death. He died here in 1831, aged 50.

The number of physicians here increased but slowly. In 1810 there were 26; in 1819 there were 22, as follows: John Selman, Daniel Drake, John Cranmer, Coleman Rogers, Daniel Dyer, William Barnes, Oliver B. Baldwin, Thomas Morehead, Daniel Slayback, John A. Hallam, Josiah Whitman, Isaac Hough, Edward Y. Kemper, John Douglass, Ithiel Smead, John Woolley, Trueman Bishop, Ebenezer H. Pierson, Samuel Ramsay, Jonathan Easton, Charles V. Barbour, Vincent C. Marshall. (Directory of 1819.)

In 1825 there were 26, only 10 of whom (the first 10 named below) were here in 1819:

"John Selman, Lic., John Cranmer, Wm. Barnes, Josiah Whitman, Saml. Ramsay, Lic., Isaac Hough, John Woolley, Trueman Bishop, Ebenezer H. Pierson, Lic., Vincent C. Marshall, John E. Bush, Lic., Jedediah Cobb, Addison Dashiell, Geo. W. Dashiell, Oliver Fairchild, Lic., Lorenzo Lawrence, Jas. M. Ludlum, John Moorhead, Saml. Nixon, Geo. T. Ratrie, Abel Slayback, Lic., Jesse Smith, Ed. H. Stall, Michael Wolf, Guy W. Wright, Danl. P. Robbins." (Directory of 1825.)

In 1827 there were 26, five of whom were here in 1810; in 1831 there were 58 (47 in the medical society).

The first physician to die in Cincinnati was Dr. Allison, in 1816; the next, Dr. Goforth, in 1817.

None of the earliest physicians had graduated and some had not even attended a course of lectures.

During the early times a trip to Columbia consumed half a day; and when Newport asked for aid, the physician was ferried over the river in a canoe or skiff, to clamber up steep, icy, or deep mud banks. "Every physician was then a country practitioner, and often rode twelve or fifteen miles." The ordinary charge was 25 cents a mile, one-half being deducted, and the other paid in provender for his horse, or produce for his family. For the first 15 years every physician was his own apothecary, about five months being required to bring drugs from the East. The fees were: "for bleeding, 25 cts.; for sitting up all night, $1; and for a visit, from 25 cts. to 50 cts."

Very few of the practitioners, prior to 1840, were of foreign birth and education. Dr. John Moorhead was born in Ireland and was a graduate of Edinburgh, as was his brother Robert, who settled here in 1830 and died February 9, 1845. A third brother, Thomas, was for a time a practicing physician, but later became an attorney-at-law. Drs. Bonner (Hugh and Stephen) were also natives of Ireland, but came to America as boys, and received their medical degrees at Transylvania, the one in 1825, the other in 1834. The earliest physician here of German birth and education was Dr. Mundhenk, who came in 1815 and left a few years later. Following him was Dr. F. J. C. Oberdorf, who settled here in 1819, at the age of 43. After 37 years' residence in Cincinnati, he removed to Kentucky, where he died November 21, 1860, in the 84th year of his age. In 1827 Dr. Frederick Bunte, who had been educated at Marburg and Würzburg, came to Cincinnati. In a few years he began teaching. From 1830 to 1840 there settled here Drs. Schneider, T. A. Tellkampf, Huber, Paul, Topp, Wilhelm, Emmert and Homberg. (Dr. Conner.)

Sanitary regulations were instituted in 1802 and in 1813 it was required that each death should be properly certified and such record filed. The position of health officer was created May 10, 1821, and a Board of Health, April 26, 1826. It was in 1816 that it was made the duty of the mayor to prepare a "pest house."

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

The first medical society, authorized by the Legislature on February 8, 1812, was called the First District Medical Society, and included the counties of Hamilton, Clermont, Butler, Warren and Clinton. It met first in June, 1813.

The next established was the Cincinnati Medical Society in 1819: President, Elijah Slack; vice-president, O. B. Baldwin; secretary, John Woolley; and treasurer, William Barnes. This did not last a year, and on January 3, 1820, a new Cincinnati Medical Society was formed.

In 1824 the First District Medical Society, including Hamilton and Clermont counties, was revived: President, John Selman; vice-president, Samuel Ramsay; secretary, Jesse Smith, and treasurer, Ebenezer H. Pierson. The Directory of 1825 says: "This Society has already made arrangements for commencing a medical library, and it is hoped it may do much for the improvement of the profession and discouragement of quackery. Every individual not a member of this society who shall attempt to practice medicine or surgery is subject to a pecuniary penalty besides being disabled from collecting by law, either directly or indirectly, any thing for his pretended services." This society lasted for about 10 years. Another was organized in 1831, the Cincinnati Medical Society, the third of this name, which was incorporated in the winter of 1832-33 and lasted until 1858, when most of the members joined the recently established Academy of Medicine of Cincinnati. The officers of the Cincinnati Medical Society in 1832 were: President, Landon C. Rives; 1st vice-president, John F. Henry; 2nd vice-president, Charles Woodward; secretary, C. Hatch; treasurer, John T. Shotwell; and librarian, J. S. Dodge.

In 1832 the Ohio Medical Lyceum was founded; in 1834 its officers were: President, John Eberle; vice-presidents, S. D. Gross and Isaac Colby. It met in the Medical College of Ohio building.

In 1837 the Hamilton County Medical Association was organized and in 1850 the Hamilton County Branch of the Ohio State Medical Society, neither of which continued long in active existence.

The Miami Medical Society, including the counties of Hamilton, Clermont and Warren, was established in 1853 and on March 3, 1857, the Academy of Medicine of Cincinnati.

In 1874 the Cincinnati Medical Society was founded, the fourth of this name.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

The first attempt at medical instruction in Cincinnati was in the fall of 1817, when Dr. Daniel Drake and Dr. Coleman Rogers undertook to instruct students and the following year conducted a course of lectures. The year following the Medical College of Ohio was founded by Dr. Drake, the Legislature passing the bill January 19, 1819. This was the 10th medical

college established in this country and the second west of the Alleghanies, the first being Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, in 1816. The faculty as originally projected consisted of Samuel Brown, Elijah Slack, Coleman Rogers, and Daniel Drake. Dr. Brown never accepted and late in 1819 Dr. Rogers was expelled. The faculty at the first session in 1820-21 was constituted as follows: Daniel Drake, professor of the institutes and practice of medicine, including obstetrics and the diseases of women and children; Jesse Smith, professor of anatomy and surgery; Elijah Slack, professor of chemistry. The class numbered 25 and the graduates in 1821, seven. After the close of the second session, Dr. Drake was expelled; and from this time for many years there was so much dissension that the school failed to grow.

The first building occupied by the College was erected by State aid in 1826 on Sixth street between Vine and Race. In 1851 a new building on the same site was erected and occupied until the fall of 1896, when the College became a department of the University of Cincinnati, and moved to the former University building on McMicken avenue. There have been in its faculties men of "great ability and repute," among them being R. D. Mussey, John Moorhead, John Locke, M. B. Wright, Kirtland, Harrison, Oliver, and J. T. Shotwell. In 1857 the Miami Medical College was united with the Ohio, but in 1860 this consolidation ceased.

Miami University, of Oxford, Ohio, in 1831 established a medical department here, but no lectures were ever delivered, although the school was advertised in the Directory of 1831 to open in the fall, the faculty being: Daniel Drake, dean of the faculty and professor of the institutes and practice of medicine; George McClellan, professor of anatomy and physiology; John Eberle, professor of materia medica and botany; James M. Staughton, professor of surgery; John F. Henry, professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children; Thomas D. Mitchell, professor of chemistry and pharmacy; and Joseph N. McDowell, adjunct professor of anatomy and physiology.

In this same year there was a summer school of lectures and recitations called the Academy of Medicine, in which the instructors were: James M. Staughton, institutes of surgery; Isaac Hough, operative surgery; Joseph N. McDowell, anatomy; Wolcott Richards, physiology; Landon C. Rives, institutes of medicine and medical jurisprudence; Daniel Drake, practice of physic and materia medica; John F. Henry, obstetrics; and Thomas D. Mitchell, chemistry and pharmacy.

The next school, also organized by Dr. Drake, in 1835, was the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College, the only department of which still in existence is the Cincinnati Law School. Those associated with Dr. Drake were S. D. Gross, Joseph N. McDowell, Horatio G. Jameson, Landon C. Rives, John P. Harrison, and James B. Rogers. After the first year Dr. Willard Parker succeeded Dr. Jameson, and in 1839 the school was abandoned for want of funds and because Dr. Parker returned to New York and Dr. Drake went to Louisville.

The Eclectic Medical Institute was the next school in Cincinnati. The Worthington Medical College, established at Worthington, Ohio, in 1832, was removed here and in 1845 it was given its present name. Some of the most eminent Eclectic physicians in the West have been connected with it: Drs. Morrow, King, Newton, Cleveland, Cox, Hill, Buchanan, and Howe.

We now come to the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, organized in 1851 by Dr. A. H. Baker. Its sessions were held for many years at the corner of Longworth street and Central avenue, and then for many years on George street near John, and then at the present location on Vine street near Liberty.

The Miami Medical College was the next organized. Its first session opened November 1, 1852, and five were graduated in 1853. The first session was held in the building, still standing, on the northwest corner of Fifth street and Central avenue. The faculty consisted of: R. D. Mussey, professor of descriptive and operative surgery; Jesse P. Judkins, dean and professor of surgical anatomy and surgical pathology; Charles L. Avery, professor of anatomy; John Davis, adjunct professor of anatomy; John F. White, professor of the theory and practice of medicine; George Mendenhall, professor of obstetrics and the diseases of women and children; John Alexander Murphy, professor of materia medica, therapeutics and medical jurisprudence; C. G. Comegys, professor of the institutes of medicine; and John Locke, Jr., professor of chemistry.

After five sessions the school was united with the Medical College of Ohio, but in 1865 was reorganized with Profs. Mendenhall, Judkins and Murphy of the original faculty again among its corps, the faculty being: George Mendenhall, dean and professor of obstetrics; B. F. Richardson, professor of the diseases of women and

children; John Alexander Murphy, professor of the theory and practice of medicine; Henry E. Foote, professor of anatomy; William H. Mussey, professor of operative surgery and surgical pathology; Jesse P. Judkins, professor of special pathology; William Clendenin, professor of military surgery, surgical anatomy, and principles of surgery: E. Williams, professor of ophthalmology and aural surgery; Chandler B. Chapman, professor of chemistry, toxicology and medical jurisprudence; Edward B. Stevens, professor of materia medica and therapeutics; and William H. Taylor, professor of physiology, pathology and morbid anatomy. This session was held in the Dental College building on College street and the following year (1866) the school occupied a new building of its own on 12th street, between Elm and Plum, where it still is. In 1855 Dr. E. Williams opened an eye clinic, the first of the kind west of New York. Among its teachers of note have been R. D. Mussey, William H. Mussey, William Clendenin, C. G. Comegys, E. Williams, and George Mendenhall. The College museum contains the very fine collection of pathological bone specimens of Drs. Mussey and Shotwell.

HOSPITALS.

Cincinnati's first hospital, established by act of Legislature dated January 22, 1821, was due to the efforts of Dr. Drake, as was also its first medical school. It was called the "Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum for the State of Ohio," and was erected in 1823. The following description is taken from the *Western Medical Gazette* of 1832: "The site is a four-acre outlot (No. 59) of the original plat of Cincinnati, bounded on the east by the Miami Canal, and is within one mile of the Ohio River, and cost the township $4,000. The principal building is of brick, 53 feet front, facing southwardly, and 42 feet deep, four stories high, including the basement, which is eight feet high, and the others nine and one-half feet clear, and over these is a convenient operating theatre, with seats for about one hundred spectators. This building is divided into 18 apartments, with a hall and staircase in the centre, and neatly furnished throughout. It was built in 1823, and cost $10,000 in depreciated bank paper estimated to be worth, at that time, about $3,500. The inclosures, additions and furniture have cost $7,877. The principal addition is a wing of brick, 44 feet long and 28 feet wide, two stories high, with a cellar under the whole; it is divided into 22 apartments, 11 on each floor, adapted to the safekeeping of lunatics, etc.; those on the first floor for males and those on the second for females; and was built in 1827. The whole lot is inclosed with a close board fence; about two and a half acres of the west part of the lot is in grass, where the male inmates are permitted to walk; about one acre is cultivated as a vegetable garden, where the females are permitted to resort for airing and recreation; the residue of the lot is divided into convenient yards." An additional wing, 24 by 53 feet, was built in 1833. The basement of the new wing was divided into three rooms, one of which was for the apothecary shop, one for the lodging room of the resident physician and apothecary, and the third for the heating apparatus. Above the basement were three stories, each containing a ward 24 by 53 feet. The capacity after the addition of the second wing was 150, exclusive of paupers and lunatics. Up to 1861 the staff was composed exclusively of professors in the Medical College of Ohio. The name was changed in 1861 to the "Commercial Hospital of Cincinnati," and in April, 1868, to the "Cincinnati Hospital." The old building was razed in December, 1866, and the present edifice was occupied on January 7, 1869, having a capacity of 500 beds.

The "Pest House," as it was called, for contagious diseases was first located on the present Music Hall lot, then where Lincoln Park is now, then on Rohs Hill, near McMillan street and Clifton avenue, and later on the present site as the "Branch Hospital." The following are some of the internes who served in the "old" hospital, who later attained prominence in their profession:

J. P. Judkins	1838-39
J. H. Tate	1840-41
F. C. Roelker	1841-42
C. S. Muscroft	1842-43
John Davis	1843-44
J. A. Murphy	1846-47
H. E. Foote	1847-48
W. W. Dawson	1850-51
W. H. Taylor	1858-59
J. S. Billings	1860-61

It is generally supposed that special hospitals are of recent date, but it seems that Cincinnati had as early as 1827 an institution called the "Cincinnati Eye Infirmary," of which Dr. Drake was physician and surgeon and Dr. Jedediah Cobb, consulting surgeon. It was located on Third street between Main and Walnut. Again in 1828 we find the "Western Eye and Ear In-

firmary," of which Elijah Slack was president, Daniel Gano and T. S. Goodman, vice-presidents, and J. H. Groesbeck, treasurer.

The private hospital also seems to be of early origin, as in 1829 there was the "Cincinnati Infirmary," belonging to Dr. L. M. Johnson, on Front street near the Cincinnati Hotel, northeast corner of Front and Broadway.

The Good Samaritan Hospital, with 20 beds, was opened on November 15, 1852, by the Sisters of Charity in a building at the corner of Broadway and Franklin streets, with the faculty of the newly organized Miami Medical College as its medical staff. Three years later they removed to the corner of Plum and Third streets, where for more than 11 years "St. John's Hospital" was maintained, with accommodations for 75 patients. During the war its capacity was taxed to the utmost, and, as the scene of much of Dr. Blackman's work, its reputation was widespread. In 1866 its name was again changed to "The Hospital of the Good Samaritan" and it was removed in 1867 to its present location at Sixth and Lock streets, when its medical staff was chosen exclusively from the Medical College of Ohio. In connection with this hospital should be mentioned Sister Anthony, who for many years while it was at Third and Plum streets and later was the sister superior and the most noted "nurse" Cincinnati had; and it was largely due to her that the hospital so flourished.

St. Mary's Hospital was opened in 1858 by the Sisters of St. Clara of the order of St. Francis in a building on Fourth street between Central avenue and John street, and one year later removed to the present location on Betts street.

MEDICAL JOURNALS.

The first medical journal published here was the *Western Quarterly Reporter of Medicine and Surgery and Natural Science* in 1822 and edited by Dr. John D. Godman. But six numbers appeared. This was also the first medical journal in the West.

The next to appear was the *Ohio Medical Repository*, a semi-monthly, in April, 1826, edited by Drs. Guy W. Wright and James M. Mason. After an existence of one year, Dr. Drake succeeded Dr. Mason, and its name was changed to the *Western Medical and Physical Journal*. One year later Dr. Drake became the sole owner and again the name was changed to the *Western Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences*.

There were associated with Dr. Drake,—James C. Finley, William Wood, S. D. Gross and Harrison. When Dr. Drake removed to Louisvillle, this journal was consolidated with the *Louisville Journal of Medicine and Surgery*. In 1832 the faculty of the Medical College of Ohio started the *Western Medical Gazette*, but it only appeared for nine months.

Quite a number of journals appeared from time to time for a few numbers only, and it was not until 1842, when the *Western Lancet* appeared, edited by L. M. Lawson, that a journal of any permanency was founded. This, published under various names, *Lancet and Observer, Lancet and Clinic*, and *Lancet-Clinic*, is still in existence. The *Clinic*, which appeared in August, 1871, and afterwards united with the *Lancet*, was the first medical weekly in the West. Some of those connected with these publications as editors are: John Eberle, J. Moorhead, John Locke, Jedediah Cobb, J. T. Shotwell, T. D. Mitchell, J. M. Staughton, Bailey, J. L. Vattier, Warder, George Mendenhall, John Alexander Murphy, E. B. Stevens, William H. Mussey, E. Williams, and A. H. Baker.

The *Eclectic Medical Journal* was one of the earlier publications, appearing in 1849. Altogether Cincinnati had 31 journals before 1860.

MEDICAL LIBRARIES.

Many medical libraries have been projected in Cincinnati, that of the Cincinnati Medical Society in 1819 probably being the first. The Medical College of Ohio in 1820 had a library of 500 volumes and in 1847 it had increased to 2,000 volumes, costing $6,500. In 1851 was founded the Cincinnati Medical Library Association, which only lasted two years and secured but few books.

Cincinnati has thus had the first medical student in the West to receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine, the first hospital in Ohio, the first medical journal, and the first weekly journal, and the first eye clinic in the West.

CHAPTER L.

THE CITY AND ITS GOVERNMENT SINCE 1861

ANNEXATIONS AND TERRITORIAL CHANGES — THE CHARTER — THE MAYORS — THE LEGISLATIVE BOARDS — THE ADMINISTRATIVE BOARDS — THE COURTS OF THE COUNTY AND CITY — THE COURT HOUSE — THE FEDERAL COURTS — THE POLICE DEPARTMENT — THE FIRE DEPARTMENT — THE WATER WORKS — THE NEW WATER WORKS — THE PARKS — TRUSTEES OF THE SINKING FUND — SOME FIGURES ABOUT THE CITY'S FINANCES — THE SEWERS — THE STREETS — THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING AND ITS OCCUPANTS.

ANNEXATIONS AND TERRITORIAL CHANGES.

The total area of the city of Cincinnati, which at the time of its incorporation in 1819 was approximately three square miles, had increased by annexations prior to the war to seven square miles. Since that time the sentiment in favor of including under one government the entire population of Hamilton County, of which the city is the real business, social and intellectual center, has resulted in the annexation of a large number of the outlying villages and suburbs to such an extent that the area of the city in the spring of 1904 has increased to 42.50 square miles.

The year 1869 was the first of several years of annexations.

By ordinance of September 10, 1869, there was annexed to the city of Cincinnati all of Storrs township not included within the corporate limits of the village of Riverside (three and one-eighth square miles). This lay west of the city between Mill creek and the meridian west of Price Hill and was erected about 1835. Within this township was the first house built by General Harrison in the Western country before his removal to North Bend; it was a little west of Mill creek near Gest. This became the 21st Ward.

On September 10, 1869, the Walnut Hills, Mount Auburn and Clintonville special road districts were annexed to the city as a result of the vote of the electors both of the city and of the property to be annexed (Ordinance of March 5, 1870). This territory (one and three-fourths square miles in area) included the so-called village of Vernonville which was that territory lying between Burnet avenue and the Lebanon road and the south line of the village of Avondale. By the agreement of annexation made by the commissioners on behalf of the city, —Charles F. Hassaurek and H. H. Tatem,—and those on behalf of the village,—A. D. Bullock, Charles Reakirt and W. S. Scarborough,—the annexed property was to be divided into two wards with Burnet avenue as a dividing line. This resulted in the 22nd Ward to the east and the 23rd Ward to the west of Burnet avenue.

By ordinance of November 12, 1869, Camp Washington and Lick Run were annexed to the city. This territory is described as follows: "Beginning at the southwest corner of section 31, Mill Creek township; thence east with the south line of sections 31 and 25 to the west line of the city of Cincinnati; thence north with said last named line to the southwest corner of section 20; thence east with the south line of sec-

tion 20 to the west line of Corryville voting precinct; thence north with said last named line to the south line of the incorporated village of Clifton; thence west and north with said last named line, to the boundary of the incorporated village of Cumminsville; thence west with said boundary of Cumminsville to Mill creek; thence southwardly, with Mill creek and the boundary of said Cumminsville, to the north line of section 26; thence west along the north line of sections 26 and 32 to the east line of Green township; thence south along said east line of Green township, to the place of beginning." By a subsequent ordinance of September 21, 1870, the territory known as the election precinct of Camp Washington was added to the 18th Ward and the election precinct of Lick Run was added to the 21st Ward and the newly added territory in Spencer township (see below) was added to the 24th Ward. Camp Washington was the locality in the Mill creek valley upon both sides of the Colerain pike between the old Brighton House site and Cumminsville where the First and Second Ohio regiments camped at the outbreak of the Mexican War in 1846. Lick Run lay a little west of Fairmount. In the territory annexed at this time were also included Fairmount, Mount Harrison, Barrsville, Forbesville, Spring Garden, St. Peter's and Clifton Heights. It included an area of five and one-eighth square miles.

Another ordinance of November 12, 1869, provided for the annexation of all that portion of Spencer township lying within the following described boundaries: "Beginning at the northeast corner of the corporation of Cincinnati as at present constituted; thence west with the north line of Cincinnati as at present constituted to the southeast corner of the incorporated village of Woodburn, the said southeast corner being also a point in the west line of section 32; thence north with the east line of Woodburn and said west line of section 32 to the northwest corner of section 32; thence east on the section line between sections 32 and 33 and 26 and 27, to the northeast corner of section 26; thence south on the section line between sections 20 and 26, to the north line of the present territory of the incorporated village of Columbia; thence west with said north line of Columbia as at present constituted to the northwest corner of the incorporated village of Columbia; thence west along a straight line from the northwest corner of the present territory of the incorporated village of Columbia to the northeast corner of the city of Cincinnati, as at present constituted, and the place of beginning" (being two and a half square miles). Proceedings were had before the county commissioners on May 9, 1870, which completed the annexation of this territory, which was added to the 24th Ward.

On April 16, 1870, an act of the Legislature was passed authorizing an election on May 16th on the question of the annexation of Clifton, Avondale, Woodburn, Columbia, Cumminsville, Spring Grove, Winton Place, St. Bernard, Riverside and other suburbs. The annexation carried but the courts held the act unconstitutional as being a special act conferring corporate powers.

The incorporate village of Columbia (in area one and one-eighth square miles) by virtue of ordinances of September 10, 1871, and December 13, 1872, and the election held on April 3, 1871, became a part of the city and was added to the First Ward, under the new ward subdivision.

The incorporate village of Cumminsville (two and three-eighths square miles) also became a part of the city under the name of the 25th Ward by virtue of ordinances of September 6, 1872, and March 12, 1873, while the so-called village of Woodburn (a square mile) passed into the territory of the city and the First Ward as a result of ordinances of September 6, 1872, and March 29, 1873. The question of the annexation of both Cumminsville and Woodburn was passed upon by the voters of the respective territories.

The Zoological Garden and contiguous territory (one-fourth of a square mile in area) were added December 7, 1888.

By virtue of an act of April 13, 1893, the matter of annexation of the villages of Avondale, Riverside, Clifton, Linwood and Westwood and their school districts was submitted to the voters of the city and villages and Judge C. D. Robertson, W. B. Melish, and L. C. Robinson were appointed annexation commissioners by the Court of Common Pleas. The annexation was carried by a large majority and as a result the report of the commissioners went into effect about midnight of December 30, 1895. This (adding 11 square miles) made the area of the city 35¼ square miles.

On January 18, 1898, 96 acres of land, lying just east and north of the northeast corner of Avondale and known as Bragg's Subdivision and Rose Hill, were added to the city. On December 17, 1902, all of section 6 and the east half of section 12 in Delhi township were also taken into the city limits, adding one and one-half square

miles. This annexation is the last addition to the city prior to the end of the year 1902, the centennial year of its history, and it was with reference to the city at that time that the boundaries given in an earlier chapter of this work apply. Since that time, however, another fever of annexation has taken possession of the authorities and the public which has resulted in a considerable addition to the Queen City's territory. On October 17, 1903, a little strip of land, 160 acres or a quarter of a square mile in extent lying between Avondale and Bond Hill, became a part of Cincinnati and in November of the same year the villages of Winton Place, Evanston, Bond Hill and Hyde Park (aggregating four and eighty-five-hundredths square miles) were annexed. On March 17, 1904, that part of Mill Creek township lying between Mill creek and the canal being the part of Spring Grove Cemetery south of Spring Grove avenue (in area seven-hundredths of a square mile) and the territory known as Oklahoma in sections 27 and 28 of Mill Creek township (forty-three-hundredths square miles in area) were also added. These various villages and strips of territory have increased the total area of the city to 42½ square miles. They were incorporated into the existing wards as no new wards were created at this time.

The territory of the city at the time of the beginning of the Civil War was divided into 17 wards, the last in number being the newly annexed corporation of Fulton. From time to time new ward divisions were made to accommodate the growing population and the additional territory. In 1864 an 18th Ward was carved out of the old 12th, while in 1868 the 19th and 20th were created out of parts of the 11th. In the same year a new arrangement threw part of Fulton into the 20th Ward. The annexations beginning in 1869 added several new wards. Storrs township became the 21st and the Walnut Hills, Mount Auburn and Clintonville special road districts became the 22nd and 23rd, the dividing line being Burnet avenue. The 24th Ward was the property lying east of the old eastern corporation line and the village of Columbia. In 1873 a new arrangement of wards, 24 in number, was made and the addition of Cumminsville added the 25th. By 1888, the centennial year of the settlement, the city was divided into 30 wards as the result of an entire rearrangement. The annexation of Avondale, Clifton and other territory added the 31st Ward in 1896. By virtue of the new code passed in 1902 a new ward arrangement became necessary and that code went into effect in 1903 with 24 wards which is the present arrangement of the city. This has not been changed by the addition of the territory annexed in 1904.

THE CHARTER.

The code of 1852 was amended and supplemented by 184 acts prior to the adoption of the code of 1869. By the act of May 7, 1869, a new municipal code was adopted for the municipal corporations of the State. By virtue of this act the officers of cities of the first class, under which classification Cincinnati continued, were a mayor, solicitor, treasurer, street commissioner, Police judge, prosecuting attorney of the Police Court, clerk of the Police Court all of whom were to be elected, a fire engineer, superintendent of markets, civil engineer and chief of police to be appointed by the mayor with the assent of the Council and a clerk and auditor to be elected by the Council. The legislative authority was vested in a Council consisting of two members from each ward. By an act passed February 10, 1870, the legislative power was vested in a Board of Aldermen and Board of Councilmen which together formed the Common Council of the said city. The Board of Aldermen consisted of one alderman to be elected from each ward in the city and the Board of Councilmen was a continuation of the Council, which had been known for so many years as the City Council.

The charter of 1869 was amended and reamended in its details but continued the basis of the city government for many years. The revision of the statutes of Ohio in 1880 to some extent changed the general provisions of the municipal code, but the general fabric of the government was about the same. A curious controversy arose in 1890. In accordance with the act of March 13, 1890, a Board of Public Improvements consisting of five members was appointed by Governor Campbell. Subsequently Governor Campbell desired to replace this board by another and for that purpose called an extraordinary session of the Legislature, which convened October 14, 1890, and passed on October 24, 1890, an act abolishing the Board of Public Improvements and providing for the election by the electors of the city at the succeeding (April, 1891) election of a Board of City Affairs. The mayor was given authority to appoint a Board of City Affairs to serve until the election of the new board.

A movement for a new charter resulted in an act of March 26, 1891, which although entitled a supplementary and emendatory act was in effect in many particulars an entirely new code and has been so generally regarded. By this code, which took the place of the code of 1869 already practically legislated and amended out of existence, the legislative power in cities of the first grade and first class was vested in a Board of Legislation which took the place of the Board of Council. The Board of Legislation was to consist of two members from each ward. It was also provided by this act that there should be a mayor, auditor, treasurer, clerk of the Police Court and corporation counsel who should be chosen by the electors, a prosecuting attorney of the Police Court appointed by the mayor and a city clerk elected by the Board of Legislation. The elective officers were given a term of three years and the mayor was made ineligible to election for two successive terms. There was also provided by the act a Board of Administration, whose members were required to devote their entire time and attention to the duties of the office and in person to supervise generally the cleaning, repairing and improvement of the streets and public places of the city. At the same time a Board of Fire Trustees was elected to take charge of the fire department. This as well as the Board of Administration was to be appointed by the mayor, who was the real head of the city government. A new board and the most important feature of the act was known as the Board of Review, which consisted of six members to be appointed by the Superior Court and was to be non-partisan. The non-partisan feature applied in fact to all the boards. The Board of Review was to exercise the duties of the Board of Tax Commissioners, Board of Revision, Annual Board of Equalization and the Decennial Board of Equalization. It was in fact a supervisory board and had the power of removing any of the officers of the city except the prosecuting attorney of the Police Court upon charges preferred and after a summary hearing. This act also prohibited any officer or employee of the city from taking part in any political convention at which municipal officers were to be nominated upon pain of removal by the mayor.

Every subsequent session of the Legislature has brought new changes in the code governing the city. These changes particularly have affected the various boards and more especially the executive board in charge of the streets and public places of the city. Each change has resulted in what was called a new charter, although the amendments have been usually mere matters of detail without really altering the general conduct of affairs.

Certain decisions of the Supreme Court of Ohio, delivered in the early part of the year 1902, seemed to make necessary a revision of the municipal code of the State and thereupon Governor Nash summoned the Legislature in an extraordinary session which began at Columbus, August 25, 1902. As a result a new municipal code was passed October 22, 1902, under which officers were elected at the spring election of 1903. This code divided the municipal corporations into cities and villages and gave a general system of government for all cities throughout the State. The legislative power of cities was vested in a Council board, all of whose members are elected, in part by wards and in part at large. For the purposes of this act the city was resubdivided into 24 wards. The Council's powers are merely legislative. It has no administration duties and no power of appointment except in certain limited cases. The power of veto is given to the mayor. The executive power is vested in a mayor, president of Council, auditor, treasurer, solicitor, Department of Public Service and Department of Public Safety. The mayor is elected for a term of two years as is the president of the Council. In the absence of the mayor from the city, the president of the Council is acting mayor and in case of death, resignation or removal of the mayor the president of the Council becomes mayor. The term of the auditor is three years, that of treasurer and solicitor two years,—the latter is also prosecuting attorney of the Police Court. The Department of Public Service is under the control of a board of five members known as the Board of Public Service, whose directors are chosen for a term of two years by the electors of the city. This board also constitutes the Platting Commission. It has charge of all municipal water, lighting and heating plants, parks, baths, market houses, cemeteries, crematories, sewage-disposal plants and farms, as well as all public buildings and the property of the corporation generally. It manages the houses of refuge and correction, work house, city farm schools, infirmaries, hospitals, pest houses and all other charitable and reformatory institutions of the city. The Department of Public Safety is composed of four directors appointed by the mayor with the advice and consent of the Council for terms of four years. The Board of Public Safety is a

non-partisan board. It has control of the police and fire departments of the city, which are placed under the merit system. The act also provides for a Police Court, which is simply a continuation of the Police courts already existing.

By the Chapman act passed in the spring of 1904 the time of municipal elections is changed until the fall and the terms of city officers are extended in accordance with this change so that the next municipal election for city officers in general will be held in November, 1905.

THE MAYORS.

The mayor of the city elected at the beginning of the war was George Hatch, a Democrat.

In October, 1862, the Democrats carried the city over the Union party by a majority of 155, but in the spring of 1863 Col. Leonard A. Harris, who had been in the field, defeated John F. Torrence, Democratic candidate, by a vote of 1,136. The Union party elected 14 out of 20 councilmen and there were nine Union holdovers and five Democrats; this gave the Union party the majority in the Council. Colonel Harris made a most efficient mayor and at the end of his term was renominated and elected by about 8,000 majority, the largest majority ever given to a candidate up to that time. The salary was doubled and the office in every way was made attractive. After the election a committee of citizens, of which John W. Hartwell was chairman and Richard Smith secretary, raised the sum of $8,000 which was presented to the mayor as a testimonial of the regard of the citizens for a faithful and efficient officer. Resolutions were adopted which particularly commended his conduct during the exciting election contest between Brough and Vallandigham in the fall of 1863.

In 1867 Charles F. Wilstach was elected mayor and served for one term, at the end of which time John F. Torrence succeeded him. He in turn was succeeded two years later by S. S. Davis and in 1873 the well known George W. C. Johnston was elected and held office for two terms, being succeeded in 1877 by Robert M. Moore; Moore gave way to Charles Jacob, Jr. In 1881 the Democratic party regained control of the city by the election of William Means, succeeded two years later by Thomas J. Stephens. The Republicans returned to power in 1885 by the election of Amor Smith, Jr., who received a majority of more than 4,000 over his opponent, George Gerke. He was again elected in 1887. In 1889 ex-Mayor Stephens was once more a candidate but was defeated by John B. Mosby by a plurality of a little over 500. Over 7,000 votes were cast for Daniel Stone an Independent Democrat. Mr. Mosby was reelected at the expiration of this term by a still narrower plurality defeating Gustav Tafel by 148 votes. The election of 1891 was under the new charter, which gave the mayor a three-year term. At the expiration of this term there were three candidates for the mayoralty: John A. Caldwell, Republican; Theodore F. Horstman, Citizen, and Isaac J. Miller, Democrat. Mr. Caldwell had a plurality over Horstman of almost 7,000 votes; Mr. Miller received over 11,000 votes. In 1897 Gustav Tafel, the Democratic nominee, supported by a so-called Fusion movement including Independent Republicans, defeated Levi C. Goodale, the Republican nominee, by a plurality of over 7,000 votes. In 1900 another Fusion movement of Democrats and Independents was organized but Alfred M. Cohen, the candidate of this party, was defeated by Julius Fleischmann by a vote of 34,447 to 28,843. The election for mayor under the new charter of 1902 was a very exciting one and for the first time in many years a campaign was carried on with enthusiasm that had hitherto marked elections only in the fall. Mr. Fleischmann was renominated by the Republicans and Melville E. Ingalls by a Citizens' organization; there was no candidate offered by the Democratic party as such. In this election Mr. Fleischmann was successful receiving an overwhelming majority by a vote of 42,871 to 27,275 out of a total vote of 74,840.

THE LEGISLATIVE BOARDS.

John F. Torrence was president of the City Council in 1860 and in 1861 Samuel B. Hirst presided for a short time. As a result of the election of 1861, Christopher Von Seggern became the presiding officer of this body. A year later Theodore Marsh presided. Thomas H. Weasner was president of the Council from 1863 to 1865 and Samuel L. Hayden from 1866 to 1868. In 1869 came the last president of the City Council,—James W. Fitzgerald. The last meeting of this board, previous to the organization of the City Council under the new charter of 1870, was held April 2, 1870. The first president of the new Board of Councilmen was A. T. Goshorn. Mr. Fitzgerald succeeded him in 1872 and served also in 1875 and 1876. Isaac J. Miller presided in 1873 and 1874. Benjamin Eggleston was president from 1877 to 1879, inclusive, and again for a time in 1884. L. L.

Sadler served from 1880 to 1883, inclusive. In 1884 Daniel J. Dalton presided, following Mr. Eggleston. In the five succeeding years the presiding officers of this body were W. N. Forbis (1885 and 1889), Gustav Loewenstein, Morris Bauer and George W. Draper. The Board of Aldermen in the 20 years of its existence from 1870 to 1890 was presided over by George F. Davis, Samuel F. Covington, Josiah L. Keck, William T. Bishop (two years), Julius Reis (1875-78 and 1879-81), W. W. Sutton, Charles Winkler, Gabriel Doerr, Michael Ryan, Samuel R. Smith, Casimir Baumann, George N. Stone, Charles H. Stephens (1886 and 1887), Charles T. McLean and Charles Wuest. The bi-cameral system was succeeded by the Board of Legislation in 1891, which continued to be the legislative body until the adoption of the municipal code in 1902 when a sigle body known as the Council was substituted. The presiding officers of the Board of Legislation beginning in 1891 were Frank H. Kemper, George W. Draper (two terms), Robert R. McRoberts, Frank L. Love (two terms), Scott Bonham (two terms) and Edwin O. Bathgate (four terms). The first president of the new legislative body is Harry L. Gordon.

The present Council (1904) is composed of one member from each of the 24 wards and five councilmen at large, viz: Edwin E. Kellogg, Charles H. Urban, William W. Granger, James C. Iliff, Henry Wuebben, Robert J. O'Brien, Jacob Schaefer, Michael Mullen, Frederick Wiebking, Joseph Schweninger, William Fahrenbruck, Christian Felsberg, C. H. Renbold, John Strachley, Daniel Bauer, William E. Keehan, John Doherty, Edwin O. Bathgate, John S. Sheehan, Thomas McDonough, James Keenan, Henry W. Hamann, Louis Schueler, Fred. Sperber, John Breen, William J. Byrth, Harry F. Finke, Jacob Kaufmann, Joseph S. Trevor.

The offices of the city were held in the old City Hall, to which they had been moved in 1852, until 1888, at which time this building was dismantled to provide for the erection of the new City Hall. In June of 1888 temporary quarters were occupied at Nos. 237 and 239 West Fourth street east of Central avenue, with a front also on Central avenue. At the completion of the present City Hall, occupying the entire square bounded by Eighth and Ninth streets, Central avenue and Plum street, the varions departmental offices were removed to that building. The first office moved from Fourth street to the new City Hall was that of the city clerk and the first session of the Board of Legislation in the new chamber was held Friday evening, April 7, 1893. The new City Hall was erected by virtue of an act of March 21, 1887, which imposed upon the Trustees of the Sinking Fund the duty of appointing the Board of City Hall Trustees. This board appointed April 13th of the same year consisted of Robert Allison, Thomas B. Paxton, James M. Glenn and Charles A. Miller, who served throughout the period of construction without change and without compensation. The original scheme contemplated a building on the property owned by the city, but as a result of a public agitation the property fronting on Central avenue was appropriated at an expense of $195,000 and the whole square was used for the building. The architects were Samuel Hannaford & Sons. Ground was broken on February 27, 1888, the first stone of the foundation laid on May 23rd and the corner-stone on August 16th of the same year. On May 13, 1893, the City Hall was dedicated with impressive exercises and the day made a gala day by the populace. The total cost of the work including furnishing and the appropriation of property was $1,638,440.53. The old City Hall Park, valued upon the basis of the selling value of the adjacent property, was estimated at $225,000, making the total value of the property upon completion,—$1,863,440.53. The funds for the work were provided by the sale of bonds authorized by five acts of the Legislature. The face value of the bond issue was $1,600,000, and the premiums received were $32,445.25. (Henderson's Council.)

THE ADMINISTRATIVE BOARDS.

Prior to the year 1876 the administration of the city's affairs was either in the hands of the mayor or his appointees or in those of one or the other of a number of boards or commissions, none of which was long lived. The act of March 17, 1876, created, however, an elective Board of Public Works which, being given the powers theretofore vested in the trustees of the water works, the board of improvements, the commissioners of sewers, the platting commission and the park commissioners, became the executive and administrative authority of the city. This board included David Baker, John E. Bell, John D. Caldwell, Charles B. Foote and Jacob Gessert, and organized April 14, 1876, with Lewis G.

Bernard as clerk. John D. Banks subsequently became clerk of the board, which remained practically unchanged until succeeded by the Board of City Commissioners, appointed in accordance with the act of May 14, 1879, by the Police judge, Moses F. Wilson. This board consisted originally of Nat. Caldwell, George K. Duckworth, Charles W. Rowland, Simon Wolfstein and Robert H. Weatherhead (succeeded after his resignation by Lewis Weitzel). The Board of Public Works was restored by act of March 3, 1880, and the Mayor reappointed the old board. Thereafter as the terms of Gessert, Bell, Caldwell, Baker, and Boyce (who had succeeded Foote) expired, their places were taken by Frank A. Tucker, Charles Doll, Ferd. Springmeier, Charles Herron and James Morgan, elected by the people.

This board was succeeded by the Board of Public Affairs appointed under the act of May 17, 1886, by the Governor. This board at its creation included Thomas G. Smith, Charles Jacob, Jr., James Morgan, Henry Lewis and Thomas L. Young. Jacob was succeeded by Dr. Thomas W. Graydon and Young by George R. Topp, who in turn was succeeded by John Carlisle. Morgan was succeeded by Smith A. Whitfield, who in turn was succeeded by William Miller. The clerk of this board was Dan. W. Brown.

On March 13, 1890, an act was passed creating a new board to take the place of the Board of Public Affairs. This, entitled the Board of Public Improvements, was appointed by Governor Campbell as follows: Lewis Reemelin, William Montgomery, J. D. Ellison, E. W. Donham, and George B. Kerper. The Governor subsequently became dissatisfied with some of the proceedings of the board and demanded the resignations of some of the members, which were refused. Thereupon he convened the Legislature in extra session and an act was passed October 24, 1890, substituting for the Board of Public Improvements, a Board of City Affairs, which non-partisan again was to be appointed by the mayor. Messrs. Smith and Graydon, the Republicans, were members of the old Board of Public Affairs. The Democrats were Gustav Tafel and May Fechheimer. This board was ousted as the result of a decision of the Supreme Court of the State, of March 12, 1891, to the effect that the act creating it was special legislation, conferring corporate power and therefore unconstitutional. As a result the Board of Public Improvements returned to power for a few weeks to be succeeded by another board upon the adoption of the new charter.

A part of the new scheme of government provided by the so-called "new charter of 1891" was the non-partisan Board of Administration, which was appointed by the mayor. This board organized May 4, 1891, with Dr. Thomas W. Graydon its president and August Hermann, Republicans, and John B. Washburn and John Frey, Democrats. Dr. Graydon subsequently resigned and was succeeded by George T. Sterritt, who died December 21, 1896. George A. Vandegrift was appointed to succeed him. A. P. Butterfield was the clerk of this board. Another change came April 6, 1898, when the Board of Administration was succeeded by another non-partisan board, the Board of City Affairs, at first appointed by the mayor with new members to be elected by the people. The first board consisted of A. B. Ratterman, Amor Smith, Jr., I. J. Miller, Samuel Nieman, James J. Grogan and James M. Glenn, the first, third, and fifth being appointed as Democrats and the others as Republicans. Upon the expiration of the terms of Messrs. Ratterman and Smith in 1899, Albert Fisher and William McAllister, both Republicans, were elected to succeed them. The clerk of the board was George H. Spellmire.

A new (elective) board, the Board of Public Service, succeeded the Board of City Affairs. This was the Board of Public Service which came into existence April 6, 1900, with Robert Allison, William C. Johnson, M. A. McGuire, William Magly and Samuel Weil, Jr., as members. This board was continued by the new charter of 1902. Its membership has been unaltered except in one particular. Its president, Robert Allison, for many years one of Cincinnati's most prominent and useful citizens, died March 23, 1904, and William E. Hutton was appointed by the mayor to fill his unexpired term.

This board is the chief administrative authority of the city and manages and supervises all public works and all public institutions of the municipality.

THE COURTS OF THE COUNTY AND CITY.

The judges of the Common Pleas Court at the outset of the war were Isaac C. Collins,

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING.

THE ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE.

THE TYLER DAVIDSON FOUNTAIN.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

THE COURT HOUSE.

Patrick Mallon and A. G. W. Carter. Nicholas Headington, Charles C. Murdoch and Melancthon W. Oliver were elected in the fall of 1861, succeeding Judges Carter, Mallon and Collins. At the expiration of their term, Judge Murdoch was reelected and with him Joseph Cox and Manning F. Force. These three judges were reelected in 1871 for the term ending February 12, 1877. In 1871 the number of the judges was increased by two and Jacob Burnet, Jr., and William L. Avery were elected to the newly created judgeships, beginning their term in November, 1871, and ending it in November, 1876. At the expiration of the term of these two judges, Judge Burnet was reelected and Judge Robert A. Johnston succeeded Judge Avery. In the fall of 1876 Judge Cox was reelected and William L. Avery and Nicholas Longworth succeeded Judges Force and Murdoch. This made the bench after February 12, 1877, consist of Judges Avery, Cox, Longworth, Johnston and Burnet. On May 10, 1878, two more judgeships were provided by the Legislature for Hamilton County and in the fall of this year Fayette Smith and Fred W. Moore were elected for a term extending five years from December, 1878. From the term beginning in February, 1882, William L. Avery, M. L. Buchwalter, John S. Conner, Robert A. Johnston and S. N. Maxwell were elected. Judge Avery subsequently resigned and he was succeeded, by the appointment of Governor Hoadly in October, 1884, by Alexander B. Huston, who, nominated by his party in the fall of the following year, was elected to fill the unexpired term of Judge Avery. Upon the expiration of the term of Judges Smith and Moore, Samuel R. Matthews and Charles D. Robertson were elected to succeed them, taking office December 3, 1883. In the election of 1886, Judges Maxwell and Buchwalter were once more returned to the bench and with them Philip H. Kumler, Jacob Shroder and Charles Evans. Judges Matthews and Robertson were succeeded in December, 1888, by Miller Outcalt and Clement Bates. In February, 1892, Moses F. Wilson and John R. Sayler were elected to succeed Judges Shroder and Maxwell and Judges Kumler, Buchwalter and Evans were reelected. Judges Outcalt and Bates were succeeded by Howard C. Hollister and Dan Thew Wright in December, 1893. In 1897 five new judges were elected: David Davis, Ferdinand Jelke, Jr., John P. Murphy, Samuel W. Smith, Jr., and Frederick S. Spiegel; the last three being reelected in 1901 for terms expiring in February, 1907. Judge Jelke was appointed to succeed Judge J. M. Smith, a judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, and his place upon the Common Pleas bench was filled by the appointment of William Littleford, who was elected for the full term in the fall of 1901. At the expiration of the term of Judge David Davis, John A. Caldwell was elected to succeed him. Judge Howard C. Hollister was reelected for a term of five years in 1898 and with him Otto Pfleger, who succeeded Judge Wright since appointed a judge of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. In the fall of 1903 Judge Pfleger was reelected and Judge James B. Swing succeeded Judge Hollister. The Common Pleas bench of April, 1904, consists of Judges John A. Caldwell, William Littleford, John P. Murphy, Samuel W. Smith, Jr., and Frederick S. Spiegel, with terms expiring in February, 1907, and Otto Pfleger and James B. Swing, with terms expiring in December, 1908.

Under the constitution of 1851 the District Court was composed of three judges selected from the Common Pleas bench, assisted by a judge of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court for a time attended the sessions of the District Court but finally this practice was abandoned and the District Court consisted simply of three judges selected from the seven Common Pleas judges. This court, however, did not give satisfaction because it was regarded as improper in theory that judges should sit to review decisions by themselves or their associates and in 1885 it was succeeded by the newly created Circuit Court. The last case tried by the District Court was the disbarment case of Thomas C. Campbell, in which the court consisted of S. N. Maxwell, C. D. Robertson and John S. Conner. This was a proceeding upon charges filed by the Bar Association of the city and was prosecuted by a number of the most prominent attorneys of the city, including E. W. Kittredge, W. M. Ramsey and William H. Taft. Mr. Campbell was defended by Henry A. Morrill, Judge Alfred Yaple, Telford Groesbeck and others. Although Mr. Campbell was temporarily disbarred, the proceeding practically failed in its object.

The first judges of the newly created Circuit Court, which was a court of error and appeals, were: Joseph Cox of Hamilton County, James M. Smith of Warren County and Peter F. Swing of Clermont County. Judge Cox served until February 9, 1899, a period of 14 years which terminated a career upon the bench practically continuous for 33 years. He was succeeded by William S. Giffen of Butler County who is still in office. Judge Smith served until 1901, completing a judicial service which began in 1855 and lasted for three years and was resumed in 1878, from which time he was continuously upon the bench. Judge Smith was regarded as one of the ablest judges that has sat upon the bench in this county and at the conclusion of his service he was tendered a reception by the Bar Association of this city. He was succeeded by Ferdinand Jelke, Jr., and the court consists at present of Judges Swing, Giffen and Jelke.

At the outset of the war the Superior Court of Cincinati consisted of two of the original judges,—Bellamy Storer and Oliver M. Spencer,—and George Hoadly, who had succeeded Judge Gholson in 1859. The first change in this bench resulted from the death of Judge Spencer in 1861 who was succeeded by Charles D. Coffin, who served during the years 1861-62. The order of succession in the seat of Judge Spencer from this time is: Stanley Matthews, 1862-63, Charles Fox, 1863-68, Marcellus B. Hagans, 1868-73, Myron H. Tilden, 1873-78, Judson Harmon, 1878-87, William H. Taft, 1887-90, Samuel F. Hunt, 1890-98, Edward J. Dempsey, 1898-1903, and Lewis M. Hosea, elected in 1903, who is still in office. Judge Hoadly was succeeded in 1864 by Alphonso Taft, who served until 1872. The order of succession of the place occupied first by Judge Gholson from this time included J. Bryant Walker, 1872, Alfred Yaple, 1872-79, Joseph B. Foraker, 1879-82, William Worthington, 1882-83, Hiram D. Peck, 1883-89, Edward F. Noyes, 1889-90, John Riner Sayler, 1890-91, and Rufus B. Smith, 1891 to the present date, who is still in office.

Judge Storer served until January 1, 1872, when he quit the bench by resignation. He was succeeded by John L. Miner, who served during part of that year until the election of Timothy A. O'Connor, who served from 1872 to 1877. Then came Manning F. Force followed by Frederick W. Moore, each of whom served 10 years. In 1897 William H. Jackson, son of the late Justice Jackson, was elected to this bench; at the expiration of his term in 1902 he was succeeded by Howard Ferris, at present on the bench. The Superior Court of Cincinnati has always been a subject of particular pride to the bar and the citizens of this community. The original court, which was in existence from 1839 until February, 1853, a period of 15 years, included in its membership such distinguished lawyers as Judges Este, Coffin, Johnston, James and Hoadly. Two of these judges, Coffin and Hoadly, afterwards sat in the new court which came into existence under the act of April 7, 1854. During the half century which has elapsed since the creation of this court, it has included in its numbers many lawyers not only of distinction in the practice of their profession but in other branches of civil and military life. Among them have been one justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (Matthews), one judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio (Gholson), one major-general United States Volunteers (Force), three Governors of Ohio (Hoadly, Foraker and Noyes), two United States Senators (Matthews and Foraker), two United States Attorney Generals (Alphonso Taft and Harmon), two Secretaries of War (Alphonso Taft and William H. Taft), a Minister to Russia and Austria (Alphonso Taft), a Minister to France (Noyes) and a United States Circuit judge subsequently Governor of the Philippines (William H. Taft). It may be interesting to note that of the 29 members of this bench 20 were college graduates. Two of the judges, Force and Smith, were reelected to their second terms as the nominees of both of the great parties.

The judges of the Probate Court of Hamilton County since the war have been: Alex. Paddack, 1861-64. Edward Woodruff, 1864-67, Edward F. Noyes, 1867-70, George T. Hoeffer, 1870-73, William Tilden and Albert Paddack, 1873, Isaac B. Matson, 1873-85, Herman P. Goebel, 1885-91, Howard Ferris, 1891-1900 and Carl L. Nippert, 1900—.

In 1895 was created a new court called the Court of Insolvency. Aaron McNeill was elected to fill this position, which he still holds.

The judges of the Police Court since the war have been: James Saffin, 1861-63; John B. Warren, 1863-67; Walter F. Straub, 1867-73; Nathan Marchant, 1873-75; George Lindeman, 1875-77; Moses F. Wilson, 1877-81; Warren Higley, 1881-83; A. R. VonMartels, 1883-84; J. W. Fitzgerald, 1884-88; John A. Caldwell, 1888-89; J.

D. Ermston, 1890-92; Ellis B. Gregg, 1892-97; Edward Schwab, 1897-1900; W. H. Lueders, 1900—.

THE COURT HOUSE.

As described elsewhere the Hamilton County Court House was destroyed by fire at the time of the Cincinnati riots on the night of March 29, 1884. On December 6, 1886, the courts first occupied the new Court House erected, to replace the old structure, by a commission consisting of Henry C. Urner, Wesley M. Cameron, John L. Stettinius and William Worthington. In the interim courts had been held, first in the offices of Forrest & Mayer at the northeast corner of Court and Main streets, next in the Public Library, then in the Armory and last in the Albany Building on the east side of Vine street below Fourth now known as the Telephone Building. For a time the Criminal courts were held in temporary structures erected on the south side of Court street just east of the Court House building.

THE FEDERAL COURTS.

As already stated the United States Court for the Southern District of Ohio has sat, since the division of the State into two districts on February 10, 1855, in Cincinnati. The first judge of the District Court of the United States who held court in this city was Humphrey Howe Leavitt, who had been the judge of the District Court of Ohio since 1834. Judge Leavitt retired March 13, 1871, at which time Philip B. Swing of Clermont County was appointed to succeed him. He served until his death, October 30, 1882. After the death of Judge Swing, William White of Clark County, for many years a distinguished judge of the Supreme Court of the State, was appointed to the Federal judgeship and was confirmed by the Senate. Owing to his illness, however, he did not qualify and the vacancy was not filled until his death in 1883 and thereupon President Arthur appointed to this position George R. Sage, who took his seat upon the bench April 7, 1883, the anniversary of the battle of Shiloh. Judge Sage served for 16 years, retiring September 22, 1898. He died shortly after his retirement, November 19, 1898. Albert C. Thompson of Scioto County, who had seen service upon the bench of the State courts and also as a Member of Congress for several terms, was appointed to succeed him, which he did on November 22, 1898.

The Circuit Court under the laws of the United States is held frequently by the District judge and at times by the Circuit judge. The best known Circuit judges who sat in Cincinnati prior to the organization of the Circuit Court of Appeals were John Baxter of Tennessee and Howell E. Jackson of the same State. As a part of the machinery of the United States Court are the United States commissioners who at Cincinnati are Joseph L. Adler and Henry Hooper and the referees in bankruptcy who are Charles Theodore Greve, Alfred Mack, Morison R. Waite and William H. Whittaker. The clerk of the United States Court is Gen. Benjamin R. Cowen and the marshal, Vivian J. Fagin. The United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio whose office is in Cincinnati is Sherman T. McPherson. His assistants are Edward P. Moulinier and Thomas C. Darby.

The Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States was created by the act of March 3, 1891, and upon the organization of this court Cincinnati became the seat of this court for the Sixth Judicial Circuit. The court was organized in this city on July 1, 1891, at which time there were in attendance: Justice Henry B. Brown of the Supreme Court, Circuit Judge Howell E. Jackson of Tennessee and District Judge George R. Sage. In March, 1892, William H. Taft, who had resigned his office as solicitor general of the United States, was confirmed as the additional junior Circuit judge and in June, 1892, the court met with Justice Brown presiding and with him Judges Jackson and Taft. In March, 1893, Judge Jackson was appointed by President Harrison as a justice of the Supreme Court and thereupon Horace H. Lurton, at that time chief justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, was appointed by President Cleveland to succeed him. In 1898 a new Circuit judgeship had been created and William R. Day, Secretary of the State, was appointed to this position. Judge Taft resigned in March, 1900, to become the head of the Philippine commission. He was suceeded by Henry F. Severens of Michigan at that time a District judge. In 1903 Judge Day was appointed to the Supreme bench of the United States and on March 16, 1903, this vacancy was filled by John K. Richards, who had been solicitor general in the cabinets of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt and formerly attorney general of the State of Ohio. The clerk of the Circuit Court of Appeals is Frank O. Loveland, the author of standard works on "Bankruptcy" and "Federal Practice."

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

In 1861 just before the outbreak of the war George Hatch was elected mayor and his chief of police was Col. John W. Dudley, who served

during part of Hatch's administration. The rest of the time Col. Lawrence Hazen was at the head of the department. During this time the alarm resulting from a sudden attack of Morgan's men brought about the organization of the police as a battalion of infantry. This battalion under Chief Dudley marched to Lexington and after 10 days' absence marched back again. The story of that campaign has ever since remained a sealed book in the annals of the police department. Mayor Hatch was succeeded in 1863 by one of the greatest of Cincinnati's mayors, Col. Leonard A. Harris, elected as a Republican. His chief of police was James L. Ruffin and it was under his authority that the police force attained the discipline which it has maintained ever since. Colonel Harris believed in military drill and that the policemen should be as efficient in this particular as any body of soldiers. He completely eradicated politics from the police department and as a result to carry out his reforms found it necessary to remodel the force. Many ex-soldiers were appointed as patrolmen and the efficiency of the department was raised to a point far higher than it had ever attained before. During his term the Council raised the salary of mayor to $4,000 for the purpose of making it possible for him to accept the second term without too great a sacrifice. He also was presented with a house and lot by the business men of the city. One of the reforms instituted by him was the closing of all saloons on election day, which resulted in eliminating much of the disorder usually characteristic of the day. In 1863 the mayor was authorized to add four policemen for each ward of the city but this number was afterwards reduced to two. At the end of Mayor Harris' second term, Charles F. Wilstach was elected as mayor and Robert Megrue as his first chief of police. He does not seem to have given satisfaction and in a year or so Colonel Ruffin was once more at the head of the force, where he was continued by Mr. Wilstach's successor, John F. Torrence. When S. S. Davis became mayor in 1871, Colonel Ruffin gave way to David M. Bleaks who had been for years a private watchman in Mr. Davis' banking house.

In 1873 the Legislature once more reorganized the police department, providing for the selection of a commission of four men at the spring election. The men elected were Wesley M. Cameron, Gustav Hof, Henry Kessler and Hugh Campbell, four of the most prominent of Cincinnati's citizens. Mr. Campbell who was selected for the one-year term was succeeded in the following year by Gus Neather, and afterwards became a work house director by appointment of Mayor Johnston. He subsequently moved to Harrison, Ohio. Henry Kessler, then a prominent insurance man as well as a manufacturer of gloves, was for many years one of the most prominent men in political affairs. He had been sheriff and was afterwards a member of both branches of the Legislature. He served but a short time on the police board, resigning on account of disputes as to appointments, and was succeeded by James L. Ruffin. Gustav Hof was a man of wealth. He was largely interested in the *Volksblatt*. His taste of political office seems to have been unfortunate, for after the expiration of his term he lost his fortune in the saloon business. Wesley Cameron who had the four-year term was for years one of the most prominent of Cincinnati's citizens.

At the expiration of Mayor Davis' term, G. W. C. Johnston was elected mayor and served four years from 1873 to 1877. During the existence of the board he was *ex officio* a member. At this time the title of chief of police was abolished and that of superintendent of police adopted. The first superintendent was Jeremiah Kiersted. He was removed after a short time and Eugene Dayler served in his place but Kiersted was reinstated and held office until February, 1875. In 1874 the Board of Police Commissioners was abolished and the mayor once more took charge of the force and in February, 1875, appointed Thomas E. Snelbaker, who had been secretary of the water works. In 1877 Snelbaker was succeeded by Capt. Jacob Johnson appointed by Mayor R. M. Moore upon his succeeding Johnston as mayor in that year. The same year the Legislature reestablished the Board of Police Commissioners and Governor Hayes appointed as its members: Enoch T. Carson, Charles Jacob, Jr., Charles Brown, George Ziegler and S. F. Covington, of whom Ziegler was the only Democrat. Ira Wood who had been superintendent of the Work House was appointed chief, much against his desire. He died in 1878 shortly after his appointment and was succeeded by George Ziegler, a member of the board. In 1879 Charles Jacob, Jr., who had been also a member of the board, became mayor and Enoch T. Carson was appointed from the board as superintendent of police. This position he held for two years. Mayor William Means, elected to office in 1881, appointed as his first superintendent Jacob Gessert who resigned after service of

but a few weeks and shortly afterwards committed suicide. This appointment was made possible by the abolition of the board. The next appointee was Col. M. F. Reilly who had been on the force since 1873 and afterwards was made lieutenant and finally captain. Mayor Means, a Democrat, was succeeded by another Democrat, Thomas J. Stephens. and Reilly remained chief until the end of the term. It was during his term that the riots of 1884, described elsewhere, occurred. In 1885 a new Board of Police Commissioners was established, to be appointed by the Board of Public Works and to receive a salary of $1,500 a year. This was the first board to receive compensation. Col. Morton L. Hawkins and Julius Reis, Democrats, and William A. Stephens, Republican, were appointed. This board appointed Col. Edwin Hudson, former inspector of police, to succeed Reilly and Charles Wappenstein, who had been Hudson's principal rival for the appointment, was made chief of detectives. James Dunn who had been connected with a patrol and detective force was made inspector. Shortly afterwards, Wappenstein and Dunn were relieved from duty and Lieut. Thomas Weaver was made inspector *pro tem* and Captain Grannon was made chief of detectives. Afterwards Michael Mullen became inspector. Dissatisfaction with the board soon culminated in charges filed with Governor Foraker, as a result of which he dismissed all three of the members from office. Colonel Hudson the chief refused to report to the mayor, claiming that he had been regularly appointed by legal authority and that he intended to remain in control of the police until a new board should be appointed. He was sustained in this position by the Supreme Court. On the eve of the spring election of 1886, the Legislature passed a bill providing for a non-partisan police force. This act of March 30, 1886, was the first that took the police entirely out of politics and in a measure it may be regarded as the basis of the present system. By it all police powers were vested in the mayor and four police commissioners, not more than two of whom should be of the same party. These commissioners were appointed by the Governor who had also the power of removal. The mayor had the power of appointment of policemen and officers of the force subject to approval by the board. All appointments were required to be made without regard to political influence or affiliations. Further to protect the force from any political influence, commissioners were forbidden to accept nominations for elective offices nor could any member of the force take part in any way in a political convention or primary. The mayor was in control of the organization subject to the rules compiled by the commissioners. The board appointed by the Governor was made up of Robert J. Morgan, George R. Topp (Republicans) and Milo G. Dodds and Dr. Thomas C. Minor (Democrats). Mr. Morgan was its first president and James S. Gordon was clerk for a short time. He was succeeded by Samuel B. Warren. The following year Mr. Morgan retired from the board and was succeeded by James Boyle and in 1888 Mr. Topp retired and was succeeded by Louis Werner. During 1887 Dr. Minor acted as president; George R. Topp held the office as president until August 1, 1888, when he became a member of the Board of Public Affairs. He was succeeded as president by Mr. Dodds. The first superintendent under the new board was Arthur G. Moore, who had been a superintendent of the water works. His nomination by the mayor was not entirely satisfactory to the board and his confirmation was delayed. He served but a little over two months when he returned to his old position in the water works and Philip H. Deitsch was appointed to succeed him. Mr. Deitsch remained superintendent of the police until the time of his death, almost 17 years later, when he was succeeded by Paul M. Millikin, the present incumbent.

The detective branch of the police force has been in existence in one shape or another since 1854, but was not organized as a distinct department until 1886. Its first head was Philip Rittweger who was succeeded after six months by Ralph A. Crawford. At the end of six months more the bureau was in charge of Col. "Larry" Hazen. Mr. Crawford has remained a member of the force since that time and at present occupies the position of inspector of detectives. His service on the Cincinnati police force began in 1879, when he was appointed patrolman by Mayor Jacob. Detailed for detective work about a year later, he was associated for a few months with Charles Wappenstein after which his associate became John Schnucks. This association continued during all the years that have elapsed except during the periods when Crawford was chief of detectives and it is said to be the longest association of two detectives in the history of the forces of the country.

The police force under Chief Deitsch and the detective branch under "Larry" Hazen gained a national reputation for efficiency and probity.

In 1890 Charles Edgar Brown and Matthias S. Forbus were appointed to succeed Messrs. Boyle and Dodds on the board. Two years later George Henshaw and Samuel Nieman succeeded Messrs. Minor and Werner on the board. The new members two years later were I. J. Miller and Robert J. Morgan, who succeeded Messrs. Brown and Forbus, and Frank Kirchner who succeeded Mr. Nieman resigned. The board was again changed in 1898 when C. B. Wing and James W. Faulkner were appointed to succeed Messrs. Miller and Morgan and Max Burgheim to succeed Frank Kirchner, deceased. In 1902 Dr. Thomas C. Minor was once more appointed to the board, succeeding Mr. Faulkner, and Wade Cushing succeeded Mr. Wing. Mr. Henshaw who had been from time to time reappointed and Mr. Burgheim were the other two members of the board which was the last Board of Police Commissioners. As a result of the code of 1903 the police department was placed in charge of the Board of Public Safety, which was appointed by the mayor. Its members, appointed in 1903, are: Wade Cushing, Max Burgheim, James J. Faran and Abe Furst. The clerk of this board is C. F. Lakeman and the chief clerk of the police department is J. C. Callahan, who is also instructor of the force and civil service examiner of both the police and the fire departments.

An important feature of the non-partisan police force is the gymnasium which is fitted up with the latest apparatus and conducted according to the most approved methods. It has been of the greatest benefit to the force and although the attendance upon it is compulsory its popularity with the members has been such that such a rule is entirely unnecessary.

A school of instruction which owes so much to Clerk Samuel Warren has also been a valuable adjunct. Instructions given cover the Federal and State laws and city ordinances as far as they pertain to police duties, the powers, privileges and duties of patrolmen, the topography of the city and the location of prominent places of interest, such as parks, places of amusement, public buildings and prominent building places, as well as the residences of prominent citizens.

The police manual, which has been revised from time to time by several of the ablest attorneys familiar with the subject, is a valuable work containing the rules governing the force, the laws of offenses against the ordinances, a synopsis of crimes, a manual of military tactics, advice as to first aid to the injured and a discussion of the rights and obligations of police as to arrest and the use of firearms.

The Morgan medal, a gold medal of the value of $50, was offered annually by Robert J. Morgan and bestowed upon the patrolman who had been most efficient in the discharge of his duties during the year. This medal was first bestowed in 1887 upon John McGramm and nine other patrolmen received at that time honorable mention. Each year the number of patrolmen receiving mention has increased very largely, showing the esteem in which the medal is held by the members of the force. This has been replaced by the Nicholas Longworth medal, bestowed under the same conditions.

Another honor for which policemen strive is to be placed upon the "Roll of Honor," which records the names of those who have achieved distinction by special acts of bravery in the line of the policeman's duty.

There is also a medal for bravery presented by Mrs. Frederick H. Alms.

The Police Relief Association, originally organized in 1876 but changed in many particulars a number of times since, is for the purpose of distributing pecuniary relief to sick or disabled members and insurance benefits to their families in case of death and pensions to those honorably retired from the force. This organization is to some extent under the control of the board, who are trustees of its funds, with five elective members of the police force.

Another organization independent of the regular association is the Policemen's Benevolent Association, which provides for the assessment of all its members, upon the occasion of the death of one of them, for the benefit of the family of the deceased.

The patrol wagon service was established December 5, 1881, by Ed. C. Armstrong, who equipped and maintained for a time this service at his own expense. He was subsequently reimbursed by the Council, which also equipped four more companies as a recognition of the efficiency of Mr. Armstrong's service. The present superintendent of patrol is Thomas A. Duffy.

Another important branch of the police department is the "Rogues' Gallery" and Bertillon room, where criminals upon arrest are photographed and measured according to the latest improved methods so that complete records can be made which distributed throughout the police departments of the country have been of great assistance in the identification of criminals.

The code of 1902 has placed the department under civil service rules with practical examinations for admission and tenure of position during good conduct. This applies both to promotions and to original appointments.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

In 1861 as a result of the request of the citizens of Mount Auburn for the location of a fire company in their neighborhood a new steam engine was purchased and an engine house located on Webster street between Main and Sycamore. The steep ascents of this neighborhood made necessary a new form of engine and as a result the so-called self-propelling engine came into existence. A fire of 1863 was that of May 5th, on which date the so-called Palace Varieties was burned.

On March 22, 1866, came the burning of Pike's Opera House.

The fire alarm telegraph was established during the year 1866, after a prolonged agitation in which strangely enough many opposed any improvements in the methods of the department. This was located on the southwest corner of Sixth and Vine and the first chief operator in charge was B. B. Glass.

The year 1867 was another unfortunate one in the fire history of the city. On April 11, 1867, came the burning of the distillery of Foote, Nash & Company, at the southwest corner of Pearl and Kilgour. The explosion of the alcohol in the building made the work of the firemen extremely dangerous and several of them narrowly escaped death. A little later, on July 23rd, the coffin factory of Crane, Breed & Company was entirely destroyed. On September 14th another serious fire took place in the neighborhood of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton depot. In this the fine block of five-story brick warehouses running east from the northeast corner of Sixth and Baymiller streets and belonging to William Moore was totally destroyed. The fire started in the bonded warehouse of George W. Lietch & Company and was occasioned by attempting to handle spirits by candle-light. As is usually the case in warehouses stored with such materials the loss was complete. The year closed with a total destruction of the whiskey establishment of Boyle, Miller & Company at No. 53 East Second street on December 27th. This was a stone building in which were stored 9,000 barrels of whiskey. The stone crumbled to pieces by the intensity of the flames and the loss which was almost a half million dollars was almost complete. At one time during the fire the Spencer House in the rear of the buildings was seriously threatened but it was fortunately saved.

In 1869 a new engine house was erected at the corner of Sixth and Vine according to plans of Architects Anderson and Hannaford. In this year came the burning of the College Building described elsewhere.

In 1871 a detachment of the Cincinnati Fire Department was sent to Chicago and rendered effective aid in the great fire in that city. In the following year considerable alarm was caused by the prevalence of the epizootic which crippled the entire business of the city, including the street railroads and the fire department. Fortunately no serious fires occurred during the prevalence of the disease. There were three alarms and in each case the engines were pulled by long lines of men very much in the fashion of the olden days. The entire organization of the fire department was changed by the act of April 29, 1873, by which the old laws and city ordinances governing the department were repealed. By virtue of this law, a Board of Fire Commissioners was instituted who had entire charge of the department. The mayor, G. W. C. Johnston, appointed the board which was constituted as follows: P. W. Strader, president, W. B. Folger, secretary, and Charles Kahn, Jr., Henry Hanna, George Weber and George C. Sargent. The board reorganized the department entirely and adopted a new code of rules. The force at this time was constituted of 149 officers and men, divided into 18 steam engine companies, four hook and ladder companies, fuel and supply wagons and the fire alarm telegraph corps. There were in the service five first, six second and seven third-class engines, all with one exception made in Cincinnati. In the following year J. L. Thompson became president of the board and C. J. W. Smith succeeded Charles Kahn, Jr.

A costly fire of 1875 was that in the John Holland gold pen factory which suffered a loss of $100,000.

The Bloch fire on July 2, 1875, was notable for its fatalities. The falling walls of the building buried Chief Megrue and 12 firemen in the ruins. One fireman was killed outright and two others fatally injured, but the chief

and others were rescued after sustaining considerable injury.

The fire of 1867 at Melodeon Hall at the northwest corner of Fourth and Walnut consumed the celebrated painting of "The Prodigal Son" by Edouard Dubufe on exhibition at that place. This picture was one of the world's celebrated paintings and at one time was bought by A. T. Stewart for the sum of $30,000. At the time of its destruction it was owned by H. W. Derby who had paid $40,000 for it. It had been exhibited throughout the country and was regarded as a commercial investment for show purposes worth $75,000. A photographic copy of the work is in "Art Treasures of America" and the study for the larger picture is in the A. T. Stewart collection. The fire caught from a temporary gas jet arranged on the stage to light the picture which had been placed too near the draperies.

A false alarm of fire on February 5th of this year resulted in a panic at Robinson's (new) Opera House. The house was crowded with the most prominent citizens of the city, who had gathered to witness a spectacular performance. There was no fire but in the crush that ensued several persons were killed.

In 1877 the organization of the department was changed and it was placed in the hands of the Board of Police Commissioners by what is known as the "Ransom Ripper Bill." A long contest followed the passage of this bill, which it was claimed had provisions other than those intended by the Legislature. The matter was settled by the appointment on April 1st of Charles Jacob, Jr., president, and George W. Ziegler, Enoch T. Carson, Charles Brown and Daniel Weber as police commissioners. The law creating this board was repealed at the next session of the General Assembly by the act of February 14, 1878, and as a result of this Judge Moses F. Wilson of the Police Court appointed the following fire commissioners: George C. Sargent, William Dunn, C. J. W. Smith, George Weber and John L. Thompson. During the control of the department by the Board of Police Commissioners, Chief Megrue, on January 24, 1878, tendered his resignation which was accepted. At the meeting of the new board, a petition signed by 65 leading merchants was presented asking his reappointment, but he absolutely declined and Joseph Bunker was then elected fire marshal, with assistants, Lewis Wisbey, Thomas McAvoy and Henry Schildmeyer.

Mr. Megrue at the time of his resignation had been connected with the fire department of the city for more than 25 years. He was a native of the city born here in 1820 and received his early education in the schools of Cincinnati. At the age of 11 he went to work in the blacksmith shop of Isaac Treat, where he remained several years. For four years he worked in the machine shop of Jabez Reynolds and afterwards for seven years was a cabinet-maker employed by P. Rust & Sons. He became a member of the volunteer fire department before he attained manhood. Upon the reorganization of the department, he became assistant engineer on April 1, 1855, which position he retained until appointed chief two years later. During his 20 years service at the head of the department he showed a wonderful capacity for organization, indomitable energy and excellent judgment. His name should be placed with those of Greenwood, Piatt and Walker as among the most important factors in the success of the paid fire department. There is no question that the later years of his service were embittered by the introduction of politics into the affairs of the fire department.

The last year of Megrue's administration was saddened as well by a frightful holocaust which took place August 3, 1877, at Eighth and Broadway in a cigar box factory of George Pellstring & Company. In the upper floors of the building there were employed a number of girls and the stairways were of the most inconvenient character. The building burned like tinder and the fire was over in less than 25 minutes but in that short time six persons were burned to death, three of them young girls employed on the second floor.

In 1879 John L. Thompson was succeeded on the board by L. C. Weir. This year had its disaster as well. On June 5, 1879, a fire broke out in the factory of Post & Company on the southwest corner of Pearl and Elm streets. In a short time the entire building which was a five-story brick was in flames. The fire was confined in the end to the factory, which became a total loss. Immediately after it had been extinguished, a meeting of the representatives of the insurance companies with their expert builders was held in the building and after an examination the

conclusion was reached that the walls were in sound condition. The insurance companies therefore concluded that it would be perfectly safe to clean and oil the machinery to save it from complete ruin as a result of the drenching it had received. For this purpose a number of workmen were detailed in various parts of the building. A few hours later at about half-past three the roof fell on the fifth floor which immediately gave way and as a result all the floors of the building fell to the cellar. There were almost 100 people in the building at the time the catastrophe happened. Many jumped from the back windows to the roofs of the adjoining buildings, others descended on the fire escape while still others could be seen at the windows with no means of escape. After the fearful noise of the falling floors subsided there were a few moments of almost absolute stillness which was soon broken by the cries of help from those buried in the ruins. The fire department responded and a search for the dead began. A very large number of people were seriously injured and seven killed.

In 1880 George Weber was succeeded on the board by John Mackey, Jr. This year, too, was an unfortunate one from the standpoint of death-dealing fires. One of these was known as the Hey factory fire, which took place in a shoddy factory at Second and Broadway and was attended with a loss of life that seemed entirely unnecessary. After the alarm was given, a number of the younger women employed in the factory left the building, but some of the older ones, not realizing the seriousness of the situation, remained at their work. Within a few moments four or five elderly women were seen at the upper windows calling for help. Bales were placed on the sidewalk and the effort was made to induce them to jump. One jumped and broke her leg and the others frightened at her experience refused to follow her example and before anything could be done five lost their lives. The whole incident did not occupy eight minutes. A little later came the Gay fire at Eighth street and Eggleston avenue. Chief Bunker with a number of his men entered the building but they were almost immediately met with such a burst of flames and smoke as to see that their position was untenable. Bunker called to his men to follow him and led five of them to safety. Five others either misunderstanding his orders or being confused were burned to death.

The Marqua fire on July 7, 1881, for a time threatened to lay waste a large section of the city. This factory was at the southwest corner of Smith and Augusta and was located in the midst of a large manufacturing center. About 30 buildings located on Augusta, Front, Second and Smith streets were destroyed by the conflagration. One life was lost, that of a foreman who jumped from the fourth story of the Marqua Building to the pavement.

Upon the expiration of the term of C. J. W. Smith, Chris. Kiechler was appointed fire commissioner in his stead. A noteworthy fire and one that resulted in a great loss to the city was that of the St. Francis Xavier Church on April 7, 1882. The fire started from some decorations which were placed in position for Good Friday, and in a few hours the church was a mass of ruins. The loss exceeded $200,000 on which there was less than $20,000 insurance. Part of the loss could not be measured in money as it included the altar, statuary and a magnificent painting of the crucifixion sent from Rome and said to have been a Murillo. This year was held the Fire Chiefs' Convention at which there were present the most prominent fire chiefs of the world, including the famous Capt. E. M. Shaw of London. During the convention the 95 visiting chiefs had an opportunity to witness the disastrous fire at the oil establishment of Charles E. Coffin at No. 24 East Second street. An unfortunate feature of the fire was the bursting of much of the hose which materially hampered the department's work. After the fire had been extinguished, an employee who went into the cellar where was a large quantity of oil carelessly ignited it and was burned to death. The defective hose of the department brought to the attention of the public the insufficient appropriations allowed to it and as a result a private subscription was raised which with the appropriations made by the Council was expended for the purchase of new hose.

William Dunn was succeeded in 1882 on the Board of Fire Commissioners by Chris. Kinsinger, while in 1883 George C. Sargent gave way to J. M. Doherty. This was the first flood year and as a result the department was much hampered. An engine was placed on a flat-boat in the bottoms and afforded the necessary protection for that region. As a result of a fire on Walnut between Fifth

and Sixth streets in the rag establishment of Henry Dremen & Company a number of persons were seriously injured and nine killed. The department was called upon, as stated elsewhere, at the time of the riots in 1884 but was not permitted to render any service. This year, too, is memorable for the sad death of Chief Bunker as a result of a collision between his buggy and a chemical engine while both were on the way to a fire. The collision took place at Sixth and Vine on September 28th and the chief died the following day.

Joseph Bunker was born in Saratoga, New York, in 1832 and came to the city when but a year old. In early life he was a teamster and was a volunteer fireman in the old Washington Company. In 1856 he entered the regular service as driver for the company at that time located on Vine near Front. Five years later he was appointed on the Cincinnati police force but shortly afterwards enlisted in the army. Subsequently he returned to the city and rejoined his company then at the corner of Race and Commerce streets. In 1870 he became a councilman but two years later returned to his company and was appointed a captain by Chief Megrue. After a lapse of four years he was made assistant chief and two years later he succeeded Megrue as chief marshal. At the time of his death at the age of 52 he had served the fire department 30 years and was a most efficient and popular officer.

Bunker was succeeded on November 28, 1884, by Lewis Wisbey, who had been acting as chief since the death of the former. The change in the board this year was the result of the expiration of the term of L. C. Weir, who was succeeded by Abe Furst appointed by Mayor Thomas J. Stephens. Other events of the year were the passage of acts permitting the increase of the fire appropriations from $250,000 to $300,000 and the changing of the rules requiring an applicant for membership in the department to pass a medical examination. Dr. L. A. Querner was appointed medical examiner. A notable fire of the year was that of the Masonic Temple on the day before Christmas.

In 1885 John Mackey's term expired and he was succeeded by Edwin Stephens. This was another year of fatalities among the citizens. The most serious fire of the year and one of the most disastrous in the history of the city was that in the building occupied by the Sullivan printing establishment and the Parisian dye house at No. 19 West Sixth street. The building was a five-story brick. On the first floor was the dyeing establishment while the printing works were on the upper floors. On the fifth floor 17 girls were employed. The fire is supposed to have started from the explosion of a small can of benzine. The nature of the supplies in the building made it very inflammable and almost immediately the whole building was in flames and within five minutes after the discovery of the fire 14 people had been killed. The engines arrived almost immediately after the alarm and found three dead bodies lying on the pavement. They were those of the inmates who had jumped from the upper stories. The fire was extinguished in a very short time but on the fifth floor the firemen discovered the remains of 11 girls who were half smothered and half burned to death. One of those who lost his life at this time was young John Sullivan who upon the discovery of the danger rushed up the stairs where he assisted several of the girls in escaping from the windows. This aid, however, was rendered at the cost of his own life as he was severely burned and also injured by falling as a result of the burning of the rope on which he was descending and which he had used to save the lives of others. A serious obstacle in the handling of this fire and one thought to be responsible for several of the deaths was the immense network of wires which made it impossible for the hook and ladder department to use its apparatus satisfactorily and also interfered with the use of life-saving apparatus.

An interesting event of 1886 was the celebration of the tournament of the volunteer firemen who had formed an association as early as 1869 composed of persons who had held active membership in the old volunteer fire department. For three days the old volunteers were the heroes of the city. This year, too, was organized the salvage corps with Herman F. Newman, a former fireman, at the head of it. The expiration of the term of Chris. Kiechler resulted in the appointment of Charles Fleischmann as a fire commissioner.

The fire fiend added his share to the celebration of Independence Day in 1887. As a result of carelessness in handling fireworks, the malt house of the George Weber Brewing

Company at 12th and Clay streets burst into flames and was entirely consumed with a loss of two lives. Three weeks later on July 29th a children's bonfire resulted in the sweeping away of six acres of tenements on State avenue between Gest and Depot streets. Another serious fire of this year was that of the Strobridge Lithographing Company at Canal and Race streets.

In 1887 Chris. Kinsinger was succeeded as fire commissioner by Joseph R. Megrue and the following year J. M. Doherty gave way to John Goetz, Jr.

The Strobel fire of December 22, 1888, at the corner of Canal and Elm was another terrible disaster. In this fire Captain Bray lost his life and another person died several days later as a result of injuries received. Almost a dozen firemen were seriously injured, many being buried under falling walls.

In 1889 Abe Furst was succeeded by Abe Steinau and Edwin Stephens (resigned) by John Mackey, Jr. Many new buildings were erected for the use of the department during this year.

In 1890 Lewis Wisbey resigned as chief and on March 1st W. H. Hughes was appointed to succeed him. The changes in the board were the appointments of Thomas G. Smith to succeed Charles Fleischmann (resigned) and Robert M. Archibald, to succeed Thomas G. Smith (resigned). A serious fire of this year and one involving great loss resulted in the complete destruction of the Nevada Building at the southeast corner of Fifth and Sycamore on January 5, 1890. In this fire the Henderson Achert Lithographing Company was a loser to the extent of $100,000. The total loss was almost $300,000. Another and great fire was that of Stern, Mayer & Company, at the northeast corner of Third and Vine, on March 11th, with a loss of over a third of a million dollars.

Under the charter of 1891 the Board of Fire Commissioners ceased to exist and was succeeded by a Board of Fire Trustees appointed by Mayor John B. Mosby. Abe Furst, R. M. Archibald, James J. Faran, Jr., and John Goetz, Jr., were the first appointees. The principal fire of the year resulting in a loss of more than a million dollars was that known as the Burkhardt fire, which occurred July 8, 1891. As the night watchman was decending to the sub-cellar of the building about 9:30 in the evening, he heard the tolling of the fire bells. The alarm had been sent in by the automatic fire indicator in the cellar. When the firemen arrived no fire was to be seen and some difficulty was met with in bursting into the building, which was a very substantial one and firmly locked with iron doors. Finally after 15 minutes had elapsed it was noticed that the sidewalk was getting very hot and a hole was broken through to permit firemen to introduce the hose into the sub-cellar. Almost immediately a puff of hot air was followed by a crash of glass and the curtains in the show windows on Fourth street floated out showing the burning caldron within. At 10 o'clock came a muffled explosion, which was followed by a tremendous burst of flames which enveloped the entire upper part of the building and crossed both Fourth and Elm streets. In this fire too the telegraph wires interfered with the use of the ladders and almost resulted in the loss of the lives of several of the salvage corps men.

At the Onken fire this same year there were three deaths, two of which, those of firemen, were caused by the breaking of a ladder.

On March 31, 1892, the steamer "Golden Rule," which had just started for New Orleans burned to the water's edge with the loss of four lives.

W. T. Perkins succeeded R. M. Archibald as fire trustee in 1893. The new board selected J. A. Archibald to succeed W. H. Hughes as chief. A notable fire of this year was that of the American Book Company on Walnut street and Baker alley. A terrible disaster came on February 9, 1893, when Heider's restaurant and Thayer's shoe store on West Fifth street burned with the loss of four lives. One of those who lost his life was a waiter named Albert Grau who heroically rushed about the building warning the sleeping inmates of their danger. After saving many lives he himself was overcome by the smoke and heat and smothered to death. An explosion on the steamboat "Bellevue" lying at the foot of Ludlow street resulted in the loss of life. Another serious loss of life took place at the Front street fire which started on July 17, 1895, in the feed store of J. H. Hermesch, at No. 13 Walnut street. As a result of this fire practically the whole block bounded by Water, Walnut and the approach to the Suspension Bridge was destroyed and two firemen, one Captain Healy, lost their lives by the falling of a wall; the other fireman was Thomas Wisbey, a son of the former fire chief. About 20 firemen were seriously injured in this fire.

As the terms of Messrs. Faran, Goetz and Perkins expired they were succeeded in 1898, 1899 and 1901, respectively, by William Ricker,

Joseph M. Rice and John Mackey, Jr., while Mr. Furst was reappointed in 1900. Mr. Rice was replaced in 1902 by Mr. Faran, so that until the time the department passed under the control of the Board of Public Safety, as a result of the code of 1902, the last Board of Fire Trustees was made up of Messrs. Ricker, Mackey, Faran and Furst. The two latter, with Messrs. Cushing and Burgheim from the Board of Police Commissioners, constitute the Board of Public Safety, described under the police department.

On October 3, 1895, was held a grand parade of the fire and police departments followed by a review by Governor McKinley and Mayor Caldwell. The honorary grand marshal for the fire department was Gen. Andrew Hicklenlooper and for the police department, Col. Leopold Markbreit. This parade in which were the regular soldiers from Fort Thomas as well as the First Regiment of the Ohio National Guard was one of the most imposing of its kind ever seen in the city.

A terrible disaster of the year 1896, which called out the fire department although there was no serious fire, was what was known as the Drach explosion, which occurred on the west side of Walnut street between Fourth and Fifth streets as a result of escaping fumes of gasoline. A number of persons were killed and several buildings collapsed entirely as a result of this disaster. A celebrated fire was that of the Grand Opera House on January 22, 1901. Mr. Sothern was at the time giving a performance of "Hamlet" and had just uttered the words "Oh! that this too solid flesh would melt," when it became apparent that the theatre was on fire. Despite the fact that the house was packed and that within a half hour the entire interior of the structure was practically destroyed from basement to roof by the flames, the entire audience escaped without a single serious injury. This result was largely due to the presence of mind and courage of Mr. Sothern himself, who remained upon the stage assisting auditors to escape through the back part of the house and directing the spectators until all had reached places of safety. The slightest excitement on the part of Mr. Sothern would have probably resulted in a great loss of life and although as has been suggested much credit is due to the audience itself for its self possession in the presence of so great a disaster, Mr. Sothern's conduct on this occasion was such as to entitle him to the everlasting gratitude of Cincinnatians. In the light of subsequent theatre disasters it is possible to realize the magnitude of the debt owed to him.

Another great fire occurred on February 25, 1903, at which time the Pike Opera House building and several adjoining buildings were completely consumed by a conflagration probably unsurpassed in fierceness and splendor in the history of the city.

In connection with the fire department must be mentioned the Firemen's Protective Association of Cincinnati organized for the relief of members and their widows and orphans and the Firemen's Pension Fund, which provides pensions to disabled firemen and to the widows and orphaned children of firemen.

An interesting feature of the fire department is the relic room of the old volunteer firemen which is kept in the Gifts' Engine House on Sixth street near Vine.

The following is the first entry in the records of the fire alarm telegraph corps of the city:

"February 7, 1866, the Tower watchmen were withdrawn from their posts of duty at six o'clock this evening at which time the 'Fire Alarm Telegraph' was accepted and went into service. Between eight and nine o'clock the same evening a test alarm was turned in and sounded upon the bells from Box Six (6) which proved satisfactory to all concerned. The first alarm of fire under the Telegraph system was given from Box Twelve (12) February 9, at eight o'clock P. M." This call came from a vinegar factory on Front street between Main and Walnut.

THE WATER WORKS.

In 1860 plans for a twenty-four million gallon pumping engine were submitted by George Shield and finally a contract was let for building the same. This was the great Shield engine, which was finally started on November 15, 1865, and for over 20 years gave invaluable service to the department. In 1864 a water supply commission was appointed by the Council, which included the mayor, the city civil engineer, the Trustees of the Water Works and various members of the Council who were to report concerning a pure supply of water to the city. In 1865 J. P. Kirkwood made a thorough search and investigation of the various sources for a new water supply and adopted in his plan a pumping system using the Ohio River as a source. The plan involved the purchase of a new site at Pendleton, which feature was not accepted by the water supply commissioners. The necessity for new reservoirs was apparent and on the 6th of

January, 1866, the Garden of Eden was purchased for reservoir and park purposes. On the 11th of April, 1867, a curious accident demonstrated the effect of the Miami Canal eddy upon the water supply. On this day the Henry Clay distillery, located at the corner of Kilgour and Pearl streets, was burned and the wasted whiskey found its way into the canal and from the canal into the river. The eddy carried it into the pump wells and for several days the people of the city enjoyed their water diluted with whiskey. Steps were taken at once to remedy this by sinking barges and extending the stone aqueduct farther in the river so as to prevent the eddy.

In 1868 steps were taken for the building of reservoirs to supply the suburban regions of Mount Auburn and Walnut Hills. Two boiler-iron tanks were constructed at the intersection of Auburn avenue and Vine street on Mount Auburn and pumping works located in the valley below at the corner of Hunt street and Effluent Pipe street, now Elsinore avenue. The Mount Auburn service commenced September 1, 1869. Work had been begun upon the Eden Park Reservoir in January, 1866. The site selected was a deep and rapidly descending ravine, bounded on three sides by steep hills and embracing about 13 acres. A large retaining wall was built and a fill of 84 feet in depth was made at the southwestern end. The wall itself is a splendid structure with eight elliptical arches and Dayton stone trimmings and presents a bold and imposing appearance. It is 48½ feet thick at the base and 120 feet high; its least width is 18½ feet. At the top, which is designed for a foot and wagon way, its width is 25 8-10 feet, the increased breadth being supported by the eight arches. The division wall of the reservoir between the influent and effluent chambers was built 30 feet wide at the base, 10 feet wide on top, 67½ feet high and 307 feet in length. The upper basin was completed in 1872, but water was not put into it, owing to the non-completion of the pumping engines, until October, 1874, in which year on October 19th the new Scowden engine No. 7 pumped water into it. In the following year the two Scowden engines Nos. 7 and 8 and the upper basin were put into active service. In 1878 the lower basin was completed and during the following year a 46-inch main was laid from the old to the Eden Park Reservoir. In November, 1877, a middle or Eden Park service was permanently established. At that time the subdivisions were,—the low service supplied by the Third Street Reservoir 172 feet above low water mark, the middle service supplied by the Eden Park Reservoir 233 feet above low water mark and the high service supplied by the Mount Auburn Tank, 492 feet above low water mark.

According to the report of the water works department for the year 1902 the property occupied by it included the Front street station, Hunt street station, the Price Hill station, Cumminsville station, Linwood station and the Westwood station and, in addition to the Eden Park Reservoir, the Third Street Reservior, and the Mount Auburn Tank, the Price Hill Tank and Linwood Reservoir Tank. There is also included the Charles street and George street stables and George street storage lot, as well as Markley farm and various rights of way. The actual pumpage of water for the year 1902 was 15,707,056,326 gallons, making a daily average consumption of 43,033,031 gallons. The largest daily average consumption, that for August, 1902, was 57,803,676 gallons and the per capita daily consumption was 124.71 gallons. The total mileage of pipe in use in the city on December 31, 1902, was 440.389. The total reservoir capacity was 110,000,000 gallons and maximum pumpage, 89,600,000. The total number of dwellings supplied was 34,811 in which resided 62,878 families. The total water works receipts for the year were $853,384.84 and the total disbursements, $879,002.82.

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

By virtue of an act of April 24, 1896, the Governor appointed in June of that year as Commissioners of Water Works for the city of Cincinnati: Maurice J. Freiberg, Charles M. Holloway, Leopold Markbreit, Dr. Thomas W. Graydon and August Hermann. In December of the following year Dr. Graydon resigned and William B. Melish was appointed in his place. The purpose of this commission was to provide for a new water supply for the city of Cincinnati and they were empowered to make surveys, prepare plans, acquire real and personal property by purchase and to construct water works at a cost not to exceed $6,500,000. The board organized by the election of Mr. Hermann as president but transacted little business until such time as certain suits filed for the purpose of testing the validity of the act should be determined and during this time they refused to accept compensation. The law was sustained by the Supreme Court in February, 1897, and thereupon a consulting commission of five engineers was appointed, which recommended a low service pumping sta-

tion at Markley farm or at the California site, the building of settling reservoirs, further investigation of the purification of the river water, together with other details. In May Gustave Bouscaren was chosen as chief engineer, and he finally submitted four questions for determination by the commission. The answers to these were to the effect that the daily capacity of the new plant should be of from eighty to ninety million gallons, that the pumping station should be at California, Ohio, that no high level reservoirs should be built and that the high service pumping station should be located on the west side of the Miami River. Shortly afterwards a committee consisting of Melville E. Ingalls, representing the Commercial Club; Henry C. Urner, the Optimist Club; W. J. Breed, Board of Trade; J. T. Carew, Chamber of Commerce; P. J. Cadwalader, Young Men's Business Club; and E. C. Goshorn, Manufacturers' Club, was accorded the privilege of attending the meetings of the trustees and examining plans and participating in the work. In July, 1897, George H. Benzenberg of Milwaukee and Charles Hermany of Louisville were appointed as consulting and advisory engineers. Finally in December the commission issued a statement to the public to the effect that they were working to provide for an abundant supply of pure and wholesome water, to limit the cost, and to consider not only original cost but cost of maintenance. The plans adopted covered an intake pier in the channel of the river near the Kentucky bank opposite California, tunnel beneath the river at that point, a low service pumping station, a double line of force mains, a system of subsiding reservoirs, a system adjacent thereto of filtration and a covered clear-well basin with a gravity conduit from this to the high service pumping station on Eastern avenue opposite Torrence road, which is to be equipped with necessary pumping machinery from which will run rising mains to the various distributing points at Eden Park. For the purpose of studying the European system of sand filtration and the American system of mechanical filtration, an experimental station at Eden Park was established. Shortly thereafter the contract for building pumping machinery, boilers, etc., was awarded and work was begun on the filtration plant in Eden Park. Proceedings for the condemnation of land were undertaken, which resulted in the acquisition of the necessary property at California at a cost of a little over $142,000. The filtration plant in Eden Park was put in operation and the results of the experiments finally published in a handsome volume covering over 600 pages. As a result of the investigation, George W. Fuller the chemist in charge concluded that it was practicable to clarify and purify the Ohio River water by either the so-called modified English system or the American system and that the latter was the least difficult to operate, cheaper and in general more advantageous. As a result in January, 1900, the mechanical system of filtration was adopted by the board. The work has been delayed from time to time by numerous suits and by the negotiations including those with the authorities of Campbell County, Kentucky, for the purchase of the right to the bed of the river under which the tunnel was to go. For this right it became necessary to pay the sum of $2,500 which in the judgment of the president of the commission was an outrageous price, which led him to denounce the action of the officials of our neighboring county in the strongest terms as unjust, unwarranted and uncalled for. Work has continued however with such rapidity that in the report of January, 1903, the board ventured the opinion that it will be completed and turned over to the proper authorities within 36 months. It has been found that the original estimate of the cost was too small and bond issues of $2,000,000 more have already been authorized. It is expected that the entire work will cost $10,000,000 but that as a result Cincinnati will have a system of water supply unsurpassed by any in the country.

THE PARKS.

The city has at various times had property offered to it for park purposes at prices which to-day seem ridiculously small. The original purpose of the donation for public use of the square bounded by Fourth, Fifth, Main and Walnut streets was never carried out. In 1802, when Fort Washington was abandoned, 12 acres owned by the government were offered to the city at $900 an acre to be paid at the end of 30 years. The proposition was rejected. In 1811 Nicholas Longworth suggested the acquirement of the out-lots between Seventh and Court streets, Broadway and Central avenue containing almost 100 acres at an average price of $600 an acre, the principal to remain at interest so long as the purchaser might desire. The proposition was hooted at in the Council and its projector ridiculed as a "crazy Jerseyman." It must be remembered that at that time Longworth did not own all the property and merely advanced the proposition

from his desire to ensure proper breathing space to the public and from a belief in the future growth of the city.

In 1818 Mr. Longworth again offered to the city 25 acres of land on Longworth street beyond Western row at $1,000 per acre on perpetual lease. The interest mentioned was to be used for paying his taxes. This offer was refused and thereupon the "crazy Jerseyman" offered to let the city have the property at a price named by any three disinterested persons. This too was rejected. Thereupon Longworth offered the ground to the city free of cost on condition that the authorities should fence it, lay out proper walks in it and cut down and grade the streets about it. He also agreed that assessors should be appointed to determine any benefits arising to his adjacent property and that the sum determined upon by them should be paid by him toward the expenses of improving the park. This proposition was also refused. In the same year (1818) James Ferguson offered 12 acres of ground at the corner of Sixth and Vine opposite the Mechanics' Institute building at a price to be named by disinterested viewers, the principal to be paid by crediting him each year with his taxes. This was also refused. A little later Mr. Ferguson laid out the squares from the canal west of Vine and offered to donate every other square to the city for park purposes if the latter would agree to fence them. This was also refused as being too expensive. This so angered Ferguson that he declared that if the city could not afford to take parks for nothing he would have them anyway and he thereupon gave a lot 200 feet square in each of the blocks between Vine, Elm, Canal and 12th streets, to the lot owners in these blocks.

At a later time Mr. Longworth proposed to sell to the city on perpetual lease any number of acres of ground west of Central avenue and north of Sixth street for $2,500 per acre, one-half of the interest money to be devoted to the poor in the Commercial Hospital and the balance to be paid to him either in cash or in receipts for taxes. This too was refused.

In 1834 William Barr, a very prominent citizen who had become temporarily embarrassed, offered to sell to the city 50 acres of ground west of Mound street at $2,000 per acre to be paid in 30 equal annual installments. A special meeting of the Council was called out of respect to Barr who was a member of the body at the time and a committee of three appointed to investigate the subject. That committee has not as yet reported. After Barr's death in 1837, his son-in-law William Van Horne offered to sell to the city 25 acres of ground near Seventh and Baymiller streets at $3,000 per acre to be paid in 15 yearly installments. This offer was refused and the following year the ground was subdivided and sold for about twice the sum asked.

Judge Burnet's property on the square between Third and Fourth and Race and Vine could have been had for $25,000. It was afterwards offered for $60,000 and again at about twice this amount but was each time refused. At a later time Burnet offered to sell part of the grounds adjacent to his residence on Seventh and Elm at $3,500 an acre or at a price to be fixed by a disinterested committee of assessors, the principal to be paid on any terms the city desired. This offer was also refused.

Mr. Longworth repeatedly offered various tracts to the city, not only owned by himself but other tracts (which he was willing to purchase) at prices below the real value of the property. He was a great believer in real estate not only for himself but for the city and was confident of the future prosperity of the place.

In 1832 he agitated the question of the ownership of the city of a square in possession of the First Presbyterian Church and Charles Hammond and Vachel Worthington, together with N. G. Pendleton and Mayor S. W. Davies, reported that the ground above mentioned belonged by right to the city. Nothing ever came of this matter as is well known. In 1836 Longworth obtained from Timothy Kirby, agent of the United States Bank, an offer to sell the square south of Eighth between Walnut and Vine for $49,470 and the square north of Eighth at this point for $53,480, the money to be paid in five yearly installments. Afterwards action was taken in the Council by which an offer was obtained for the squares east of the bank property at a little more than the amount asked by Kirby and George W. Jones offered to procure the square from Fourth to Fifth and from Walnut to Vine for $350,000. The subject of the purchase of these tracts for park purposes was submitted to the people in 1838 who voted against any such expenditure of money. At a second election in the same year the issue of $100,000 in bonds for park purposes was again defeated. From 1839 to 1847 Mr. Longworth made continuous propositions to the city officials offering ground for park purposes in almost any part of the city at any price and on any terms. In 1847 he published a long article calling attention to the mistakes made in the past and renewing a number of his offers, but stating that he knew

none of them would be accepted. He desired however to have his statement on file to show that he had not asked too much for the ground which one day the city would be glad to purchase at five, 10 or even 20 times the price.

Rufus King presented the memorial to the Council with his approval. It was ordered filed and that ended it.

At the time of the donation of the ground for the Observatory on Mount Adams, Mr. Longworth offered to give the city 76 acres adjoining if they would make certain improvements, such as grading, laying out walks, building fences, etc. Needless to say this offer was refused. At a little later time he offered to sell to the city 300 acres including the Garden of Eden at $1,000 an acre on perpetual lease,—one-half of the interest money to be devoted to assisting the poor under directions to be given in his will. It was feared once more that the wealthy Jerseyman was laying a trap for the city and this offer was refused. Then Longworth offered to sell 100 acres of the ground at $2,000 an acre, the principal to remain unpaid forever and three-fourths of the interest to be devoted to charity. The generosity of this offer convinced the city authorities of Longworth's selfish schemes and it was not accepted.

In 1857 Mr. Longworth offered any number of acres above 100, of the Garden of Eden property at $4,000 an acre, which he thought was about one-half of what the ground was actually worth. This offer was also rejected.

In 1851 a committee of the Council reported various offers for park purposes of land in the neighborhood of Catherine (Court) and Cutter streets at $25,000 an acre, diminishing toward Mill creek to $3,000 or $4,000 an acre. Judge McLean, John Baker, W. S. Groesbeck and others offered to donate 20 acres of ground, 500 yards northwest of the Pest House now Lincoln Park on condition that the city build a levee to prevent Mill creek from flowing over the land. The committee recommended the acceptance of this proposition. Another tract on Mount Auburn known as the Bigelow property and including 15 1/3 acres could be had for $3,000 an acre. Ten acres on Vine street hill were offered at $6,000 an acre and six and one-half acres on the same hill at $4,000 an acre with three and one-half acres adjoining the same at $3,000 an acre. Upon these last tracts of land the original forest trees were still standing. Three hundred acres in other tracts could be procured in the West End for a million dollars. The committee recommended the issuing of bonds to the amount of $2,000,000 payable in 20 years for the purchase of park property. The scheme fell through.

In 1849 George Hatch, afterwards mayor, in planning a subdivision in the northwest part of the city offered to donate a park 100 feet wide and 1,250 feet long for park purposes, provided the city would fence it and grade the streets passing on both sides of it. The proposition was received with so much ridicule by the Council that Mr. Hatch withdrew it. In 1854 part of the home farm of Caleb Kemper, a tract of almost 20 acres, was offered for $40,000. As ground was selling in the neighborhood for from $10,000 to $25,000 an acre this offer was supposed to be a generous one but it was refused. So much for the wisdom of the city fathers.

The city is at present the owner of six parks. In addition to these parks may be included the ground lying around the old Third Street Reservoir which under the control of the water works department is expected to become a part of the park department of the city. The oldest of the parks is the so-called Garfield Park which in two tracts extends through the middle of Eighth street from Elm to Vine including in its limits approximately an acre. This park is about on the site of two of the old embankments or ancient remains which were found here at the time of the earliest settlement. On April 9, 1817, John H. Piatt and Benjamin M. Piatt gave this land to the city for a market space. It seems never to have been used for any considerable length of time for this purpose. It certainly was used for park purposes as early as April 6, 1843, for at that time an ordinance was passed to protect it as a park. This ordinance provided a penalty for breaking or in any manner injuring the fence "which encloses the ground on Eighth street between Vine and Elm streets known as the park" and also for injuring any of the trees included within it. Within a very few years previous to this time this tract had been marked on the maps as the new market space. Five years later an ordinance was passed to protect the so-called public squares laid out by James Ferguson in the blocks lying between Canal, 12th, Elm and Vine streets. These so-called Ferguson Parks frequently referred to as Reagan Park have never become a part of the park system and in fact are simply breathing spaces for the occupants of lots abutting on them. On June 19, 1868, an ordinance was passed dedicating the so-called Eighth Street Park for park purposes. At the intersection of Eighth and Race streets midway between the east and west portion of the park stands the great Garfield

statue executed by Charles H. Niehaus, the Cincinnati sculptor. At the eastern terminus of the park on Vine street stands the equestrian statue of William Henry Harrison "Ohio's First President," executed by Louis T. Robisso.

Lincoln Park is a 10-acre tract on the west side of Freeman avenue between Hopkins and Kenner streets. This property in 1829 was purchased by the township for $2,000 from J. D. Garrard and Sarah Belle Garrard. Five years later six acres of it were conveyed to the city in exchange for the south half of out-lot 53, the out-lot at 12th and Elm and in 1837 the remaining four acres were conveyed to the city in exchange for the north half of the lot. The right was reserved to the building known as the Orphan Asylum which was thereafter used as the Pest House and the ground was used as a potter's field for the poor of the city and township. This was continued for some 20 years until in 1857 the neighborhood became too central for such purposes and serious complaints of abutting property holders resulted in the removal of the Pest House outside of the city limits and the conversion of the land into a park known as Lincoln Park.

On September 23, 1818, the city purchased from Jesse Embree for $3,200 out-lot 53 on the west side of Elm street beyond 12th. This property was subsequently given in exchange for the land comprising Lincoln Park and thereafter was used for many years as the site of the Cincinnati Orphan Asylum. A four-story building 64 by 54 feet was erected and the asylum remained here for 30 years. On January 29, 1859, this property was purchased by the city for $150,000. It was acquired for park purposes. The Orphan Asylum building was used for a time for exposition purposes and at a later time the German National Saengerfest was permitted to erect their building on this park land. This building was purchased by the city in November, 1870, and the old Orphan Asylum building sold. The Saengerfest building and this park (known as the Elm Street Park) were used for exposition and similar purposes until 1876 at which time the ground was turned over to the Music Hall Association.

The first ground was purchased for what is now Washington Park in 1858. At this time the Episcopal Burying Ground lying between 12th, 14th, Race and Elm streets and the First Presbyterian Burying Ground on 12th between Race and Elm were purchased by the city, the first for $38,000 and the second for $85,000. In 1863 the church property on Elm street belonging to the United Protestant Evangelical German congregation was purchased for $15,050, making the total cost of the land occupied by Washington Park $138,050. This park which is on the north side of 12th street extending from Race to Elm street includes five and six-hundredths acres. In it is a large aerolite which has been pierced for a supply of drinking water and also statues of Generals Robert L. McCook and Frederick Hecker. This park has been used from time to time for the temporary buildings of the expositions and also by the Fall Festival Association.

In 1866 Lewis H. Hopkins presented to the city an acre of land on Mount Auburn at Auburn and Saunders streets for park purposes, which is known as Hopkins Park.

Eden Park, now 209.25 acres in extent, was acquired by purchase from a very large number of persons and in 1869 the principal tracts incorporated into this park were leased from Nicholas Longworth, Washington McLean, John Bates and Joseph Whittaker at rentals aggregating almost $45,000 a year. Other tracts were purchased in 1866 and 1868 and one tract had been purchased as far back as 1859 from J. S. G. Burt. In 1880 and 1881 the leased grounds were purchased by the city. The so-called Columbia avenue purchases were made in 1893. The total cost of the land covered by Eden Park was $851,913 and the amount expended upon this park in the shape of rents, improvements and maintenance of this park to December, 1901, was $815,014.81. In this park is the reservoir of the City Water Works holding 100,000,000 gallons of water and valued at four and one quarter millions. The water tower, completed in 1894 at a cost of $135,000, located in this same park attains the height of 172 feet. Here also are the Art Museum and Art Academy and on Sunday afternoons the public concerts paid from the Schmidlapp fund. This park has been improved according to the best methods of landscape art and is in itself a scene of remarkable beauty with views over the river and the valleys about it that cannot be surpassed.

In August, 1871, Robert W. Burnet and W. S. Groesbeck submitted to the city a proposition to lease a certain tract of land known as the Burnet Woods for park purposes. The

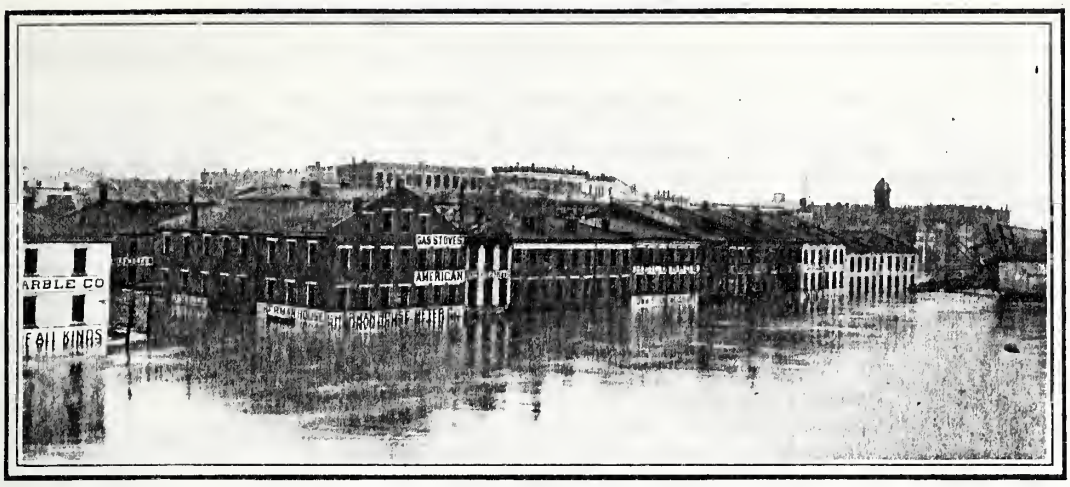
proposition after some negotiation was accepted and on October 19, 1872, the tract containing 163½ acres was leased to the city for the full term of 99 years, renewable forever for the yearly sum of $29,430. The city reserved the right to purchase the whole or any part of the property at $3,000 an acre. This right was afterwards exercised in July, 1881, and $490,500 was paid for this park. The amount paid for rent, improvements and maintenance of Burnet Woods Park to December, 1901, was $256,355.68. Here are located the University buildings and on Saturday afternoons in the summer time are given the public concerts paid from the Groesbeck fund.

The total cost of the parks described above, including the cost of the land, improvements, rents and maintenance so far as can be ascertained before December, 1901, is estimated at $4,232,219.68. At the moment of writing steps are being taken to extend largely the park system of the city.

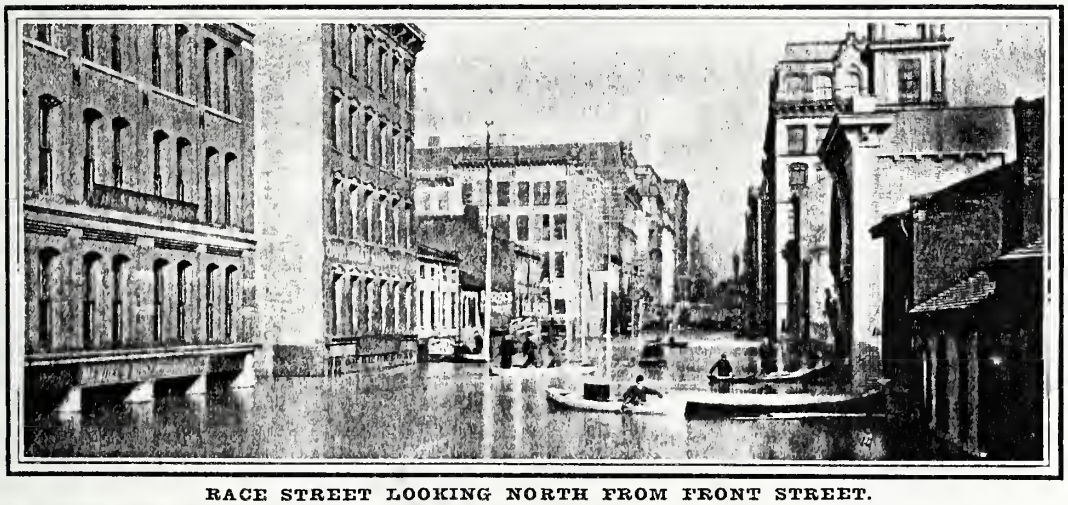
The parks are at present under the control of the Board of Public Service and a superintendent of parks, Brian P. Critchell.

TRUSTEES OF THE SINKING FUND.

Before the constitution of 1851, many of the so-called charters of the city of Cincinnati contained provisions authorizing the borrowing of money. These acts required provision for interest but provided in general terms only for redemption. In some of the ordinances passed by the Council provision was made in a way for the sinking fund. For instance, an ordinance of May 27, 1831, applied the yearly revenue of the city from wharves and coffee houses to such a fund and further provided that after 30 years $10,000 annually from the revenues should be invested in a sinking fund and pledged the faith of the city that this fund should not be diverted. Again in 1834 another loan ordinance made provision for an annual tax for interest and the setting apart of from $10,000 to $20,000 a year to be invested in stock to pay the principal when due and appointed two commissioners to look after the matter. Other ordinances and generally those relating to school loans contained pledges of a tax to pay interest and finally redemption. All others simply pledged the faith and property of the city. The sinking fund, however, received but little special attention although the principal debts have either long since been paid or are represented in the bonds now outstanding. After 1851 the matter of sinking funds received special legislative attention. The act of 1852 for the organization of cities provided for a tax for such a fund and this provision with amendments is still the law. The code of 1869 made but little change in this special feature, adopting the sections of the previous code. Other changes were made in 1871 and in 1880 and as the law now stands a levy is provided for and the fund created thereby can be used only for the extinguishing of the city's debts. A city ordinance of July, 1856, appointed the mayor, auditor and a council committee, "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund" and made it their duty to suggest measures to meet maturing debt and purchase the city bonds nearest maturity but not above the market price or par value but to make no purchase until after the Council had appropriated the necessary funds and the fund was to remain on deposit with the other city funds. On May 3, 1877, an act was passed providing for the appointment of Trustees of the Sinking Fund by the Superior Court and Aaron F. Perry, James H. Laws, Joseph Longworth, Lewis Seasongood and William F. Thorne constituted the first board. This board which continued until the adoption of the code of 1902 has had as members, in addition to those mentioned, Julius Dexter, William S. Groesbeck, John E. Bell, Larz Anderson, Charles P. Taft, Thornton M. Hinkle, Julius Freiberg, James M. Glenn, Franklin Alter, Francis H. Baldwin and John V. Scarborough, and needless to say it has supremely justified its existence. By the act creating it, the trustees were charged with the management of the city's debt and finances and under their control were placed all sinking fund balances and assets. The board took charge of the debt and was required to certify annually the rate of tax necessary to provide a sinking fund for the future payment of city bonds and to pay certain judgments against the city (this rate not to exceed one mill), and also the rate necessary to pay interest and such levy as might be necessary to provide a sinking fund for the final redemption of the Cincinnati Southern Railway bonds and required the Council to levy the rates so certified without change. The act further provided for the investment of the moneys in



SAUSAGE ROW FROM SUSPENSION BRIDGE.



RACE STREET LOOKING NORTH FROM FRONT STREET.

LOWER MARKET LOOKING EAST FROM SYCAMORE.

THE FLOOD OF 1884.

bonds of the United States, Ohio, Cincinnati, Toledo or Columbus, giving the preference to Cincinnati bonds, and that no bonds of the city should be offered for sale until they had been offered to the trustees at par and they had declined to take them. All bonds of the city thus purchased beyond the amount of $75,000 should be canceled and could not be reissued and the interest coupons were payable only to the sinking fund. The board also has supervisory powers over the city departments and officers.

"The practical result of the trust as administered in Cincinnati is simply to reduce the debt. The trustees have nothing which can be used to pay bonds that may be presented beyond the amount of cash that may be on hand. As, for example, at the close of business on December 31, 1897, the fund proper held in cash was $393,313.84. This can be used. The securities then amounted to $8,523,220.30, but these can not be used because they are city bonds, all but $75,000 of which are required to be stamped 'canceled.'

"But were it not for the trust this great body of bonds would be still outstanding and the city debt would be 34½ millions instead of about 27 millions.

"The first annual report of the trustees contained a statement of the condition of the debt of the city on January 1, 1878. The results of their work during the twenty years may be grouped into a general statement in which I use round figures only. The increase in outstanding bonds has been slightly over two millions, while the increase in the holdings of the sinking fund has been nearly eight millions.

"And it should be added that this statement does not include payments at maturity of many bonds which had been issued and redeemed within the twenty years." (Thornton M. Hinkle, Sinking Funds; paper read before the Cincinnati Literary Club, January 1, 1898.)

According to the report of the trustees for the year 1902 the net bonded debt of the city of Cincinnati at the end of that year was $26,582,000 and the interest payable in the year 1902 was $1,200,940. Of this bonded debt $6,485,000 were Southern Railway bonds maturing in 1906, 1908, 1909, and bearing interest at six, seven and seven and three-tenths percent. During the year 1902, $494,000 seven percent and $7,611,000 seven and three-tenths percent bonds matured and to meet them $7,810,000 Consolidated Sinking Fund bonds were issued bearing three and one-half percent interest; these were redeemable in 30 years and payable in 50 years. By this transaction alone the city more than cut the interest on $8,000,000 in half. The largest purchase of the year 1902 by the sinking fund was that of the Southern Railway Terminal issue of three and one-half percent, in amount $500,000. There were called during the year three issues of four percent bonds still with 10 years to run, in amount $644,500, and the total purchases for the year including the terminal bonds already mentioned amounted to $838,000, so that practically the total bonds extinguished by maturity, call and purchase were $9,592,500 as against the new issue of $8,848,800, a net decrease of $744,500 indebtedness without refernce to the saving in the rate of interest. The annual interest charge on January 1, 1902, less interest on bonds called, was $1,523,982. The total interest charge for 1903 was $1,200,940 showing a decrease in interest of $323,042. There were held in the sinking fund at that time bonds and cash uninvested to the amount of a little over a million dollars so that the net liability of the city was $25,429,763.05. Of the total debt of the city, $18,300,000 represents the original amount invested in the Cincinnati Southern Railway,—reduced by refunding purchase, etc., to $16,353,000,—and $500,000 in the new terminal facilities and $2,925,000 represents the amount expended upon the new water works improvement.

Under the code of 1902 provision was made for a Board of Trustees of the Sinking Fund to be composed of four citizens not more than two of whom should belong to the same political party and who should be appointed by the mayor. This board succeeds the old board and has very much the same powers as those possessed by that board except that it is not limited quite so much in the character of its investments. It also constitutes the Board of Tax Commissioners whose duty it is upon levies made by the Council to consider the same and within 10 days to return the same to the Council for approval or rejection with reasons in case of rejection. This power of veto extends to parts as well as to the whole and can be overruled by a three-fourths vote of the Council. Under this act Mayor Fleisch-

mann appointed to these two boards: Charles P. Taft, C. H. Kellogg, George W. Harris and Thornton M. Hinkle for terms expiring in 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907. The clerk of the board is Louis Carroll.

The annual report for 1903 shows that the levies made in 1903 for 1904 expenditures are upon a total valuation of $215,942,390, as against $211,347,880 of the previous year. The new bonds issued during the year aggregated $2,275,500, and the additional bonds assumed by the city as the result of the annexations aggregated $481,084.04. Of the new issue, $1,500,000 was for water works improvement, $500,000 for Southern Railway terminals and $100,000, hospital bonds. The gross bonded debt of the city December 31, 1903, was $32,884,142.43. The net liability of the city on the same date was $28,292,561.02. This includes assessments, debts,—$1,179,671.96,—of which all but $317,179.41 are held by the Trustees of the Sinking Fund. Omitting the Southern Railway and new water works debt to date and sinking fund investments, the liability of the city on January 1, 1904, was $7,082,861.02.

SOME FIGURES ABOUT THE CITY FINANCES.

An interesting comparison of figures can be made with relation to the values of taxable property, of which a very complete record has been kept for more than three-fourths of a century. In 1826 the total valuation of taxable property in Cincinnati was $3,157,392, of which as has always been the case realty furnished by far the greater amount, $2,335,456, and personalty, $821,936. By 1835 these valuations had about doubled and about trebled by 1845. The population in 1830 was 28,831, in 1835 estimated at 31,000, in 1840 a little over 46,000 and in 1846 estimated at 82,167, showing an increase of wealth a little more rapid than that in population. The total valuation in 1846 was almost ten millions, of which about six and a half million dollars was made up of realty and three and a half millions of personalty. In 1847 the valuation increased over twenty-seven millions, realty jumping from a little over six milions to about twenty-eight millions and personalty from a little less than three and a half million dollars to over nine millions, making a total valuation of thirty-seven milions. The increase in population for this period was estimated at a little over 8,000. By 1854 the valuations had again more than doubled, exceeding eighty-seven million dollars of which fifty-eight millions was realty and twenty-nine millions personalty. Just prior to the beginning of the war, in 1860 with a population of 161,044 the aggregate valuation was a little over ninety-three millions, two-thirds of which was realty. The one hundred million mark was passed in 1863 and during the next few years the increase was quite rapid. By 1870 when the population was 216,239 the aggregate valuation of taxable property was one hundred and thirty-six millions, of which about seventy-nine millions was realty and fifty-seven millions personalty. During the 10 following years in seven there was a decrease of valuations so that in 1880 the total valuation was one hundred and sixty-seven and a half million dollars of which one hundred and thirty millions was realty and thirty-seven and a half personalty. This was but little more than half the valuation of personalty in the middle "sixties." Despite the lower valuation of this year the total taxes levied exceeded those of any preceding year with the exception of one (1877), being a little over five millions and the tax rate for 1880 rose in consequence to the third highest point it has ever reached,—$3.10 per hundred. During the decade ending 1890 valuations almost recovered their former high point. In that year, at which time the population was 296,908, the total valuation was one hundred and seventy-eight million dollars of which a trifle over one hundred and thirty-seven millions was realty, the highest valuation with one exception (1882) as yet attained, and forty and a half millions was personalty, still far below any of the valuations of the "sixties." In 1900 the total valuation was $206,481,790, of which $164,311,260 was realty; the personalty was $42,170,530, less than two-thirds of the valuations for 1866 and 1867. In 1902 the total valuation was $211,347,880 of which $169,369,040 was realty and $41,978,840, personalty. The valuation of the realty in the years 1901-02 far exceeded that of any preceding years while the valuation of the personalty was about equal in amount to the personalty valuations in the early "sixties" and about two-thirds of the valuations from 1865 to 1875. The first serious drop in personalty was in 1867 but this was quickly overcome by the increase two years later. During the "seventies" the decrease was considerable and in 1882 it was about thirteen million dollars.

There was a recovery a year later and since 1883 the tendency in personalty valuation has been downward rather than upward; this certainly is a remarkable commentary on the efficacy of our tax laws.

The rate of taxation in 1826 was 65 cents on the hundred dollars, four years later it became $1.10. It did not pass the two dollar mark until 1837, when the rate was $2.10. In 1842 it was $3.00. The tremendous increase in the valuation, which took place in 1847, lowered the taxes from $2.95 to 95 cents and the rate remained below $2.00 until 1864, when it became $2.02. The maximum rate was reached in 1869; in that year the rate was $3.19 and the year following $3.16. Another great increase of over forty-five million dollars made by the increased valuation of real estate from seventy-nine to one hundred and twenty-three and a half millions reduced the rate to $2.22. As already stated, in 1880 it again reached the high point of $3.10. The following year the amount of taxes levied was lowered from a little over five to three and a half million dollars and the rate was $2.22. The highest rate since that date was in 1894, when it was $2.832. The rate of taxation has gradually been lowered since that time until in 1902 it was $2.318 and in 1903 $2.270 on a total valuation of $215,942,390. The total taxes levied for the year 1902 were $4,899,043.86. (City Auditor's Annual Report 1902, p. 758.)

Of the taxes levied in 1904, 4.39 mills on the dollar were for education, 11.93 mills for city purposes, 1.35 mills for State purposes and 5.51 mills for county purposes.

The estimated product of the duplicate (estimated at $215,000,000) for corporate and school purposes for 1903 was $3,505,175 which, with receipts other than by taxation, including estimated balances of 1902, made a total allowance for maintenance of city departments for 1903 of $6,985,754.55. Of this, $1,092,689 comes under the head of Board of Education and $1,197,500 under that of interest and rents. General estimates including contingent fund expenses of the Board of Public Service, electrician, engineer, mayor, Free Public Employment Office, city auditor, city treasurer, corporation counsel, city clerk, Board of Legislation, justices of the peace, Police Court, supervising engineer, City Hall, Board of Elections, inspector of buildings, stationery storekeeper, wharfage, Board of Supervisors, superintendent track elevation and subways and miscellaneous expenses amounted to $494,146.18. A large amount of this fund comes from sources other than taxation on the general duplicate, such as the Dow tax, cigarette tax, street railroad car licenses and the Russell license receipts. Other large items are the water works, $894,825; watch, $597,000; fire, $500,000; street cleaning, $235,000; street repairing, $120,000; light, $354,000; trunk sewer, $222,592.15, and sinking fund, $537,500. (Anual Report of Board of Supervisors, 1902, p. 507.)

The actual receipts for the year 1902, as shown by the auditor's report, were $7,874,056.38 and the actual expenditures for that year $8,578,-145.52. This was in excess of receipts, which left a balance at the end of the year of $1,154,-682.39.

The ordinary expenses, which included operation and maintenance with the items of general government, protection of life, health and property, public service, public education, public interest and certain unclassified items, were $5,-883,203.10. The extraordinary expenses, including construction, divided under headings of protection of life, health and property, public service, public education and public indebtedness, were $2,389,691.91. Trust funds including University, Firemen's Pension, Police Relief and Groesbeck endowments, as well as expenditures by virtue of certain donations and from the sale of fire and police bonds, aggregated $305,250.51. The total expenditures under the heading of general government, which includes the legislative, executive and judicial departments, to-wit: Council, mayor, auditor, treasurer, solicitor, Sinking Fund Trustees and Board of Elections, as well as the Police, justice and Superior courts, amounted to $176,248.68. Ordinary expenditures for protection of life, health and property, including the Department of Public Safety, Board of Health and Bureau of Inspection, aggregated $1,121,-008.53. Public service, including the Board of Public Service, public charity and correction, public ways, public institutions, public parks and public buildings and lands, aggregated for ordinary expenses, $2,058,113.16. The extraordinary expenses under this head aggregated $1,479,-841.79, of which $1,072,384.71 was for municipal water works, over $200,000 for street paving and repairing, in addition to about $200,000 for the same purpose classed under ordinary expenses, and a little more than $135,000 for sewers, etc., in addition to about $39,000 classed under ordinary expenses. Public education, including the schools and the University, aggregated to $621,-528.09, with an item of extraordinary expendi-

tures of $15,970. Under the heading public indebtedness, as part of the extraordinary expenditures, is the item of payments into the sinking fund from the city treasury of $885,880.12. The item of public interest refers to the payment of interest upon the funded debt, amounting to $1,867,381.58.

The total assets in the sinking fund are given as $5,162,072.05, and the bonded indebtedness of the city as $31,226,256.62, making an excess of debt of $26,064,184.57. Of these bonds, $27,021,452.64 are under the heading for general municipal purposes, $945,303.98 for special assessments, $3,187,000 for water works and $72,500 for electric plant. The fixed assets of the city are valued at $50,863,653.98. Of this, $30,000,000 is the estimated valuation of the Cincinnati Southern Railway and $10,000,000 of the water works. The parks, including land and equipment, are valued at $2,575,000, the City Hall at $2,500,000, wharves at $1,500,000, hospitals $500,000, Library $250,000, infirmaries $300,000, Work House and House of Refuge $250,000, and markets and equipment at $300,000. The University, Observatory and equipment are valued at $1,236,668.01. The fire department, land, buildings and equipment, $1,308,085.97, and the police, land, buildings and equipment $143,900. Using these figures as a basis and subtracting from them the total net debts of the city ($23,370,416.66), leaves a balance in the city's favor of $27,493,237.32.

The report of the inspector of buildings shows that during the year 1902 permits for new buildings, alterations and repairs numbered 2,571, involving an expenditure of $4,669,585. Among these buildings are many office and manufacturing buildings, three being of the fireproof skyscraper class.

THE SEWERS.

But little had been done in the matter of providing a proper system of sewerage until the year 1851. In 1828 a committee of Council, consisting of Bellamy Storer and Lewis Howell, had reported to the Council certain letters received from the authorities of New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia, with reference to the systems in use in those cities, but nothing further seems to have been done subsequent to the report. On January 15, 1851, H. Daniels proposed to the Council investigations on the subject of sewers and public buildings of Paris and London for a compensation at the rate of $2,000 a year, but his proposition was rejected. During the following month another proposition was made by B. Hazart, which was laid on the table. On March 5, 1851, T. R. Scowden, the engineer of the water works, who was about to visit the World's Fair at Paris, offered to investigate the subject of sewerage in London, Paris and other cities and a committee, consisting of the city civil engineer and the grade committee of the Council, was appointed to prepare specifications.

Mr. Scowden finally presented an elaborate report, accompanied by many works on the subject. On July 13, 1853, the city civil engineer made a topographical survey of the city with a view to provide for thorough drainage and sewerage of the city. This was made and a very complete report returned. It was not until October 2, 1863, that a resolution was adopted in accordance with an act of April 14, 1861, providing for a thorough and complete system of sewerage. On April 1, 1864, a resolution of the Council established the first sewerage division embracing the lower part of the city south of Sixth street and between Eggleston avenue and Sixth street and the following year the improvement of this division commenced with the sewering of Walnut street and its laterals. There were at that time sewers in Sycamore, Main, Walnut and Vine streets from the river to Pearl street, in Race, Elm and Plum to Water street, the Deer creek sewer with its laterals, Court street, Sycamore, Main and Ninth streets in the East End. In the West End was the Laurel alley and Sloo street sewer, the Wade street sewer with its extension through Green and Henry streets, the Clark street sewer, the Betts and the 14th street sewer and the Harrison avenue sewer from Bogen street west.

By 1866 there were 26 miles of sewers in the city. The Board of Commissioners of Sewers created in accordance with the code of 1869 began operations a year later, and in a short time 17 miles of sewers were laid. In 1872 the great Eggleston avenue sewer was constructed at a cost of over $500,000, and about the same time was built the McLean avenue sewer. At the end of that year there were 33 miles of sewers in the city. Lick Run sewer was built in 1890-91 and Badgeley Run sewer came in 1895. The building of sewers has continued each year, until at the end of 1903 the total city sewers constructed aggregated about 240 miles in extent.

THE STREETS.

In 1902 the total number of miles of avenues, streets and alleys in the city was 640.90; of these

390.90 were improved. The greatest number of miles was included under classification of macadamized avenues, etc.; of these there were 163.5 miles. Boulevards covered 65.4 miles, granite 47.5 miles, brick 45 miles, asphalt 26.5 and limestone 8 miles of avenues, streets and alleys. There were also 31 miles of macadamized roads and four miles of graveled roads. The total number of miles of brick sidewalks in the city aggregated 400.57, artificial stone 187.63 and plank 138.67. The miles of gas mains in operation were 387.33.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING AND ITS OCCUPANTS.

The old Government Building and the land at the corner of Fourth and Vine were sold March 24, 1874, to the Chamber of Commerce for the sum of $100,000. The building, at that time considered one of the most beautiful in the city, was donated by the Chamber of Commerce to the Art Museum Association for the purpose of being reerected in Eden Park. Reuben R. Springer and David Sinton offered to donate the necessary funds. The project was found to be impracticable and was abandoned. The postmasters who occupied the building were James J. Faran, succeeded in 1859 by Dr. J. L. Vattier, who in turn was succeeded in 1861 by John C. Baum. In 1864 Fred J. Mayer became postmaster and served two years. The next postmaster was W. H. H. Taylor and after him Calvin W. Thomas. In 1869 Thomas H. Foulds became postmaster and served five years. His successor was Gustav R. Wahle, appointed in 1874. John P. Loge succeeded him in 1878, to be succeeded in turn four years later by Smith A. Whitfield. It was during Whitfield's administration that the Post Office was removed to the Government Building on Fifth street, between Main and Walnut. The ground for this building, purchased in 1873, cost $696,712 and the building itself, which occupied 11 years in building, cost $4,553,288. It is built of Maine and Missouri granite, five stories high with basement and sub-basement, with a frontage of 398 feet and a depth of 192.6 feet. It is supposed to be absolutely fireproof.

The Post Office is on the ground floor. The successor to Mr. Whitfield in the Post Office was John C. Riley, who was appointed by President Cleveland, in April, 1886. He was succeeded by John Zumstein, the appointee of President Harrison. Charles Edgar Brown was his successor and gave way in turn at the expiration of his term to the present incumbent, Capt. E. R. Monfort.

The post office inspector in charge of this division, which includes Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, is W. J. Vickery.

The United States courts are also located in this building, occupying the third floor. The personnel of the courts has been given.

The building also contains the offices of Amor Smith, Jr., surveyor of customs and custodian; C. A. Bosworth, assistant United States Treasurer; Bernhard Bettmann, collector of internal revenue; George H. Kolker, United States appraiser; Maj. E. H. Ruffner and Col. G. J. Lydecker, United States engineers; O. T. Holloway, superintendent railway mail service; S. S. Bassler, in charge of the United States Weather Bureau; Michael P. Bolan, secret service agent; and numerous other government officials.

CHAPTER LI.

CINCINNATI OF RECENT DAYS

THE CENSUS OF 1880 — THE CONVENTION OF 1880 — THE FLOODS OF 1883 AND 1884 — THE RIOTS OF 1884 — THE COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED — THE RAILROAD LABOR RIOTS — THE OWEN LAW — CENTENNIAL YEAR — THE CENSUS OF 1890 — THE A. R. U. STRIKE — THE STREET CAR ROUTES — THE INCLINED PLANES — THE HILLTOP RESORTS — THE SPANISH WAR — THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT — THE JUBILEE SAENGERFEST — THE FALL FESTIVALS — NEW BUILDINGS — THE CENSUS OF 1900 — THE INDUSTRIES OF 1902.

THE CENSUS OF 1880.

The population of Cincinnati according to the census of 1880 was 255,139, an increase of almost 40,000 for the 10 years. The taxable value of real estate was $129,956,980, an increase of $51,220,498 over the valuation of 1870, or if comparison be made with the revised list of 1871 of the Decennial Board of Equalization an increase of $6,529,097. The value of personalty, as a result of the return to a hard money basis and the depreciation in prices, continued to decline. The levy of 1880 was on a valuation of $37,578,376, a decrease of about one-third of the valuation of 10 years before.

The most significant event at the opening of the new decade was the passage of the first through train over the Cincinnati Southern Railway from Cincinnati to Chattanooga, which occurred on March 8th. The completion of the road was celebrated by the wonderful Southern Railway Banquet given to 3,000 Southerners at Music Hall March 17th. A panic in Music Hall in February, which occurred during the performance of a magician, resulted in the trampling and serious injury of 15 women and children. In June the affairs of the old street railroad company were wound up and the new street railroad company took charge of the street railroads of the city. During this year the Bell and Edison telephone exchanges were consolidated. During this month as well, the two evening newspapers, the *Times* and the *Star* consolidated under the name of the *Times-Star*. In September, Charles W. West proposed to contribute the sum of $150,000 to the founding of an art museum upon conditions which were finally complied with and on October 9th it was announced that the necessary sum amounting to over $200,000 had been raised.

THE CONVENTION OF 1880.

Cincinnati was once more honored by a national convention in the year 1880, when the Democratic party selected its candidates in this city. The principal question prior to the meeting of the convention was the probability of the candidacy of Governor Tilden. Tammany opposed him bitterly and besides it was thought that his patriotic acquiescence in the results of the canvass of 1876 might injure his candidacy. His name was therefore withdrawn before the convention met and the contest narrowed down to Gen. Winfield S. Hancock and Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania, supposed to be Tilden's choice. There was hesitation at the start however and Randall's name was not presented until the second ballot, when it was too late to stop the movement towards Hancock. This convention was treated to a fine display of oratory and the speech of Daniel Dougherty presenting the name

of Hancock to the convention was recognized as one of the finest of its class. It is said that he did not prepare it until within a few moments before he was selected to present the name. On the first ballot the candidates who received votes were: Winfield S. Hancock of Pennsylvania (171), Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware (153½), Henry B. Payne of Ohio (81), Allen G. Thurman of Ohio (68½), Stephen J. Field of California (65), William R. Morrison of Illinois (62), Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana (50½), Samuel J. Tilden of New York (38), Horatio Seymour of New York (8) and three scattering. When Randall's name was presented on the second ballot, he received 128½ votes but Hancock had already advanced to 320 and it was apparent that the contest was over. Delegations began to change their votes and as a result Hancock received 705, Hendricks 30, Bayard 2 and Tilden 1. William H. English of Indiana was nominated for the vice-presidency against Mayor Richard M. Bishop of Cincinnati.

Among the distinguished visitors of this year were Charles Stewart Parnell the Irish agitator, Gen. Benjamin F. Butler and Roscoe Conkling. The deaths of the year included those of ex-Mayor Robert M. Moore, John Short the millionaire, George M. Herancourt the oldest brewer in the city, William M. Corry, Thomas LeBoutillier, Dr. P. B. Aydelott, Philip Hinkle, E. D. Mansfield, Peter Zinn and Oliver Perin.

Early in the year 1881 a company of Cincinnati capitalists was formed to introduce the electric light, and nightly a specimen of this light flashed from the front of the *Commercial* office. Other important events of the year were the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the preliminary steps for the building of the Central Union Depot. The new Little Miami depot was completed during this year. Mrs. Trollope's Bazaar on the site of the southwest blockhouse of Fort Washington was torn down in February to make way for the Lorraine flat building. An opera festival at Music Hall held in February of this year presented a number of operas on a magnificent scale. The Metropolitan National Bank, the Security Insurance Company, the Union National Bank and the Exchange National Bank were added to the financial institutions of the city at this time. The Queen City National Bank came the next year. This latter year was also remarkable for a notable religious revival. The Reverend "Boy Preacher" Harrison held daily meetings for three months and succeeded it is said in making nearly 3,000 converts.

The death of Dr. J. L. Vattier, which occurred January 13, 1881, renewed the interest in the Last Man Club, of which he was the last survivor. Dr. Vattier for many years was a most prominent and useful citizen.

In 1882 there was a renewal of the Sunday closing agitation, as a result of which a well known citizen was convicted and sentenced to the Work House. The sentence was suspended upon the promise to obey the law. One or two Sundays in the early part of May were noteworthy for the fact that the saloons were practically closed throughout the city. The agitation, however, soon passed by and matters once more took their usual course.

As a result of the passage of the Pond bill which was afterwards declared unconstitutional the Democrats carried the spring election.

During this year were held the National Forestry Congress and the meeting of the American Library Association, which were attended by many prominent men from all parts of the country.

A noteworthy event was the dinner held on April 26th of this year in honor of Col. George Ward Nichols. There was also a farewell dinner in May to Judge Alphonso Taft, who had been appointed U. S. Minister to Austria. Rufus King presided at both of these dinners.

The year 1883 was a great flood year and the river in February passed the high water mark and made a record which surpassed all previous ones and was itself surpassed a year later.

THE FLOODS OF 1883 AND 1884.

The Ohio River from the day of its earliest recorded history has been subject to rapid rises which cover at times large parts of its valley. The very character of its formation contributes to this result. Its sources and feeders, the Allegheny and Monongahela with their tributaries the Cheat River, the Youghiogheny and numerous other streams of less importance, are said to drain a territory of 20,000 square miles. A large part of this territory is a mountainous country, which during a great part of the winter is covered by snow. When the spring thaws come, the melting snows and the early spring rains sweep an immense volume of water into the channel of the Ohio with most disastrous results. The improvement of the river within historic times has had a tendency to narrow its channel so that one writer calls it simply a canal bed. This narrowing of the channel has made the river more than ever of insufficient capacity to respond to the sudden demands made upon it in the spring.

From this cause it has come to pass that each year in the late winter and early spring the matter of floods in the Ohio is one of anxious inquiry.

Cincinnati is so located as to feel very seriously the effects of any sudden rising of the waters. The front of the city along the river has in the course of time been smoothed down so as to form a gradual descent but towards the west and about the mouth of Mill creek the land lies so low as to permit the back water from the Ohio to extend miles up into the inhabited territory, at times cutting the city in two and frequently stopping railroad traffic which comes down this valley.

The great floods have been referred to from time to time in the course of this book but the floods of 1883 and 1884 so far surpassed in their magnitude and consequence all those that had preceded them as to make them the occasion of special consideration and of comparison with their predecessors.

The Indians had many traditions with regard to the Ohio waters. It will be remembered that in June, 1773, the McAfee brothers in their journeyings down the Ohio in search of a settlement opposite the mouth of the Licking found the river at that point full from bluff to bluff. Ignorant of the unusual character of this rise they abandoned the projected site of their settlement and finally went to Kentucky where they became very distinguished pioneers. Tradition has it that the flood at this time was 12 feet higher than the floods of 1832 and 1847 which would have made it three feet higher than the great one of 1884 but this is not generally accepted as true. The Indians measured this flood by a mark on a tree which stood below the subsequent site of Fort Washington.

The winter of the settlement of the Miami country was remarkable for its great floods. Judge Symmes, it will be remembered, spoke of the high waters, higher than at any date since 1773, "being several feet higher than had been known since the white people introduced themselves into Kentucky." At Columbia he found the place under water with but one house projecting above the floods. The soldiers had been driven into the lofts of their blockhouse from which they had to be taken in boats.

In 1792 came another flood which flooded the entire bottom to the average depth of five feet and drove many of the inhabitants from their houses. In March of the following year the plain below the Hill was again inundated and in the same month 12 years later a freshet in the Ohio swept away houses, stock and property of all kinds on the lower levels of the city.

The flood of 1832, however, was the one which established the first authentic record. This year was also a year of flood, fire and disease. The flood itself has been described in an earlier part of this work. The river this year reached the height of 64 feet 3 inches on February 18th. The next flood of consequence was that of December 17, 1847, when the water was 63 feet 7 inches high. The river stage did not pass 60 feet again until February 5, 1883, when it went as high as 66 feet 4 inches, at that time the highest record of which any authoritative account had been preserved. As the annual high stage of water had declined from year to year since 1832, it was thought that the day for the serious disasters for floods had passed by, but the experience of 1883 completely shattered this belief.

In 1883 long continued rains had swollen the streams above and this caused the waters of the Ohio to rise slowly from day to day until, a little after noon on February 12th, the high water mark of 1847 was reached and at 11 o'clock that same night that of 1832 was passed and there was no evidence of any cessation of flood. Many citizens had rested secure in the belief that the record could not be broken but this sense of security soon gave way to serious alarm. Upon the suggestion of Melville E. Ingalls, the Chamber of Commerce organized a Relief Committee of 15 which was subsequently increased to 20 and arrangements were made to assist the sufferers and divert as far as possible serious results. The rise of the waters stopped the pumping engines of the water works, but fortunately sufficient water remained in the reservoirs to supply the immediate needs of the city. The gas works, too, were submerged and the city was without its customary light. Lamps and candles could not be obtained at once as the demand was unprecedented. More than 1,500 business houses and many homes were under water in Cincinnati, which caused 2,400 people to be thrown entirely upon the charitable aid of the citizens for support. In Covington 350 houses and in Newport about 2,100 and in Dayton and Bellevue (Kentucky) 400 houses were under water. The rise continued through the day of February 14th and until between four and five o'clock of the morning of the 15th when the water stopped at the height of 66 feet 4 inches. Two hours later it began to recede and fell over a foot during the day. By noon of the 24th the waters had re-

sumed their normal position. This it was thought would be the record year for many years to come so far as floods were concerned but unfortunately it but gave the city a taste of the disasters to be repeated on almost exactly the same days of the following year.

The flood of 1884 was made the occasion of special investigations and R. B. Stevenson in his report to the Chamber of Commerce considered it from all points of view. The causes which produced it he divided into geographical, topographical and meteorological. The geographical and topographical have already been referred to. The meteorological causes began on December 14, 1883, with the first fall of snow in the Ohio Valley. This was less than one inch at Cincinnati where the stage of water was 10 feet 7 inches, a point to which it did not again decline for more than six months. Rainfalls and light snows on the 15th, 16th, 18th and 19th, followed by a heavier one on the 20th and one of 12 hours in length on the 22nd, measuring 6¾ inches in depth, and sleet and rain on the 23rd, equaling a rainfall of 2.57 inches, followed by a sharp cold snap with ice on the 24th and light rain on the 27th and again on the 30th and 31st, produced an aggregate of snow, sleet and rain during that month which reduced to rainfall amounted to 5.61 inches. The highest stage of the river during the month was 49½ feet on the 28th, when it began to decline. This in itself as compared with other years was high water. The first two weeks of January were cold, with frequent light snows. On the 14th a heavy snowfall set in in the evening and continued throughout the following day. On the 19th there was another fall of snow. This alternated with sleet and rain and with a temperature varying for the last five days from zero to 60° above. The river had fallen from 49½ feet to 15 feet 5 inches on January 13th, had then risen to 24 feet 1 inch on the 19th, falling to 15 feet 9 inches on the 29th and again rising to 31 feet 3 inches on the 31st, when the flood of 1884 may be said to have begun. Much of the previous fall, varying from 18 inches to four feet of solidified snow, was packed on the hills, mountains and valleys of the Ohio. Ten inches of snow had fallen at Cincinnati during the month of January and the rainfall had been 2.31 inches and the total snow reduced to rainfall was 2.2 inches. During the closing days of January the temperature along the river rose a little but this was not the case in the mountains, extending for 100 miles on each side of the river. On the 29th there was a general rainfall over the southern half of the watershed but this did not affect the Allegheny drainage. The Monongahela continued to rise and all the tributaries of the Ohio below poured out floods of water from such parts of their courses as had been affected by the warmer temperature. The temperature at Cincinnati on January 31st was 59°. The ice of the Youghiogheny was on that day broken up and piled up in its own bed, passing into the Monongahela below on the 5th. About the same time rises took place in the other tributaries of the Ohio and at Cincinnati the river rose 12½ feet from local causes, that is the waters of the Little Miami and the smaller streams on its south side. The weather turned cold on the last day of January and fell 30° during the night but the rivers above continued to rise very rapidly and more slowly at Cincinnati. The rise at Cincinnati during 24 hours ending at six P. M., February 1st, was 7 feet 10 inches, at which time the stage of the river was 40 feet 5½ inches. The river rose steadily and rapidly at Cincinnati and entered the buildings at the foot of Main and Walnut streets on the morning of the 2nd and those at the foot of Broadway during the day. At seven A. M. on the 4th the stage was 49 feet 11½ inches. There was a drop of about an inch, but in the afternoon a heavy fall of rain brought in much of the solidified snow and a rise set in which did not cease until noon of the 14th, "when it culminated in the highest stage of water at the mouth of the Licking River that had ever been seen at that point by an enlightened people." There was a rainfall on the 4th of 1.35 inches, when the temperature had crept up to 62°, which produced a dense fog, so dense that at three o'clock in the afternoon artificial light was needed in all the buildings south of Third street. Stars appeared at midnight but the river continued to rise nearly two inches an hour and at daylight all the buildings fronting the river between the Suspension Bridge and Main street and from Broadway to Ludlow had been reached by the water. By February 5th the conditions were such that those who had been observers of the river began to suspect the oncoming danger, but the public at large were but little excited by the matter. All the bottoms were covered with water and Lawrenceburg and Aurora, Indiana, were partly submerged. Alarm began to be felt for the levees in front of those towns. The rain fell all day on the 5th so that more rain fell on the 4th and up to 2:30 in the afternoon of the

5th than during the entire four days preceding the same stage of water the year before. The water was 20 feet ½ inch higher than at the same time the year before and its height had been exceeded but nine times before in the history of the river.

News from all directions showed a rapid rise of the tributaries. The Licking was going up 12 inches an hour at Cynthiana, the Ohio was rising at Portsmouth and the same news came from the Big Sandy, the New, the Kanawha, the Muskingum, Youghiogheny, Monongahela and Allegheny. All were rising and rain was still falling. The Kentucky River, too, was an important factor, because by pouring its great volume into the Ohio it arrests the passing off of the waters from above. On February 6th the levee gave way at Lawrenceburg and the citizens of that town called upon Cincinnati for relief.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was called and a relief committee of 15 members, subsequently increased by 13 more names, was appointed by Chairman Henry C. Urner. Subscriptions were called for and the Chamber by a unanimous vote appropriated $5,000 to a fund. S. F. Dana was chosen treasurer and Sidney D. Maxwell, secretary, and an executive committee of six members was appointed to cooperate. Buildings were secured for the storage of provisions and measures adopted for the relief of sufferers. At a meeting of the Common Council, a resolution was passed requesting the Legislature to authorize the city comptroller "to borrow a sum not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars to be placed at the disposal of the Relief Committee of the Common Council to be used for the purpose of relieving the distressed and protecting life and property during the continuance of the great flood." As a result of this a committee of 15 consisting of the mayor as chairman and seven members from each of the representative bodies was appointed, who reported to the Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce on February 7th and was thereupon incorporated with that committee, thenceforth known as "The Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and Common Council of Cincinnati."

Strangely enough there was a time on the 7th when by reason of a little fall in the temperature and the fact that the river came to a stand for a little while at 61 feet 9½ inches the impression prevailed that the measures for relief so promptly adopted would not be needed. Water had covered Second street at Vine, Walnut and Main streets. It was two feet deep at Third and Wood streets and extended above Second on Sycamore and Broadway. Communication with the Suspension Bridge was cut off except by boats. At noon on the 8th the water reached 62 feet 6½ inches and submerged the Cincinnati gas works cutting off the supply. The superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce began posting half-hour bulletins of the stage of the river at Cincinnati and organized a system of reports by telegraph from all points on the Ohio and the doors of the Chamber were thrown open throughout the 24 hours so that all could be informed as to the situation. At nine o'clock on the 9th the high water mark of 1847 was passed and by midnight that of 1832 was reached. The Covington gas works were cut off, 8,000 people were homeless and in all the villages along the river the people were suffering for food. Up the river at point after point the record of the previous year was passed on the 10th. This event happened in Cincinnati at 12:45 on the evening of February 11th. On the night of the 12th a windstorm from the south overthrew many houses whose foundations had been undermined by the current.

By the 13th a decided cold wave set in throughout the Ohio Valley, which seemed to indicate the approach of the climax. The tributaries above began to fall and with the temperature at Cincinnati rapidly falling to 12° below freezing point, the end of the rise came on February 14th at 12 o'clock at which time the water stood at 71 feet and ¾ of an inch. At the end of 90 minutes a fall of a quarter of an inch was reported, to the enthusiastic joy of the citizens and the whole nation. For five hours the water stood and then the gradual decline at the rate of a quarter of an inch per hour set in and continued steadily until by the end of February the stage of the water was 25 feet 6 inches.

While the water was at its highest stage, permanent high water marks were established at various points about the Public Landing and elsewhere and from these it was subsequently ascertained that the height of the flood above that of the previous year was 4 feet 8¾

inches and above that of February, 1832, 6 feet 9¾ inches and above that of 1847, 7 feet 5¾ inches. The total rainfall was 7.03 inches, of which 6.82 inches fell in the first 14 days of February. As the mercury had been below freezing for some time, the waters as they receded left marks of ice recalling the canopies on the trees seen by Symmes at North Bend almost 100 years before. Every street in Pendleton had been reached by the water and the frozen line of the flood extended up Deer creek to the foot of the Highland House Incline. Up Mill creek valley it extended eastwardly until it covered all of Lincoln Park and reached Baymiller street at Clark. On Colerain pike at Hamilton the water was four feet deep. On Race, Vine, Walnut, Main and Sycamore the ice was north of Pearl street and on the north side of Lower Market as far as Broadway the first floors of the buildings were covered with water. At the southwest corner of Fourth and Mill the waters of Mill creek and the Ohio met and extended above Longworth on Hoadly, and on Sixth covered part of the railroad tracks running out of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton station. At Eighth street the water came east as far as Harriet. The Mill creek bottom was so covered that the largest steamboats could have passed over Eighth street and advanced up the valley to Cumminsville. One-half the city of Newport was covered with water which stood several feet deep over the bridge connecting that town with Covington.

Railroad communication with the outside world, as well as water and gas, was practically cut off from the city. There was not a railroad track entering the city of Cincinnati that was not submerged at some point except that of the Northern Railway coming to the depot on Court street. The Ohio & Mississippi Railroad carried its passengers to places between Cincinnati and Aurora by boat and railroad traffic and steamboat business and in fact commerce and business of all sorts was practically suspended.

On the morning of February 15th, after the waters had begun to recede, the buildings at Nos. 123 and 125 East Pearl street collapsed and 10 persons were killed and a number injured. These were occupants who had been driven to the upper floors. Some were crushed to death and others drowned.

Almost as impressive as the flood itself was the uprising of the citizens both of the city and of the nation in behalf of the sufferers. Relief measures by the committee included a careful patrolling of the flooded district. Soon a fleet of innumerable boats under the command of Capt. W. P. Walker, Jr., as admiral of the fleet, were floating through the streets of the city rescuing people from the upper stories of houses projecting from the waters and carrying supplies of food and clothing to others. The president of the Board of Education, Howard Douglass, ordered the vacation of the school houses to provide shelter to those driven from their homes. The First Regiment, Ohio National Guard, under the command of Col. C. B. Hunt, the Veteran Guards under Col. M. L. Hawkins and Captain Joyce's Second Battery aided the police in the preservation of the public peace and patrolled the streets of the city which were without light. A soup house was opened and maintained during the entire period of the high water. Many buildings had to be torn down because of the danger. This action was opposed by a great many but fortunately with the exception of the one instance mentioned above no accident happened of serious consequence. One of the most striking of the measures of relief was the concert given in Music Hall by the prominent singers of the Opera Festival. On this occasion Madame Sembrich endeared herself to Cincinnati forever by her conduct in leaving the stage and passing through the aisles of the auditors and soliciting contributions. This concert given by candle-light realized the sum of $6,170.14.

The entire amount contributed by Cincinnati was $96,680.12, while persons not citizens of Cincinnati contributed the sum of $97,751.22. This was all expended under the direction of the Relief Committee with the exception of a little over $5,000, which was turned over to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund of the city. None of the funds received from outsiders was applied to the relief of the Cincinnati people but they were distributed throughout the Ohio Valley outside of the city. The large steamer "Granite State" was chartered and loaded with supplies; it carried assistance to such people as could be reached along the shores of the river. $15,000 of the cargo was defrayed by the Ohio State Relief Commission while the government through Gen. A. Beckwith placed on board

supplies to the value of $10,000 for the aid of those on the opposite side of the Ohio.

The number of persons fed at the Sixth street soup house during the 13 days it was in operation was 65,000, as many as 7,500 being fed in one day. The militia were not called out until the advancing river cut off the supply of gas. They remained on duty for 11 nights, during which time the best of order was preserved and fewer crimes reported than usual. The warning of 1883 saved many persons from loss so that this did not exceed that of the year before. The houses inundated were estimated at 4,930 and the persons driven from their homes, 21,856. About 100 houses were afterwards ordered to be destroyed as unsafe.

For purposes of reference the following table showing the highest and lowest stages of the Ohio River at Cincinnati is appended:

	HIGHEST STAGE.			LOWEST STAGE.	
Year.	*Date.*	*Ft.*	*In.*	*Date.*	*Ft. In.*
1832—	February 18....	64	3		
1847—	December 17...	63	7		
1858—	June 16.....	43	10	October 3.....	2 5
1859—	February 22....	55	5	September 19.....	3 3
1860—	April 16.....	49	2	October 3.....	5 4
1861—	April 19.....	49	5	July 13.....	5 1
1862—	January 24.....	57	4	October 31.....	2 4
1863—	March 12.....	49	9	October 6.....	2 6
1864—	December 23...	45	1	August 6.....	3 1
1865—	March 7.....	56	3	October 19.....	5 8
1866—	September 26...	42	6	August 17.....	4 9
1867—	March 14.....	55	8	October 19.....	3
1868—	March 30.....	48	3	July 21.....	5 1
1869—	April 2.....	48	9	August 21.....	5 4
1870—	January 19....	55	3	October 4.....	3 10
1871—	May 13.....	40	6	October 12.....	2 8
1872—	April 13.....	41	9	October 14.....	3
1873—	December 18...	44	5	October 12.....	3 8
1874—	January 11....	47	11	September 22.....	2 4
1875—	August 6.....	55	4	September 19.....	4 3
1876—	January 28.....	51	9	September 4.....	6 2
1877—	January 20.....	53	9	October 9.....	3 3
1878—	December 15...	41	4	October 24.....	4 4
1879—	December 27...	42	9	October 23.....	2 6
1880—	February 17....	53	2	October 28.....	3 9
1881—	February 16....	50	7	September 18.....	1 11
1882—	February 21....	58	7	November 2.....	6
1883—	February 15...	66	4	September 20.....	3 7
1884—	February 14....	71	¾	September 26.....	2 6
1885—	January 20.....	46		October 11.....	3 11
1886—	March 31.....	40	8	September 10.....	5 2
1887—	February 5.....	56	3	September 23.....	2 8
1888—	March 31.....	39	9	August 7.....	5 3
1889—	February 22....	38	3	September 12.....	5 4
1890—	March 26.....	59	2	August 4.....	5 9
1891—	February 25...	57	4½	October 10.....	4 6
1892—	April 25.....	43	11	November 5.....	3 6
1893—	February 20...	54	11	August 29.....	3 7
1894—	February 15....	35	7	September 14.....	3 1
1895—	January 13....	48	6½	October 27.....	2 4
1896—	April 4.....	47	6	September 25.....	5 5
1897—	February 26....	61	2	October 18.....	3 1
1898—	March 28.....	61	1	October 5.....	4 5
1899—	March 8.....	57	3	November 1.....	3 5
1900—	November 30...	40		October 21.....	3 1
1901—	April 26.....	59	6	November 19.....	4 1
1902—	March 5.....	50	8	September	3 9

THE RIOTS OF 1884.

Hardly had the city recovered from the excitement and suspense of the great flood, when it was called upon to witness another extraordinary period of excitement. The riots of 1884 were the natural result of the refusal of the outraged public conscience to abide any longer by open and notorious defiance of the law. The historian of the riots, J. S. Tunison, in his discussion of the causes and results gives a very sad picture indeed of the condition of the city at that time. Unfortunately there seems to be no reason to believe that his picture is an exaggerated one. He concludes that the Cincinnati riots belong in the catalogue of popular mental epidemics as it would be impossible to conceive how such a train of action could have been carried on by men thoroughly sane.

The responsibility he attributes to all classes of the community. Twenty-three persons accused of murder or at least homicide occupied the county jail at the time preceding the outbreak. Some of them had been in jail many months, some had been tried several times and their guilt was still undecided. The public had grown impatient at the continued violation of the law and the failure of the court to deal expeditiously with persons charged with crime. The courts were regarded as lazy and inefficient and juries as well as judges and attorneys were thought to have become indifferent to crimes of all character. A particular case, the "burking" case in Avondale where two body snatchers were accused of murdering a family to secure bodies for the dissecting table, had inflamed the mind of the public who began to feel that unprincipled lawyers had the courts and people at their mercy.

The incident which furnished the spark to start the conflagration grew out of the so-called Berner trial. William Berner (a young German) and Joseph Palmer (a light mulatto) had beaten the life out of their employer, William Kirk, a stable man on West Eighth street near Mound. It was a crime utterly without provocation or excuse and naturally

the general expectation and judgment was that this case should certainly take its course. The case was watched from the time of the arrest throughout the intricacies of the trial, whose details were published at length according to the miserable methods of modern journalism. The evidence showed that the murder was committed absolutely without provocation for a very small sum of money. Berner seems to have been the inspiring brute in the transaction and had several times confessed to his guilt. He persuaded Palmer to aid him and the two beat their victim into insensibility and then strangled him. From the evidence and conduct of the prisoners it was apparent that they were hardly human beings and were entirely lacking in moral sense. "It is not an exaggeration to say that they gave the impression of two-footed wild beasts in whom the instincts of destructiveness and self-preservation had been extraordinarily developed at the expense of every other faculty." After the murder they had thrown the body of Kirk into a wagon, taken it to the outskirts of the city and dumped it into a thicket. The two prisoners were defended by T. C. Campbell, a member of the bar especially proficient in the defense of persons charged with crime. He succeeded in having the indictments separated and had the case of Berner taken up first. The obvious reason for this was to avoid any prejudice against a negro which might reflect on the codefendant. During the trial it was apparent that public feeling was very much aroused. The incidents of the case and the means supposed to have been employed to escape conviction had a special tendency to inflame the public mind. Caricatures of the jury, attorneys and the courts were hung in the windows of saloons and restaurants. These were accompanied with suggestive comments and marks and emblems, the avowed purpose of which was to encourage mob violence. A vigilance committee was the subject of common talk. Mr. Tunison leaves the impression that this feeling was confined to those who frequented the beer gardens and grog shops; in this he is quite mistaken. While it is undoubtedly true that the better class of citizens showed the lack of foresight and had no expectation of the horrible results that ensued, the lawlessness and unrestrained violence of the mob was a natural consequence of the public feeling of all classes. Finally on the evening of Monday, March 24th, the jury, 12 men who had been selected after the examination of 504 people, found this self-confessed murderer, who had killed his employer for the proceeds from the sale of a horse after planning the crime for weeks, guilty of manslaughter. "We the jury on the issue joined, find the defendant William Berner not guilty of murder in the first degree but guilty of manslaughter." The verdict was absolutely without excuse and served to condemn forever the jury that rendered it and the methods which had made it possible. It is not strange that the presiding judge, Samuel R. Matthews, should have been aroused into an indignant denunciation of this miscarriage of justice nor that he should have felt constrained later in passing sentence (on March 28th) to impose the full limit of the law,—20 years in the penitentiary.

The indignation of the judge communicated itself to those in the court room, where strong evidences of disapprobation were shown, and the press and the people were unanimous on the following day in the denunciation of the outrage upon justice. The first thought of course was of a public meeting. A call was issued and a meeting held at Music Hall on the evening of March 28th, the day on which sentence had been imposed. This meeting was very largely attended by many of the best and most conservative citizens of the community. It was presided over by Dr. Andrew C. Kemper and a large list of leading citizens acted as vice-presidents. Speeches were made by Dr. Kemper, Judge A. G. W. Carter and General Hickenlooper and others. The speeches reflected the feeling of outrage felt by the citizens and were very emphatic but were not incendiary nor intemperate. Their purpose as well as that of the resolutions adopted was to bring about the reform of existing evils by legal methods. That they were not too violent was shown by the fact that there were many in the crowd of 8,000 people that packed the hall who gave audible expression to their disapproval of the moderation of tone and expression both of the speeches and of the resolutions. So far as that meeting is concerned and the speakers who took part in it, it can be said after reviewing the matter almost 20 years later that the criticism which has been heaped upon it is without justification. When read to-day the thought that comes to one is that of surprise that such restraint was possible at the time. That a riot

followed which resulted in the burning of the temple of justice and the death of many innocent people cannot justly be charged to this meeting or to its speakers. The conditions for the riot were present and the outbreak would have come whether the meeting had been held or not. The riots of Cincinnati suggest too an inquiry of deeper ethical significance than has usually been accorded to them. They were made the excuse on the part of thousands of lawless men to commit crime; the same was true of the French Revolution with all its horrors. It is not necessary to pursue in detail the parallel nor does the suggestion involve any defense of lawlessness. To criticise, however, the Music Hall meeting is to refuse to free citizens the right to protest against misgovernment and maladministration of the laws.

Immediately after the meeting as the crowd surged from Music Hall the cry was raised: "To the jail!" According to the account given by Oscar Edgar, which seems to have been very carefully prepared, some claim that it was the mob who had been unable to get into the hall that started the march toward Sycamore street. According to one story a young man about 21 years of age cried out "To the jail! Come on! Follow me and hang Berner!" It seems likely that no one person directed the thoughts of that mass of people. Everybody felt that Berner was guilty and that he ought to be hanged. They felt furthermore that the law had failed in its course. It did not require a definite statement of purpose to direct such a crowd towards its victim. Four negroes led the advance across 12th street and the crowd swelled until the march with two hundred or more leaders was joined by onlookers and sympathizers numbering thousands. Before they reached the jail, the sheriff Morton L. Hawkins called up the fire marshal Bunker and the riot alarm was sounded. This necessarily brought more people to the jail. Mr. Tunison criticises the sheriff and his subordinates as being unprepared. It must be remembered that the building was supposed to be impregnable except to artillery. Berner himself had been spirited away from the jail and started on his way to the penitentiary at Columbus. The mob stopped at a lumber pile on Sycamore street and secured some heavy pieces of timber and with these began to batter down the basement doors at the foot of the stone steps. Others threw stones, bricks and missiles of all kinds through the windows. The sheriff would not permit the mob to be fired upon and here it was that the most serious mistake if any was made. It is the same old question that always presents itself when a lawless mob, composed however of citizens, is confronted by those in authority. The solution of the question is much simpler in the light of subsequent events than at the time it first presents itself to those called upon to act.

In a very short time the jail doors were beaten down and the mob rushed into the building. The sheriff and his deputies were swept aside and the whole interior of the jail was filled with the searchers for the murderer. They forced the iron grated door, closing in the cell rooms and looked into each cell demanding the whereabouts of Berner. When they reached the cell of Joseph Palmer, some one asked if he was not Palmer. He came to the front of the cell and said: "No. Can't you see that I am a white man?" Presently the police and patrol wagons responded to the riot alarm and patrol wagon No. 3 arrived first. It was stopped by a crowd of determined men at Court and Sycamore streets, where the officers were ordered to leave and the wagon went down Sycamore street about a square. Patrol wagon No. 1 came down Sycamore street and stopped in the middle of the street opposite the jail entrance. In this wagon were the chief of police and a number of officers. A huge boulder was thrown into the wagon right in the midst of the policemen. Shortly after this a young man of 17 named Tony Bender was shot through the brain. The crowd in the jail at first seemed to spare the private property although an attempt was made to wreck the doors and windows. The first entrance was effected by a plank thrust from the pavement into a window and used as a bridge.

In the midst of the varying accounts it is almost impossible to learn exactly what happened or the sequence of events. While the mob was filling the jail, the chief of police came through the underground passage from the Court House with a squad of police and together with the sheriff drove the crowd back into the office. Those however who could come in through the windows and another detachment which had broken in through the south door were filling other parts of the jail. "The crowd in the office was a mixture of respecta-

ble looking men mostly young and the worst elements of society. Most of those who swung the battering-ram looked like thieves and murderers. Here and there in the crowd were men whose torn and dirty jackets were distended with the boulders they were carrying concealed. Suddenly the gas went out. 'Hold on! Stay were you are!' was the cry and some passed out and quickly returned with lights. The darkness had little effect on the crowd. The gas was quickly relighted. 'The door is giving way!' shouted another. The crowd poured through both doors and precipitated itself on the ranks of deputies, sheriffs and police which under the command of the sheriff and the chief of police were drawn up in front of the two entrances. Several policemen were hit with boulders, one with an ax thrown at him. It was now midnight." (The Cincinnati Riot, p. 83.)

The police headed by Lieutenant Welsh with 25 men had entered the tunnel and had been placed by Sheriff Hawkins at the head of the stairs. They had been ordered not to fire but to use their clubs. He also sent an order for the militia to come in by the tunnel. It was while they were waiting for the arrival of the troops that the crowd had again broken in just as the gas was turned off. As soon as the burners were relighted the militia began filing in. There seems to be a dispute as to what happened at this moment. The militia saw before them the men whom they supposed to be rioters which they were in fact but they were captives in charge of the policemen. Upon the command to fire, Captain Foellger cried to the men to fire high. The officers and most of the militia claimed that they were fired upon first, but Mr. Edgar quotes several statements which imply that there was no firing except from the militia. In any event a volley of shot rang through the jail and a number of persons were hit including two of the militia and four officers. Harry M. Millar in his account states that none of the mob was injured, but Mr. Edgar says that one rioter was killed. The second discharge with blank cartridges and the reinforcement of police drove the mob from the jail to the street. The militia came into the jail from the Court Street Armory by way of the tunnel as up to this time no attack had been made upon the Court House. For the remainder of that night the militia are said to have displayed coolness. In fact is seems impossible to criticise their conduct even if the firing in an enclosed tunnel may have seemed wild.

The militia evidently were an element that had not been counted upon by the mob, which by this time was constituted of the very elements of disorder. Fierce resentment against those who had shed the blood of their brothers took possession of them. An effort was made to set fire to the jail for the purpose of smoking out the so-called murderers,—the militia. A militiaman who obeys orders and by so doing chances to kill the criminal who is trying to kill him is always a murderer. The mob set fire to some frame buildings and piled combustibles about the jail and assaulted it with brick bats and pistol balls; they soon learned that they were making no impression upon the garrison. Thereupon at the north side a number mounted the walls and rained missiles and occasionally pistol shots and finally blazing planks at the windows. These penetrated the bars and sent forth volumes of stifling smoke whereupon a lieutenant of the First Regiment with a detail of men ordered the crowd away upon penalty of being fired upon. This made no impression and finally shot after shot was fired, each one dropping a boy or man from the wall with a wound in his leg or foot. Another detail of soldiers fired from the roof over the mob, requiring them to hug closely the walls of the jail and keeping the rioters out of mischief elsewhere. About half-past one an attempt was made to use petroleum. In protecting against this danger a volley was fired into the mob which killed many others, including one innocent man,—Joe Sturm, the driver of patrol wagon No. 3. The repeated firing of bullets directly at the crowd finally convinced them that the militia meant business and by three o'clock in the morning the crowd had begun to thin out. At this hour the guard of militia was reinforced and was thereupon drawn up on the pavement, marched first down South, then down North Court street and volleys were fired down both these streets. The soldiers were followed by squads of police and marched through the streets for hours and the mob gradually disappeared and the first night of lawlessness was over so far as the jail was concerned. However the jail was not the only scene of disturbance. Part of the mob after it had first been driven from the jail attacked the armory of the Grand Army of the Republic

at Court and Walnut streets where a number of stand of arms were taken. Here also was found a drum which was used to rally the rioters but fortunately there was no ammunition there. The crowd thereupon marched to the gun store of B. Kittredge & Company on the east side of Main between Fourth and Fifth, intending to get guns and ammunition. They destroyed a show window and obtained a number of revolvers and guns but could not find any powder. A later trip however resulted in gutting the store, from which they took not only arms and ammunition but everything else that they could lay their hands on. This time they found a small brass cannon and three kegs of powder but no ammunition for the guns.

The fire department had been called out at the sounding of the riot alarm but the firemen were not allowed to use their hose as the crowd threatened to cut the hose if water was turned on. They therefore returned to their engine houses followed by the cheers of the crowd.

Berner in the meantime had been taken to the train, having been driven in a buggy to Linwood. He was in the custody of a deputy sheriff from whose charge he escaped at Loveland. Fortunately he was recaptured while enjoying a game of cards and was taken at once to the penitentiary in entire ignorance of the attack on the jail or the riots which he had caused.

All day Saturday the people of the city were in great apprehension. Many thought the worst over but others felt that nightfall would witness a renewal of disorder. The militia and police remained on duty throughout the day but had little or nothing to do except keep off the sightseers who attempted to crowd into the square occupied by the Court House and jail. Governor Hoadly upon the suggestion of citizens offered to Sheriff Hawkins the aid of the State militia, and the Fourteenth Regiment and two unattached companies from Columbus and two other companies from Waynesville and Loveland were ordered to Cincinnati by the Governor. At night barricades were erected on Sycamore and Eighth streets and at Court street beginning at the corner of the jail wall and extending across Sycamore and these were guarded by police and militia. The sheriff after consultation with Colonel Hunt of the First Regiment, Chief of Police Reilly and Gen. Matthew Ryan disposed his lines so as to protect the jail which was in his special charge. He could not attempt to cover the Court House without weakening his forces too much. As night fell the crowd which had been dense all day became greater and changed in character. Sightseers were displaced by rioters who gathered chiefly in front of the Court House on Court street. The trouble began with volleys of boulders and bricks, after which there came pistol and gun shots. Soon a storming party assailed the iron doors in front of the Court House and they were soon battered down. Almost immediately a crowd of boys and half-grown men, said to have been led by some Kentuckians, broke into the county treasurer's office in the northwest corner of the basement. They broke up the furniture and counters and piled them with the carpet and oilcloth in the midst of the room and poured coal oil upon them. To this a match was applied and the flames leaped forth to the delight of the cheering crowd. They crossed to another office taking all in turn and treated them in the same way. As they reached the corner of South Court street they were met by a volley of musketry which made them hesitate. Afterwards a white handkerchief was tied to a stick and the rioters carried off their dead and wounded. Again the mob advanced headed by the sheriff's red auction flag and again they were met by a volley of musketry. The white flag again stopped proceedings until the wounded could be carried aside and surgeons give them attention. Soon the Debolt Exchange, Burdsal's drug store below Canal and a saloon on Ninth street were turned into temporary hospitals. While this skirmishing continued, the Court House burned. The burning was accompanied by scenes of extravagance that would have done justice to the worst days of the French Revolution. One man appeared in the portico and amidst the laughter and applause of the citizens of Cincinnati sold at auction the temple of justice and all its valuable records.

It was while leading a detachment of his company, Company B of the First Regiment, through the Court House to protect the great structure in which he practiced his profession that Capt. John J. Desmond was killed. His killing seems to have been particularly useless as the general firing had not then begun. A

miserable scoundrel in the crowd fired at him with a revolver and he fell dead near the spot where the marble tablet now commemorates his gallantry. His murderer was mortally wounded during the night and confessed his crime before he died at the jail.

While the building was being consumed by the flames, the soldiers began to arrive from other parts of the State. The first regiment to arrive was the Fourth from Dayton. It marched up Sixth street and then up to the Court House until almost within view of the burning building. The sight of the mob, however, was too much for these carpet soldiers and they turned and fled to the depot, from whence they came, making record time. One of the regiment's officers and some of the men tried to retrieve the disgrace of the regiment by serving bravely the next day.

This was true of some of the companies from Springfield and other points but the gallant Daytonians for the most part concluded their services on that day. The Fourteenth Regiment from Columbus arrived an hour later at half-past ten and marched from the Little Miami depot to the scene of the battle. They marched down South Court street and drove the mob before them. One company charged the mob up Main street and two others attacked the great mass on Court street. For a moment the crowd wavered but soon a number of them leaped forward at the soldiers and fell dead from another volley. A number of the soldiers were wounded by the mob including several officers. Finally the command to fire directly into the mob was given and volley after volley crashed into the rioters. The crowd finally gave way and rushed up Court street. The Fourteenth proved themselves the masters of the situation. A Gatling gun was brought from the jail but the fighting was really over. From time to time some rioters would dash forward but a few shots served to disperse them.

The engines were then brought out without hindrance and finally made an attempt to save some of the Court House. The northeast corner of the building with the recorder's office and the grand jury rooms were partially saved. Practically all the records in the clerk's office, a large part of those in the Probate Court and the auditor's office, the entire Law Library with the exception of one volume and some of the records in the recorder's office were destroyed. The determined conduct of the Fourteenth had its effect on the mob and the results of the efforts of the firemen seem a convincing proof that a little determination at the outset would have stopped the whole matter.

About nine o'clock that evening occurred one of the most dramatic episodes of these exciting days. A portion of the mob concluded to force an entrance to the gun store of William Powell & Company on Main street between Fourth and Fifth for the purpose of securing arms and ammunition. Their reception was entirely unexpected. Guilford Stone and several of the clerks had prepared a barricade of empty boxes and behind these he and his clerks lay armed with repeating rifles. As the mob rushed in after crashing through the door, it was met by a tremendous volley and the first man dropped dead. The shots followed in quick succession until five men were stretched upon the ground, two of them stone dead. Thereupon the crowd followed the example of the Dayton soldiers and left in a hurry. They rolled a few coal oil barrels in front of the store and ignited them but did not succeed in doing any damage. Later on, intent on revenge, a squad of rioters captured two cannon in Power Hall and started with it to Powell's. Lieutenant Burke with a squad of police came upon the rioters as they reached the store and soon dispersed them, after taking several prisoners.

The original purpose of the riots had been lost sight of by this time and the only motive that gave any further cause for alarm was that of revenge. Every discontented quasi-criminal felt that he had been aggrieved in the failure in his one effort to administer the law without the aid of courts. On Sunday all sorts of rumors filled the city and the crowds hung about in a threatening attitude in front of the barricades. It was said that Music Hall was to be attacked and that Hunt's Hotel owned by Colonel Hunt of the First Regiment had been marked for destruction. Troops continued to arrive during the day and the city buildings were used as barracks. Soldiers occupied the jail, City Hall and city parks. One man was shot on North Canal street as he had become a little too obstreperous. Towards evening the crowd at Court and Walnut streets became a little more riotous and some shots were fired at the troops. A volley of blank cartridges made no impression. The next volley contained lead and the street was cleared. A little before midnight a crowd that had tried

to find a juror named Bohne, with the intention of serving out to him the fate which Berner had deserved, having failed in their laudable undertaking rushed down to the Court street market house and fired upon the barricade. For the first time the crank of the Gatling gun was turned and the air whistled with bullets. A number of the rioters were wounded and quiet was again restored for a time. It was necessary to use the gun several times during the night but a little after midnight it became apparent that the trouble was over. There was a little skirmish at Music Hall, where rioters were endeavoring to get a cannon. A number of thieves were caught in raiding some pawnbrokers' shops on Central avenue near Sixth street.

The exact number of victims can, of course, never be known. There were said to have been 20 dead bodies lying at one time at the morgue. The hospital contained about 150 wounded and dying. The total number of killed is estimated as more than 50, while several hundred were wounded. A great many others were wounded but the injuries were so slight as not to become known. One or two prominent citizens suffered from their over enthusiasm or excessive curiosity.

The Court House itself, which had been built in 1851, was practically a ruin and had to be rebuilt. It had a frontage of 190 feet with a depth of 190 feet and was 60 feet high, with three stories. It will be remembered that the first Court House, built in 1802, was burned in 1814, through the carelessness either of some soldiers quartered in it or of some debtors confined therein. The second Court House known as the "Old Court House" was built on Court street and completed in 1819 and burned July 9, 1849. The jail, the one still in use, was built in 1861 at a cost of about a quarter of a million dollars.

As a result of the riot, those persons who were unfortunate enough to be charged with crime and were obliged to stand trial about that time found a decided change in conditions. The closing scene of the whole affair came when United States troops were ordered to the city. By this time almost all the disorder ceased and after the arrival of these troops quiet was entirely restored. (The Cincinnati Riot, by J. S. Tunison and Oscar Edgar; Our Police, by G. M. Roe; Court House Riot, by Harry M. Millar, in Howe's Ohio.)

THE COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED.

In the fall of 1885 the complaints against false registration and illegal voting led to the establishment of what was known as the Committee of One Hundred, composed of citizens from all political parties. This organization took a lively interest in election matters. Registrations were carefully scrutinized, the residence of voters verified by personal inspection and a number of violations of law discovered. Warrants were sworn out upon charges preferred and given to the Board of Police Commissioners, but arrests failed to follow. As a result of the labors of this committee, in the spring of 1886 the committee preferred charges against the Board of Police Commissioners, and upon the response to these charges filed by the commissioners the members of the board were removed by Governor Foraker. Thereupon a dilemma arose from the fact that it was discovered that no provision of law existed for the filling of places when all the seats were vacant. This was soon remedied by the passage of a law prepared under the direction of the Committee of One Hundred by Col. D. W. McClung. This law, passed March 30, 1886, created a non-partisan Board of Police Commissioners and is the basis of the organization as it now exists. A little later the newly created board became involved in litigation with regard to its revenues. One of the sources of revenue was the tax upon sellers of intoxicating liquors resulting from the Dow law. It became necessary to test this law in the courts and the board employed Thomas McDougal and C. B. Matthews to take charge of the litigation, which resulted in a ruling by the Supreme Court satisfactory to the board.

In the fall of this year work was begun on the Mount Auburn cable road and shortly afterwards the so-called Kerper line, a cable road to Walnut Hills, was begun.

In October the body of Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase was brought home for burial in Spring Grove Cemetery and elaborate memorial services were held in Music Hall, which were attended not only by the bar but by the citizens generally.

Among the visitors this year were Michael Davitt, the well known Irish agitator; Herr Wilhelm Liebknecht, the distinguished German socialist and parliamentary leader; and Edward Aveling and his wife Eleanor Marx Aveling, also a distinguished socialist.

Work on the new Court House, built to replace the structure burned in 1884, was so far

completed as to enable the removal of the county offices to the building on the 8th of November and on December 6, 1886, all the courts returned to the new building. This event was celebrated on January 15, 1887, by a banquet at the Gibson House, tendered by citizens, to Henry C. Urner, John L. Stettinius, Wesley M. Cameron and William Worthington, trustees to rebuild the Court House, and James McLaughlin, the architect. At this Judge Alphonso Taft presided and Isaac M. Jordan acted as toast-master.

Another incident of 1886 was the series of revival meetings held by Sam Jones throughout the summer in Music Hall, which were attended by many thousands of citizens and which continued for a number of months.

THE RAILROAD LABOR RIOTS.

In the spring of 1886 came the railroad labor riots. In the early part of May the freight handlers of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway had struck for increased wages. A large number of them thereupon marched in an organized body across the city to the freight depots of the Little Miami Railroad, intending to force their fellow freight handlers in the employ of that company to join them. The recollection of the riots of two years before, however, with a knowledge of what was going on in other parts of the country, gave to this action of the dissatisfied workmen an importance perhaps beyond its merits. The superintendent of the Little Miami road, the only road then operating in the city, had notified the police that his men had been threatened with personal violence and refused to go on with their work unless they were afforded police protection. An anxious conference of business men had been held, at which were present a number of the officers of the city, and for a time the sentiment of the gathering seemed to be that the police were powerless to aid at this juncture. Robert J. Morgan, at that time police commissioner, and Milo G. Dodds, however, insisted that it was the duty of the city to protect with all the force it could command the men of the Little Miami road, who were anxious to earn their livelihood, and finally this judgment prevailed. As a result the strikers above referred to were met in their march by a squadron of police under the command of the chief, Colonel Moore, and were ordered to halt. The majority of the strikers, who were law-abiding citizens, showed signs at once of yielding; three of the leaders endeavored to break through the lines and were arrested, whereupon the main body in a quiet and orderly manner dispersed. This little rencontre, inoffensive in itself, created great alarm, especially as the factories were empty and 30,000 men were said to be on strike. To make assurance doubly sure, the Governor was called upon for troops and five regiments of militia were sent here and placed under the command of Mayor Amor Smith, Jr. Three regiments encamped for several days at Carthage or at Burnet Woods while Cincinnati's own regiment, the First, was located at Industrial Hall in the Exposition buildings. Of course there were many to criticise the action of the mayor as being unnecessary. He called a meeting of the representatives of the labor organizations which was held in his office with one of the strikers, James M. Morley, acting as secretary. A full and complete discussion of the situation was had in the most amicable tone, as a result of which Mayor Smith made it apparent that although he would not interfere between the strikers and their employers he would not permit a breach of the peace or interference with men who were at work. A proclamation was issued assuring protection to men at work, particularly to those who were laying the new streets. This brought forth a protest which simply resulted in making it still clearer that the law was to be observed and that no breach of it would be permitted. As a result the troubles were finally adjusted without bloodshed.

Another very unpleasant incident of the year 1886 was the exposure of the corruption of the officials in charge of the City Infirmary. This was brought about by the Board of Revision and as a result of the investigation 36 indictments were found, followed by a number of convictions.

THE OWEN LAW.

In 1888 the enforcement of the Owen law, which prohibited the keeping open of saloons on Sunday, aroused great excitement. This law was opposed by a large number of citizens in addition to the saloonkeepers as a class. Its enforcement, therefore, was a matter of some difficulty. Warning was given that the law would be enforced and that the saloons must be closed. The chief of police instructed his men to make a note of all offenses and to make arrests on the following day after swearing out warrants. Seven arrests were made on Sunday (without warrants) for disorderly conduct occurring in the presence of the officers. Arrests

continued for violations of the law covering seven Sundays until they numbered 1,950. The first case tried was that of Henry Munzebrock, who had been arrested on a Sunday for disorderly conduct. After a jury trial he was found guilty and sent immediately to the Work House. A stay of proceedings to enable him to perfect his appeal for a revision by the upper court was refused him. His case was taken before Judge C. D. Robertson upon a writ of habeas corpus, where it was shown that he had been arrested without a warrant. Judge Robertson following a decision of the Supreme Court of the State immediately ordered his release. The haste with which Munzebrock had been sent to the Work House and the alleged ignominy of his treatment there at a time when it was known that the case would be reviewed by a higher court led to somewhat of a reaction in the public feeling. Twelve other cases regarded as those of flagrant violations of the law were tried but conviction could not be secured, as the juries disagreed. As a result the prosecutor in the Police Court refused to prosecute further cases on the ground that to do so would involve the city in needless expense.

CENTENNIAL YEAR.

The centennial year (1888) was celebrated by the great Centennial Exposition of the Ohio Valley and Central States which, inaugurated July 4th by a grand street pageant, continued for 100 days. This exposition described in an earlier chapter was largely attended by visitors from all parts of the country and was regarded as a great success, although it did not quite pay expenses. During its continuance many conventions and organizations met in the city. The most noteworthy of these was probably the annual conclave of the Knights of Pythias, which occurred in June. The procession held by the visiting Knights was by far the most striking that had been seen in the city up to that time. Twenty-five thousand uniformed men were estimated to have taken part in it and 100,000 people must have been included among the spectators. The gathering had a special local interest from the fact that it was reviewed by a fellow citizen, Howard Douglass, at that time the su-

Another important gathering of this year was that of the American Medical Association, which took place in May.

THE CENSUS OF 1890.

By the census of 1890 Cincinnati was shown to have a population of 296,908, which was an increase of 41,769, or 16.4 percent over the population of 1880. The number of manufacturing establishments in the city was 7,832 as against 3,275 10 years earlier. These employed 84,167 wage earners at the total wages of $36,728,511 as against 54,513 with total wages of $19,553,029 in 1880. The capital employed in these establishments in 1880 was $50,531,900 and in 1890, $104,483,032. The cost of materials used, which in 1880 was $62,374,570, increased in 1890 to $92,545,231, and the value of products, including custom work and repairing, from $105,255,165 to $196,063,983.

THE A. R. U. STRIKE.

In 1894 occurred the great railroad strike of the American Railway Union, headed by Eugene V. Debs. This originating in the Pullman shops in Chicago soon developed into a sympathetic strike whose influences were first felt in Cincinnati on June 28th. On July 4, 1894, the United States attorney acting under instructions received from the Attorney General filed a bill for injunction in the United States Circuit Court upon which after argument an injunction was issued against Debs and other labor agitators and strike managers. At that time the Cincinnati Southern Railway was in the hands of Samuel M. Felton as receiver, appointed by United States Circuit Judge Taft. A strike leader, Frank W. Phelan, who attempted to interfere with the operation of this road while in the hands of this receiver by inducing employees to strike, was arrested by the United States marshal for contempt of court and after a trial of some days he was found guilty and on Friday, July 13th, was sentenced by Judge Taft to six months' confinement in the jail at Lebanon, Ohio. This, as well as the determined attitude of the courts throughout the country, broke the strike in Cincinnati, which ended July 18th.

On October 31, 1895, at 10 minutes after five in the morning a severe earthquake shock was felt in Cincinnati, which lasting about 80 seconds, extending from south to north, shook houses, broke windows, overturned furniture and did considerable damage, but fortunately no injury to persons. It was accompanied by a cracking, hissing noise and created considerable alarm. Previous earthquake shocks had been felt in 1795, 1811, 1812 and on August 31, 1886.

THE STREET CAR ROUTES.

In 1896 practically all the street car routes in the city, at that time 37 in number, came

under the control of the Cincinnati Street Railway Company as a result of a consolidation effected August 1st, under the provisions of the Rogers law passed by the Legislature on April 22nd of that year and approved by the Board of Administration of the city. The company was granted a 50-years' franchise in consideration of a new transfer system, which was inaugurated October 3rd of this year. The Main street electric line was still operated by the Cincinnati Inclined Plane Railway Company although its right to do so was in litigation and the route had been granted by the Board of Administration to the Cincinnati Street Railway Company. The Main street line was operated under a franchise originally granted in 1864. It was the first to build an inclined plane (in 1872). Shortly afterwards as a result of the decision in the United States Court, the Cincinnati Inclined Plane Railway Company was ousted and the road became a part of the system of the Cincinnati Street Railway Company and also of the Sycamore street cable line, formerly owned by the Mount Auburn Railway Cable Company and of the Mount Adams and Eden Park cable line. The purchase price of the last named road was on a basis of $95 in stock of the Cincinnati Street Railway Company for every $100 in stock of the Mount Adams road. The capital stock of the latter road being $2,500,000, the amount paid for this property was $2,375,000 in stock of the Cincinnati Street Railway Company. The sum of $178,000 in cash was paid for the Mount Auburn cable road. In addition to these payments a mortgage indebtedness of $902.000 was assumed. The authorized capital stock of the Cincinnati Street Railway Company was $18,000,000 of which $16,440,450 had been issued up to December 1, 1897. The president of the road at the time of the consolidation, as for many years prior, was John Kilgour and the secretary, James A. Collins. During the year prior to this consolidation 60,000,000 passengers were carried on the Cincinnati street cars. The equipment of the company at this time included about 225 miles of track and about 1,000 cars. In connection with this consolidation, which practically resulted in the street railroad system as it is to-day operated under the lease of the Cincinnati Traction Company, it may be well to mention a few incidents in street railroad history. As will be remembered the first street cars were horse cars and were established in 1859, the routes in operation being the John, Seventh, Third and Pendleton lines. In September, 1884, the first cable cars ran up Gilbert avenue on the Walnut Hills cable line. These were quickly followed by the Mount Auburn and Vine street cable lines. The first electric cars in the city ran in the summer of 1888 on the Colerain avenue line from the old Brighton House to Centre street, Camp Washington, although the Mount Auburn electric road was the pioneer in the use of this power.

THE INCLINED PLANES.

The Mount Auburn Inclined Plane was the first of these remarkable structures (so characteristic of Cincinnati) to be built. This was opened to the public in 1872 and ran from the head of Main street the length of 900 feet to a point on the crest of the hill known as Mount Auburn, 312 feet higher. After the terrible accident of October 15, 1889, which resulted in the releasing of a car at the head of the incline and its rushing with lightning like speed to the foot, carrying death and destruction with it, this plane was remodeled in 1890 at a cost of $200,000. After the control of this line had passed into the hands of the consolidated system, this plane was demolished and abandoned. The second inclined plane was that on Price Hill built by the Price Hill Inclined Plane Company. This was on Eighth street and was opened on July 13, 1875; it ascended 800 feet with separate tracks for passenger and freight traffic to an elevation of 350 feet. This was built at a cost of $300,000. It is no longer used by the street cars. A year later the Bellevue Inclined Plane at the head of Elm street was opened. It was remodeled in 1890 but reconstructed in 1892 at a cost of $375,000. Its length is 980 feet and its elevation 300 feet. In 1877 came the opening of the Mount Adams Inclined Plane, which was remodeled in 1880 and reconstructed in 1892 at a cost of $300,000. Its length is 945 feet and it ascends to an elevation of 268 feet. The latest to be built was the Fairview Inclined Plane which was opened in 1894. This cost $200,000. Its length is 633.8 feet and elevation, 210 feet. From the summit of each of the hills attained by these inclined planes can be had a view of the city which lies spread out like a map at the observer's feet.

THE HILLTOP RESORTS.

For a number of years there were located at the head of each of the inclined planes then in existence public gardens with amusement halls in which various forms of entertainment were given and refreshments of all sorts were served. These were the Lookout House, at the head of Main street, the Bellevue House at the head of Elm street, the Price Hill House at the head of the Price Hill incline and the Highland House on Mount Adams. At the Highland House particularly were held many notable gatherings. Here Mr. Thomas gave his series of summer orchestra concerts and here for a number of years a comic opera company performed throughout the summer. These performances were attended by the best class of citizens and many of them, especially those at the Highland House and for a short time those at the Price Hill House, were regarded as very important social events. The enforcement of the Sunday law which made it impossible to sell beer or alcoholic liquors of any sort took away from these places of amusement a large source of their revenues and finally resulted in their complete abandonment. Nothing has taken their place. The only substitutes that in any way resemble them have been the summer night concerts at the Zoological Garden, Chester Park, and at the Lagoon and Coney Island, all of which are more remote from the heart of the city than were the hilltop resorts. The abandonment of these resorts has been a distinct loss to the city and has taken from it one of its most characteristic and harmless forms of amusement.

The last horse car in the heart of the city which ran on the Third street line was abandoned October 26, 1895, and the road was reconstructed into an electric route. The first all night electric cars were run in September, 1895, on the Colerain avenue route. In 1901 the Cincinnati street car system came under the control of the Cincinnati Traction Company by the lease of all the lines of the old company. Under the terms of this lease, the lessee guarantees dividends upon the stock of the Cincinnati Street Railway Company upon a rising scale which eventually will reach the rate of six percent. There are in Cincinnati (June, 1903) about 40 routes operated by the Cincinnati Traction Company and also the Mill creek valley route and three routes operated by the South Covington & Cincinnati Street Railway Company. In addition there are five inter-urban railways with several new ones in course of construction.

THE SPANISH WAR

Naturally created much excitement in Cincinnati particularly because of the fact that the Sixth United States Infantry, which took such a gallant part at San Juan Hill, had been located at Fort Thomas just across the river for a period of about eight years. As a result many of the officers and men were well known to residents of the city. The first glimpse of war that Cincinnati had seen for 33 years came on April 19, 1898, when the Sixth left its quarters and marched through Cincinnati on its departure for the field of battle. The regiment consisted of 496 men and as it paraded through the streets equipped for marching and not for display it made a marked impression upon all who observed it and brought home the grim possibilities in store for these men, many of whom in fact never returned to this country. The Sixth traveled to Tampa which point it left June 14th, landing at Daiquiri, a little port 12 miles east of Siboney, on June 22nd. Nine days later on July 1st this regiment together with the Sixteenth and Thirteenth made the famous charge up San Juan Hill and captured the blockhouse on top. The following day it held its position on the hill in the face of a storm of shells and bullets and during the night repulsed the efforts of the Spaniards to recapture the point. The regiment remained in the trenches on the hill until July 6th, when it moved a little to the left. It was not until July 14th that it was able to leave the trenches for a regular camp. On August 8th what was left of the regiment started home arriving at Montauk Point, New York, on August 14th and at Cincinnati on the night of Tuesday, September 20th. Here it was given a grand welcome as it marched through the streets to its headquarters at Camp Wetherill where it remained for about a week and then returned to Fort Thomas. On Saturday, September 24th, the regiment paraded through the streets escorted by the Chamber of Commerce and the First Regiment. Afterwards the men were given a luncheon and the officers were banqueted at the Grand Hotel by the Army and Navy League. In the afternoon an exhibition drill was given at the Base Ball Park followed by a ball game between teams of the

regiment and the First Regiment of the Ohio National Guard. The regulars defeated the First Regiment nine by a score of 5 to 3. The proceeds of the game were given to a fund for the erection at Fort Thomas of a memorial tablet to the members of the Sixth who had fallen. On October 1, 1898, a banquet was given to the officers of the regiment at the St. Nicholas Hotel. At the time the regiment left the city for the war, it was in command of Colonel Cochran who was relieved from duty shortly afterwards and the charge up San Juan Hill was led by Lieutenant-Colonel Egbert. The officers killed in this attack were: Capt. A. M. Wetherill, Lieut. Jules G. Ord and Lieutenants Turman and Benchley. Colonel Egbert, Captains Torry and Walker and Lieutenants Purdy, Gross, Robertson and Simons were wounded. The total record of the regiment at Santiago was: Officers killed in action 4, men killed in action 13, officers wounded, 7, men wounded 95, a total of 119 killed and wounded, about one-fifth of the regiment. Six of the men died of fever and two at Montauk Point.

After the return of the Sixth, a movement was started by citizens of Cincinnati to place a memorial tablet at Fort Thomas in honor of the dead. As a result a design made by H. L. Bridwell was accepted and Mr. Bridwell, assisted by H. F. Farny and J. H. Gest, was given charge of the completion of the work and the selection of a sculptor. The sculptor chosen was Clement J. Barnhorne and the tablet which cost about $2,500 was fixed upon the stone tower at Fort Thomas.

Shortly after the Sixth left the city for the scene of war, the First Regiment, Ohio National Guard, was ordered to prepare for service. This was the local military organization with headquarters at the handsome Armory on Freeman avenue built from 1886 to 1889 at a cost of $115,000. The regiment left the city 1,300 strong April 28th, receiving a fine ovation as it paraded the streets to the depot. The men were mustered into service about a week later, less than 20 percent being refused on account of disability. They were subsequently ordered to Chickamauga and to Tampa where they arrived in the early part of June. On the 9th of June they were loaded on transports to go to Cuba but the orders were countermanded and they were once more landed at Tampa, afterwards moving to Fernandina and then to Jacksonville. They reached Cincinnati on their return home September 15th and were mustered out of the service on October 25th and 26th. But five men died in the campaign, of whom but one was of the original number that started. The regiment saw no active service. The commanding officer was Col. C. B. Hunt, Paul M. Millikin was lieutenant-colonel and Thomas W. Thomas, Samuel W. Kennedy, John Proctor and Frank W. Hendley, majors.

One of the troops of the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Troop H, was composed principally of artillerymen of Battery B of the First Regiment. The organization was then mustered in as a cavalry troop in the regiment commanded by Lieut.-Col. William Day and the troop 97 strong left the city in May for Chickamauga. It subsequently was sent to Tampa and afterwards to Huntsville and returned to the city September 14th. Its commander was Capt. Fred Herman.

Not only were the regular soldiers and the militia interested in the war, but the whole city was enthusiastic and volunteers were plentiful. As a result a number of military organizations sprang up, many of which saw no service. Eight companies of National Reserves of 72 men each were organized by Joseph W. Heintzman of which two became companies of the Tenth Ohio Infantry, United States Volunteers. The captains of these companies were Lowe Emerson and Verner Guthrie. A regiment was organized by Col. Nicholas Kleeman and Maj. John Nagel but despite the fact that it was soon brought to a first class condition it was never accepted by the State. Capt. Cassilly C. Cooke recruited the company which was finally attached to the First Regiment as Company M. The Cincinnati Cavalry Troop, an organization of 30 young men and a captain, Capt. E. O. Dana, offered its services but they were declined. Another organization was the colored regiment of Col. J. W. Lake. This regiment was not accepted but many of its members joined other organizations. Two companies of volunteer engineers were recruited in Cincinnati, all of whose officers were practical engineers and all of whose members were skilled mechanics. These companies in command of Maj. Richard Henry Savage were transferred first to Fort Sheridan and afterwards to Montauk Point. They subsequently were sent to Cuba in November, 1898. Among the officers of these companies were Captains Howard A. Springer

and T. L. Hueston and Lieutenants William M. Venable, C. E. Lawton, M. M. Cooley and George A. Purington.

May 21, 1898, was observed as Dewey Day in commemoration of the victory at Manila. Business houses were closed and a monster parade of 20,000 men took place, of which Mayor Tafel was grand marshal. In the evening a mimic battle of Manila was given by a fleet of river steamboats. During the war an Army and Navy League was organized for the care of the sick, wounded or indigent soldiers passing through Cincinnati. Its president was Gen. B. R. Cowen and the vice-presidents were representatives from each of the so-called hereditary societies and charitable associations. About 1,200 soldiers were taken care of by this association, 800 at the Central Union Depot and 400 at the Little Miami, in which work $9,000 was expended, as well as a large amount of supplies furnished by business houses.

Another incident of the war was the "American Boy" episode which was an attempt, first suggested by a school boy at Hughes High School, W. Rankin Goode, to raise a fund by voluntary contributions from the school children of the United States to build a battle-ship to replace the "Maine." A large sum of money was raised by branches of the American Boy Association organized all over the United States but this did not prove sufficient for the purpose of the association.

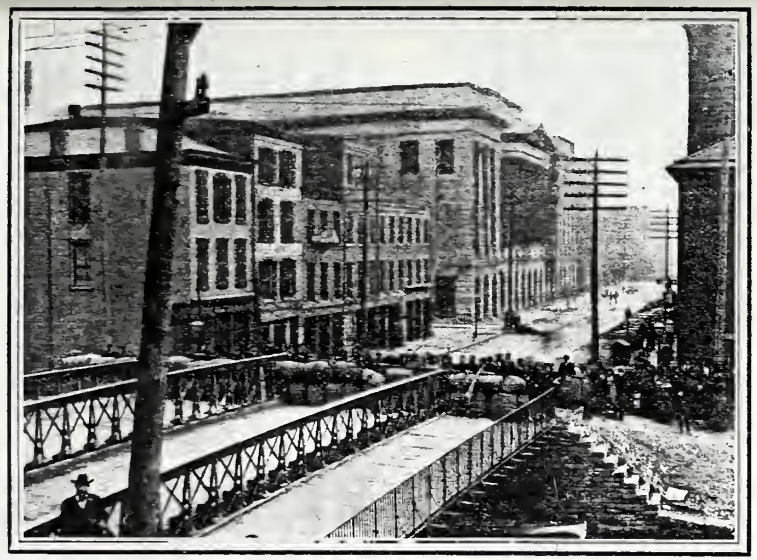
The American Patriotic League was organized by the Jewish people of the city for the purpose of securing funds from Rusisan Jews to build a warship for the United States. Many contributions were received but the speedy close of the war resulted in the abandonment of this scheme.

THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

In 1898 there was held in Cincinnati from September 5th to September 11th the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. This was in charge of a Citizens' Committee who raised a guarantee fund and made the arrangements for entertaining the visiting comrades. This committee consisted of 31 members, each of whom was chairman of a sub-committee. The chairman of the executive board was Melville E. Ingalls and the executive director, William B. Melish. Over 200,000 strangers visited the city as its guests. Four fine arches illuminated by electric lights were erected,—one in front of the Government Building, one at Fourth and Race, one at Vine and 12th and one at Sixth and Race. The arch in front of the Government Building cost $5,200 and its illumination $800. The other three arches cost almost $4,000. The arch at Sixth and Race was built largely from donations of colored people. The encampment was opened by the dedication of Camp Sherman in Chester Park on September 5th, which was followed by the labor parade in celebration of Labor Day and closed with a great camp fire in Music Hall. On the following day there was a parade of Naval Veterans, Union Ex-Prisoners of War, Sons of Veterans, and military organizations in charge of Gen. M. L. Hawkins, grand marshal, and in the evening another camp fire. The third day was the day of the parade of the Grand Army of the Republic and its review by the commander-in-chief. Gen. Andrew Hickenlooper acted as grand marshal. This parade which was a monster one was noteworthy for the promptness with which it started and its orderly management. On Thursday there were meetings of the national encampment and affiliated organizations and receptions of various sorts. In the afternoon came a grand "Civic and Industrial Parade and Peace Jubilee" in charge of Amor Smith, Jr. The day was closed by a fine display of fireworks on the river front.

THE JUBILEE SAENGERFEST

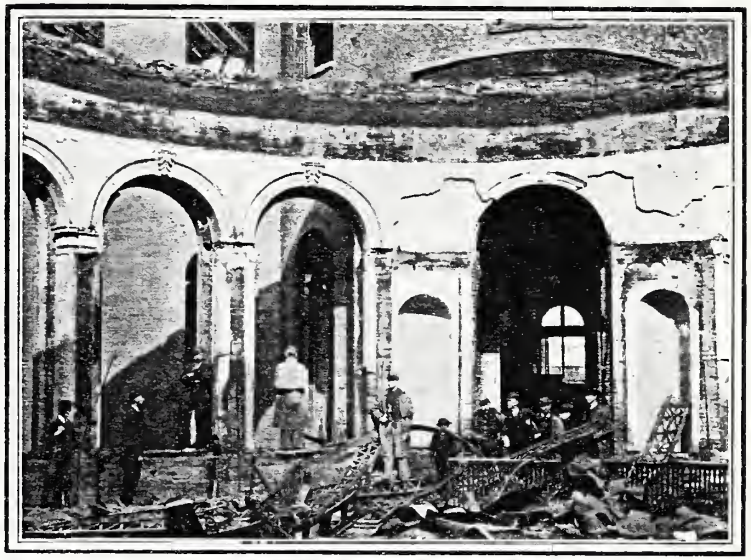
Of the North American Saengerbund in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the bund, which was organized in Cincinnati, was held in the city in June, 1899. A prize of $1,000 was offered by Frederick H. Alms for the best choral composition. For this occasion a special building was erected on Erkenbrecher avenue opposite the entrance to the Zoological Garden. Unfortunately after the building had progressed well towards completion it became apparent that the structure was not sufficiently strong and a modification of the plans became necessary. This and a number of other unforeseen contingencies delayed the work so that the whole was not ready for the opening performance, which was therefore postponed for one night. As a result the Saengerfest was not a financial success. An effort was made to recoup the losses by a number of entertainments and particularly by a prize fight, which however was finally stopped by an injunction obtained from Judge Hollister upon the application of the State of Ohio through its Attorney-General.



BARRICADE AT MAIN STREET BRIDGE.

COURT STREET BARRICADE.

EAST CORRIDOR OF COURT HOUSE, THIRD FLOOR LOOKING NORTH.



CRIMINAL COURT ROOM.

THE RIOTS OF 1884.

THE FALL FESTIVALS.

In the year 1900 was celebrated the first of the Fall Festivals. These festivals grew out of a desire to attract to the city merchants and residents of the neighborhood of Cincinnati for the purpose of showing to them the opportunities to do business offered by this city. For this purpose for the four years from 1900 to 1903 a festival was held at Music Hall and in the Exposition buildings, which partook somewhat, in a limited way, of the character of the old expositions. Here were industrial displays and in the auditorium various entertainments while in Washington Park and along the canal were the amusement features proper. A prominent part of the festival scheme each year were the street parades of which in 1900 there were three,—the "Industrial," "Floral" and "Civic." A year later the "Civic Parade" gave way to the parade of the Itannicnics in charge of an order organized for this special purpose. In 1902 the "Floral Parade" was abandoned and in its place was substituted the "Roosevelt Day Parade" on the occasion of the visit of the President. Special features were the Editors' and Authors' Day, held in 1901 and 1902, the dramatic performances of "Marco Polo" and the engagement of the Sousa and Innes bands in 1903. The Festival Association was composed of a number of citizens, of whom the presidents for the four years during which festivals were given were C. R. Braunstein, J. Stacy Hill, Frank W. Foulds and Otto Armleder. There was a guarantee fund which fortunately was never called upon. The festivals were not each one profitable but in the aggregate the receipts exceeded the expenditures despite the pall thrown over the festivities by the death of President McKinley in 1901 and the fire at the Odeon in 1902.

NEW BUILDINGS.

There can be no question that the city has taken on renewed strength and increased in prosperity during the last few years. New buildings have been erected of a magnitude far surpassing that of any within the two decades following the war. The handsome office buildings known as the Wiggins Block, Johnston Building and later the Carew Building, Pickering Building, St. Paul Building, the United Bank Building, and the First National Bank Building located in the heart of the city made a great change not only in the appearance of this portion of the business center, but also in the habits of professional and business men. The era of sky-scrapers was begun by the erection of the Neave Building at the northeast corner of Fourth and Race streets, the pioneer of its kind in the city, and one which excited at the time of its erection great interest. In 1899 came the building of the Union Savings Bank & Trust Company sky-scraper. This has been rapidly followed by the Traction Building, the Mercantile Library Building, the Ingalls Building, all of which are completed and occupied by tenants, and the First National Bank Building, which has almost reached the state of completion. The Ingalls Building is said to be the tallest concrete structure in the world. Another wonderful structure built entirely of concrete is the grand-stand at the Cincinnati Base Ball Park. The Third National Bank Building just completed can justly boast that it is unsurpassed in beauty by any bank building in the country. At present a large number of buildings are in progress of erection. The list is too long to record here, but one of them—the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad Freight Warehouse —can hardly be omitted. In this building, which is five stories high and 90 feet wide, 420 feet have already been built and work is now about to begin upon the remaining 800 feet, which will make this structure 1,220 feet in length, one of the most striking ones in this city.

THE CENSUS OF 1900.

By the census of 1900 Cincinnati with a population of 325,902 was shown to be the 10th city in the Union. Ten years before its population had been 296,908, which was an increase of 41,769, or 16.4 percent over that of 1880. The increase in the 10 years closing the century was 28,994. or 9.8 percent.

The report of the Census Bureau (Census Bulletin No. 154) gives a number of interesting facts with relation to the city, most of which have been referred to in the earlier portions of this work. Ohio which in the census of 1840-1850-1860 and 1870 had ranked fourth in the value of manufactures in 1880 had become fifth which rank it has since held. As early as 1803 manufactured products such as flour, beef and pork had been shipped to points along the Mississippi River as far south as New Orleans. Cotton and woolen machinery had been built before 1809 and in the year 1835 the city's foundries and machine shops had manufactured 100 steam engines, 204 cotton gins, 20 sugar mills and 22 boilers. During the 10 years prior to 1841 1,500 plantation cotton spinning machines

had been sent South from a single machine shop. Ten years later there were 44 foundries and machine shops in the city, one-third of which manufactured stoves almost exclusively, as many as a thousand being produced in a single day. The whiskey industry had been carried on in Cincinnati from a time previous to 1803 from which time whiskey was sent from Cincinnati to New Orleans. Several of the largest distilleries of the world are located in this city and the distilled liquors produced in Cincinnati in 1900 were valued at about nine and one-half millions of dollars, almost 76 per cent of the total for the State, which ranked third in the country in this industry. The cultivation of the grape and the manufacture of wine had begun as early as 1825 and by 1851 there were 40 manufactories of wine in the city. About 1858 the climate of Southern Ohio was found to be unfavorable for vine culture and it was practically abandoned in the neighborhood of Cincinnati. Another industry especially mentioned is that of tobacco, which had been carried on in Ohio before 1810. Another of the earlier industries was the lumber industry which is referred to before 1803. The familiar statement that the pioneer establishment of the Western pork packing industry was founded in Cincinnati by 1818 by Elisha Mills is repeated. Between 1842 and 1852 Cincinnati packed 27 per cent of the hogs packed in the United States and was the first city to receive the sobriquet of "Porkopolis" on this account. About the beginning of the war, the center of corn production having moved westward, Cincinnati lost its precedence in this industry. Other prominent industries were the manufacture of soap and candles, the printing industry particularly the publishing of school books and music, the manufacture of boots and shoes, men's and women's clothing, carriages and wagons, carriage and wagon materials, agricultural implements, pottery, furniture, leather and leather goods and glass. "The leading manufacturing industries of Cincinnati, in the order of their importance, were clothing, men's, factory product; foundry and machine shop products; slaughtering and meat packing; liquors, distilled; boots and shoes, factory product; liquors, malt; carriages and wagons; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes; and furniture, factory product."

As Hamilton County is tributary to Cincinnati, it seems not improper to quote some of the figures with relation to the manufactures that refer to the entire county. In 1900 the number of establishments in the county was 5,582 and the capital invested was $124,571,235 of which $11,743,986 was in land, $17,581,210 buildings, $25,538,982 machinery, tools and implements, and $69,707,057 cash and sundries. The number of proprietors and firm members was 6,300 and the salaried officials and clerks numbered 7,077 with an aggregate salary of $7,277,863. The average number of wage earners in these establishments was 68,114 and the total wages $29,138,241. The total cost of materials used was $85,436,302 and the value of the products including custom work and repairing $173,582,824.

The figures for the city were, of course, slightly lower. The number of establishments engaged in all industries in 1900 was 5,127. The total capital employed was $109,582,142, of which $10,024,369 was land, $13,894,633 buildings, $23,414,761 machinery, tools and implements and $62,248,379 cash and sundries. The number of proprietors and firm members was 5,805 and that of salaried officials and clerks 6,657, with salaries aggregating $6,776,141. The total number of wage earners was 63,240 and the wages paid $27,189,069. Of these wage earners 46,882 were men and 15,314 women 16 years of age and over, while 1,044 were children under 16, receiving in wages $23,275,688, $3,761,098 and $152,283 respectively. The total expenses of these establishments were $22,873,620. The total cost of materials used in these establishments was $77,539,292 and the value of products including custom work and repairing $157,806,834.

The largest number of establishments in any one industry were those devoted to the manufacture of men's clothing (factory product); of these there were 351 with a capital of $8,262,871 employing 591 officials and clerks and 3,784 wage earners, of whom the larger part (2,347) were women. The total cost of materials used in this industry was $6,640,080 and the value of the product was $11,950,648. The salaries paid in this industry aggregated $616,432 and the wages $1,326,045. This industry not only employed the largest number of establishments but produced the greatest value of product. In addition to the establishments devoted to men's clothing (factory product), there were 270 establishments devoted to men's clothing (custom work and repairing), employing 880 wage earners and turning out a product of $2,169,113. Five establishments were devoted to the manufacture of button holes for men's clothing

(factory product), employed 144 wage earners and turned out a product of $74,518. Women's clothing manufacturing (dressmaking) was carried on in 229 establishments, employing 634 wage earners, earning $166,369, and producing $583,315. The factory product of women's clothing occupied 38 establishments and 1,363 wage earners, earning $398,618 wages and turning out a product of $2,074,805. The value of the materials used by the dressmakers was $177,558, while that in the manufacture of the factory product was $1,173,226. The next largest industry in the number of establishments was that of carpentry,—304 establishments employing 1,160 wage earners and producing a product of $3,418,563. The second largest item from the standpoint of the value of products was that of foundry and machine shop products,—154 establishments with a capital of $10,363,917, owned by 130 persons with 683 salaried officials and 6,680 wage earners, producing $11,705,778 of products. The cost of materials used was $4,963,461, the salaries paid $642,303 and the wages earned $3,211,423. The total expenses of this industry in addition to the labor cost and materials used amounted to $964,178. The third most valuable product comes under the heading,—slaughtering and meat packing (wholesale). Engaged in this were 21 establishments with a capital of $2,790,814, owned by 27 proprietors, under whom were 98 salaried officials and 801 wage earners. The salary list of these establishments aggregated $103,830 and the wages, $382,691. The materials used were valued at $8,083,282, and other expenses were $419,379. The total value of the products was $9,532,057. Distilled liquors were produced by three establishments owned by two proprietors, under whom were 34 salaried officials and clerks and 163 wage earners. The salary list aggregated $54,696, and the wages $97,745. The value of the materials used was $1,034,113 and miscellaneous expenses were $7,344,318, almost altogether included under the heading "rent of offices, interest, et cetera." The capital invested was $1,522,800 and the product was valued at $9,419,687. Thirty-nine factories were engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes with a capital of $3,688,918. These employed 392 salaried officials and 6,919 wage earners to whom were paid $2,187,356 in wages. The value of the product was $8,788,424. Malt liquors were manufactured by 21 establishments with a capital of $11,370,912. The value of this product was $6,387,383. Carriages and wagons employed 63 establishments and 2,147 wage earners, in addition to 280 officials and clerks. The value of the product was $6,096,108. Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes were manufactured in 295 establishments, employing 3,771 persons. The product was valued at $4,781,003. Furniture (factory product) was manufactured in 54 establishments, employing 240 officials and clerks and 2,355 wage earners. The value of the product was $3,594,196. The printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals employed 81 establishments, 443 officials and clerks, 1,044 wage earners and produced a product valued at $3,546,013. Leather goods tanned, curried and finished were manufactured in 15 establishments employing 25 officials and clerks and 943 wage earners, producing a product of $3,446,525. Bread and bakery products were manufactured in 258 establishments by 1,273 people, producing a product of $3,048,295. Other products above a million dollars were included under the head of carriage and wagon materials $1,136,940, coffee and spice (roasting and grinding) $1,416,395, confectionery $1,525,359, cooperage $1,110,860, lithographing and engraving $1,665,116, lumber and timber products $2,044,650, to which should be added lumber (planing mill products including sash, doors and blinds) $887,253, masonry (brick and stone) $1,804,438, painting (house, sign, etc.) $1,149,192, paints $1,844,207, pickles, preserves and sauces $1,077,450, plumbing and gas and steam fitting $1,147,101, book and job printing and publishing $2,513,458, saddlery and harness $1,194,474, soap and candles $1,877,062, tin smithing, copper smithing and sheet iron working $1,521,564 and tobacco (chewing, smoking and snuff) $1,987,464.

Recapitulating, the five leading manufacturing industries from the standpoint of value of product are: Men's clothing (factory product), $11,950,648; foundry and machine shop products, $11,705,778; slaughtering and meat packing (wholesale), $9,532,057; distilled liquors, $9,419,687, and boots and shoes (factory product), $8,788,424.

The five leading industries from the standpoint of the number of establishments are: Men's clothing (factory product) 351, carpentering 304, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes 295, boots and shoes (custom work and repairing) 292 and men's clothing (custom work and repairing) 270.

The five leading industries from the standpoint of wage earners employed are: Boots and shoes (factory product) 6,919, foundry and ma-

chine shop products 6,680, men's clothing (factory product) 3,784, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes 3,603 and furniture (factory product), 2,355.

The five industries that pay the highest wages are: Foundry and machine shop products $3,211,423, boots and shoes (factory product) $2,187,356, men's clothing (factory product) $1,326,045, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes $1,258,184, and carriages and wagons $1,116,426.

The largest amount of capital employed is in the manufacture of malt liquors,—$11,370,912, of which $1,821,052 was land, $3,262,482 buildings and $2,139,654 machinery. This was followed by foundry and machine products $10,363,917, men's clothing (factory product) $8,262,871, leather (tanned, curried and finished) $4,865,480 and furniture (factory product) $3,817,295.

The population in the city as classified by sex, race and nativity in 1900 was: Males 157,140, females 168,762; whites 311,404, negroes 14,482, Indians 2, Mongolians 14; native 267,941, foreign born 57,961; percent negro 4.4, percent foreign born 17.8. The largest number of the foreign born came from Germany, 38,219; from Ireland there came 9,114, England, Scotland and Wales 2,902, Russia 1,976, Austria, Bohemia and Hungary 956, Italy 917, Poland 471, Denmark, Norway and Sweden 172 and other countries 2,203.

By age periods the classification shows that under five years of age there were 29,821; from five to nine, 32,173; 10 to 14, 30,605; 15 to 24, 65,056; 25 to 34, 60,402; 35 to 44, 47,441; 45 to 64, 47,128; and 65 years and older, 13,058; age unknown, 218. The total population of school age was 100,821, of whom 97,270 were white and 3,551 negroes; of these 53.8 percent were attending school, 54 percent white and 50 percent negro. There were 8,848 illiterate of 10 years of age and over. Of these 6,376 were white and 2,472 negroes, Indians and Mongolians, or 1,262 native and 5,114 foreign born; in other words, the illiterate population was 3.4 percent, of which 7-10 of one percent were native born whites. The number of males of voting age was 92,799, of which 87,786 were white and 4,997 negroes; 65,907 were native and 26,892 foreign born.

Cincinnati contained 94,580 single males and 92,574 single females; 57,180 married males and 57,547 married females; 5,018 widowed males and 18,057 widowed females; 289 divorced males and 554 divorced females; 73 males and 30 females seem to have escaped the census man for their class is unknown. The total poulation of the city at least 10 years of age was 263,908, and of these 141,699 were engaged in gainful occupations, divided as follows: Agriculture 1,123, professional service 6,906, domestic and personal service 31,661, trade and transportation 41,052, manufacturing and mechanical pursuits 60,957. Of the whole population over 10 years of age 125,941 were males, of whom 103,913 were occupied in gainful occupations and 137,967 were females, of whom 37,786 were engaged in gainful occupations. In professional service there were 4,842 males and 2,064 females; in domestic and personal service 17,415 males and 14,246 females; in trade and transportation 34,573 males, 6,479 females; and in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits 45,989 males and 14,968 females.

The total number of dwellings in the city was 40,634, in which resided 74,536 families. The average number of persons to a dwelling was 8; to a private family, 4.2; 14,891 families or 20.9 percent of the population dwelt in their own homes, of which 9,725 were free from incumbrance. To quote the population statistics may be given the total figures of Hamilton County which, having a surface of 425 square miles, had in 1900 a population of 409,479 people, as against 374,573 10 years before.

The mortality tables for 1900 show 6,214 deaths, of whom 5,786 were whites. Of the whites 3,573 were native and 1,730 foreign born and of the native whites 1,574 were born of native parents and 1,373 were children of one or both parents foreign born. The death rate per thousand was 19.1, higher than any large city in the State, except Chillicothe. The death rate among whites was 18.6 and among negroes, Indians and Mongolians, 29.5. Among the native born the death rate was 15.4 and foreign born, 32.6. The lowest rate was in the case of those born of one or both parents foreign born, 13 per thousand, while the rate where both parents were native was 18.3. The principal causes of death figured from 100,000 population were: Consumption 235.3, pneumonia 157.1, diarrheal diseases 127.6, diphtheria and croup 33.1, typhoid fever 32.5, influenza 14.7, scarlet fever 8.3, whooping cough 7.1, measles 2.1 and malarial fever 1.5.

In the early part of April, 1904, an estimate was issued by the Census Bureau which gave the population of Cincinnati as 332,934. This estimate is supposed to be of date of January

1, 1904, and to be based on the actual increase of the two previous decades. It, of course, does not include the villages annexed since the first of the year, which are supposed to contain about 6,000 people.

It is the custom in connection with the discussion as to Cincinnati's population to refer to the fact that as the center of industrial, social and intellectual life it includes a number of the villages of Hamilton County as well as the neighboring towns of Covington and Newport, Kentucky, and their suburbs. Covington in 1900 had a population of 42,938 and Newport 28,301. The population alone, however, is not a fair test of a city's importance and in the judgment of the writer altogether too much attention has been paid to its significance. The constant repetition of this statement, however, seems to imply a doubt of its truth, and the never-ending discussion as to the correctness of census figures seems not only fruitless in results but absolutely injurious to a community's standing. A much better indication of the material prosperity of the city is given by the figures from the census reports of manufactures and from the reports of the Chamber of Commerce, quoted in this chapter. Another item that is usually given in these discussions as affording an indication of Cincinnati's business standing is the aggregate of bank clearances, which for 1903 was $1,154,647,600.

THE INDUSTRIES OF 1902.

The reports of the Chamber of Commerce, which have been continued for over 50 years, are of great value as giving the history of the development of the commerce and industry of the city. The figures given "are not confined to the corporation limits of the city, but embrace the immediate surroundings which are a part of this centralization of industrial enterprise." According to these figures the value of commodities received in 1902 was $545,000,000 as compared with $407,538,800 in 1900. The value of manufactures was $315,000,000, an increase of $30,000,000 in two years. The Clearing House exchanges for 1902 aggregated $1,080,902,000, as against $795,593,000 in 1900. Many gains were indicated in industrial operations during the preceding five years. The estimated valuation of commodities received in 1902 as compared with 1897 showed an increase of 97 percent, the increase in manufactures was 34 percent, in bank clearings 72 percent, in the production of leather 67 percent, of boots and shoes 60 percent, soap 67 percent, harness and saddlery 41 percent, machinery 67 percent, vehicles 33 percent, furniture and office furnishings 33 percent, clothing 30 percent, groceries 25 percent, pig iron received and sales for shipment 118 percent, petroleum received and sales for shipment 81 percent, lumber received 196 percent, shipments of meat 22 percent. Large gains were also made in the output of electrical equipments, machine tools, pianos and other musical instruments, printing ink, chemicals, etc. The receipts of grain for the local trade for the year aggregated 13,845,000 bushels and flour 2,408,000 barrels, a slight falling off. The receipts of hogs, exclusive of through movements, were 781,800, showing a falling off as the annual average for five years prior to 1902 was 989,000. Attention is called to the fact that Cincinnati was for many years the leading point in pork packing operations in the West. It "continued so until the base of supplies of the raw material, through the development of the agricultural resources westward, encouraged the erection of slaughtering establishments in more particular proximity to the enlarging supplies of hogs." The pioneer establishment in the industry founded in 1818 is given as that of Elisha Mills and the growth of the industry is shown by figures beginning in 1832, at which time the number of hogs packed was 85,000. For the next 10 years the annual average was 136,000, the second 10 years 310,000, the third 10 years 395,000 and the fourth 10 years 415,000. The highest records in each of these terms were 220,000, 475,000, 475,000 and 630,000. Before 1872 meat packing was confined to the winter months but in that year as a result of artificial refrigeration, summer packing was made possible and the decline of the industry was delayed until 1879 (Census Bulletin No. 154). The highest annual record since the establishment of summer killing was in 1878-79, when 778,000 was reached, or 280,000 in excess of the year ending March 1, 1903, of which the total was 498,000.

In the manufacture of soap the output in Cincinnati is greater than that of any other locality in the country and an estimate of the quantity made is given as 235,000,000 pounds, approximately worth $16,000,000. Rectified spirits were produced in 1902 to the extent of 15,184,000 gallons and malt liquors to the extent of 1,385,600 barrels. The local consumption of malt liquors was approximately 985,000 barrels, or 30,535,000 gallons, about 55 gallons per capita of the population of Cincinnati and suburbs, representing an annual expenditure of about $22

per capita for the year, or an aggregate of $12,000,000. Retailers paid out for the quantity handled by them for the year $6,400,000.

"Cincinnati still holds first position in the country in sales of pig iron; dealers here doing large business in effecting transactions for direct movement from furnaces to points of destination." Receipts of pig iron in 1902 were 743,600 tons and the shipments 691,900 tons. Sales by local dealers for direct shipment not included in foregoing figures aggregated 1,319,800 tons and the value of the total receipts and sales for direct shipment approximated $43,300,000. The receipts of manufactured iron and steel indicated a total of 422,600 tons, valued at $21,100,000. The arrivals of coal reached the total of 87,996,793 bushels. There was a considerable falling off in the receipts of cotton; the number of bales received aggregated 179,800, as compared with 233,900 bales for the year preceding. Lumber amounting to 96,500 car-loads and valued at almost $35,000,000 was received. Leaf tobacco valued at $9,710,000 was included among the receipts and 5,880,000 pounds of smoking tobacco, 1,695,000 pounds of chewing tobacco and 271,003,000 cigars were manufactured in Cincinnati, Covington and Newport. This, by the way, represented a very decided falling off. The aggregate sales of dry goods for the year amounted to $41,000,000. The total local sales of boots and shoes, including local and other manufacture, is estimated at $22,950,000 and those manufactured in the city at $16,000,000. The sales of clothing reached a total of $26,975,000. The output of furniture and office fixtures is estimated at $8,000,000. In this line Cincinnati claims the first position in the country. Another large industry is that of vehicle manufacturing and it is claimed for the city that its output of vehicles exceeds that of any other place in the country; $8,000,000 is estimated as a fair value for the product of 1902. The variation between the census figures and those of the Chamber of Commerce calls for discussion and it is claimed that a fair proximate estimate of the value of manufactures for the locality is $285,000,000 for 1900, $300,000,000 for 1901 and $315,000,000 for 1902.

The industries in which the city excels other localities specially mentioned are those of wood working machinery, machine tools, machinery and engines of every kind, vehicles, soap, metal products of every description, clothing, shoes, leather, harness and saddlery, furniture, bank, bar and office furnishings, distilling and brewing, printing, printing ink, playing cards, chemicals, pianos, lumber, pork and beef products, fireproof safes and tight cooperage. Notable articles of export are machinery of all kinds, machine tools, soap, oils, pianos, decorated pottery, whiskeys, pharmaceutical products, stoves, and furniture and office furnishings. The local internal revenue collections for 1902 aggregated $11,687,000, which is but little over the annual average. Ninety freight and passenger steamers of a total tonnage of 15,483.18 are given as plying between Cincinnati and other ports during the year 1902. By the foregoing figures compiled from the census returns of 1900 and the Chamber of Commerce report of two years later the statistical side of Cincinnati of the present day is fairly well covered.

CHAPTER LII.

BANKING AND EARLY MONEY

THE BANKS PRIOR TO THE WAR — THE BANKS OF THE PRESENT DAY — EARLY MONEY OF CINCINNATI — ABORIGINAL COINS OR CURRENCY — MONEY OF THE EARLY WHITE SETTLERS OF CINCINNATI — VERY EARLY PAPER MONEY OF CINCINNATI — CINCINNATI-CALIFORNIA GOLD MONEY — TRADESMEN'S TOKENS, STORE AND SHOP CARDS, OR "HARD TIMES" MONEY — "NECESSITY" MONEY OF THE REBELLION, 1861-65 — COLLECTIONS AND COLLECTORS OF COINS, MEDALS, TOKENS, BANK BILLS, "SHINPLASTERS," ETC., IN CINCINNATI.

THE BANKS PRIOR TO THE WAR.

The early history of banking has been given at length in the chapters dealing with the period. The story of the Miami Exporting Company is a story of enterprise and disaster. The other banks of those days as well,—the Farmers' & Mechanics' founded almost a decade later in 1812, the Bank of Cincinnati opened in 1814,—all gave way to the great national bank and finally the panic of 1820 stopped for a time, at least, all banking enterprises.

The Bank of the United States, however, established another agency at a little later time in May, 1825. Peter Benson was sent out to open the Branch and a good local board of directors was selected. In 1829 the president of this, the only banking institution in the city, was James Reynolds and Peter Benson was the cashier. The directors were Bellamy Storer, M. P. Cassilly, William Neff, John H. Groesbeck, William Phillips, Henry Emerson, J. W. Mason, C. W. Gazzam, Joseph Gest, William Greene, Luman Watson and Benjamin Urner. The capital stock of the Branch was $1,200,000 and the directors are credited with intelligent management which proved highly advantageous to the business of the West. Specie payments were enforced and local banks which were established a little later were compelled to keep their circulation within safe limits and exchange was supplied at fair rates. The bank building which was on the east side of Main street between Third and Fourth was regarded "as one of the chastest specimens of architecture within the city." The front was of freestone and was 40 feet exclusive of the wings which were 10 feet each in width. The remainder of the building was of brick and was two stories high. An engraving of the building is presented in Drake's and Mansfield's "Cincinnati in 1826." Among the new directors in 1831 were David Gwynne and Josiah Lawrence.

At a little later time the capital of the Branch Bank was increased to $1,700,000. The same officers managed the bank for a number of years and there were not many changes in the directorate. In 1834 among the new names were William McLean, Thomas W. Bakewell, Lewis Howell, Charles Sonntag, Lewis Whiteman, Griffin Taylor, Charles S. Clarkson and Jacob Resor. The bank's career ended of course with the expiration of the charter for the parent institution in 1836. Timothy Kirby, its agent, maintained an office in the city for many years for the purpose of winding up its business.

The next bank to be organized in Cincinnati was the Commercial Bank. The Directory of 1829 states that the stock had not yet been entirely subscribed for, but very shortly afterwards the bank opened for business with an

office at No. 45 Main street between Columbia and Front streets. Its capital was $1,000,000 and its president, Robert Buchanan and cashier, William S. Hatch. Its directors included some of the most prominent of Cincinnati's business men, such as Jacob Strader, John S. Lytle, Francis Read, James McCandless, J. Smith Armstrong, Nathaniel Wright, John McCormick, Joseph Smith, Thomas Reilly, John Young, John M. Rowan, John Yeatman, James Johnson, J. R. Coram, Aaron G. Gano and James Hall. The directorate was much changed by 1831, Elisha Brigham, Henry Orne, E. C. Smith, G. R. Gilmore, Caleb Bates, J. T. Martin, David Griffin, Ezekiel Thorp and William S. Hatch acting at that time with but four of the previously named directors: Thomas Reilly, John Young, Francis Read and President Robert Buchanan. Augustus Moore had become cashier with Robert I. Dunlap as teller. Buchanan had been succeeded as president by 1836 by J. S. Armstrong. In 1841 Armstrong was still president and James Hall was cashier. Ten years later Jacob Strader had succeeded Armstrong as president. Just prior to the war the president was James Hall and Charles B. Foote, who afterwards became president and was acting in such capacity at the time the bank went out of existence, was cashier.

Another institution organized about the same time was the Savings Institution of which George W. Jones was president and H. H. Goodman, secretary. Its office was at No. 5 West Third street at Goodman's Exchange office near Main. Its directorate was quite large. In 1836 it included 24,—William Burke, Jacob Burnet, Stephen Burrows, William Crossman, John P. Foote, Calvin Fletcher, Joseph Gest, J. H. Groesbeck, David Gwynne, William Hartshorne, E. S. Haines, Micajah T. Williams, Daniel H. Horne, E. P. Langdon, James McIntyre, E. Morgan, George C. Miller, William Neff, Jacob Resor, Joseph Smith, Wright Smith, Sr., O. M. Spencer, Sr., William Stephenson and Charles Tatem. This institution was strictly a savings bank, receiving the smallest sums for deposit and paying interest which for a number of years exceded eight percent per annum. Most of the directors at this time had served from the organization of the institution in 1831. Of the first directorate, Martin Baum, Peter Britt, James Reynolds, Lewis Howell, Francis Carr, Ezekiel Thorp, David Loring and Matthew Benson had retired.

The Franklin Bank, another million dollar institution, was incorporated on the 19th of February, 1833. Its banking house was for a time on Main street between Third and Fourth and its president for a great many years was John H. Groesbeck. It is the oldest banking house in the city doing business at the present time. Augustus Moore was its cashier for a number of years and among its early directors were Samuel Wiggins, William Greene, Marcus Smith, John P. Foote, Micajah T. Williams, George Luckey, Josiah Lawrence, Edward King, James McGregor, William Disney, Daniel Corwin (1834), David Loring, George W. Jones, O. M. Spencer, Sr., William S. Johnson, E. S. Haines, Griffin Taylor, Fenton Lawson and J. C. McClellan (1836). By 1841 William Hooper had become the cashier. T. M. Jackson was cashier in 1851 and occupied that position until the time of the war. At this time the bank was called Groesbeck & Company and included J. H. Groesbeck, J. C. Culbertson and Charles H. Kilgour. This company is still in existence as a private bank.

The celebrated Ohio Life Insurance & Trust Company was incorporated in February, 1834, with authority to make insurance on lives, to grant and purchase annuities, to receive and execute trusts of every description and to buy and sell bills of exchange and drafts. On all sums received by the company over $100 they allowed not less than four percent per annum. The capital stock was $2,000,000 and it was required to be invested in bonds or notes secured by unincumbered real estate at an interest not to exceed seven percent. About one-fourth of its capital could by the terms of its charter be loaned upon real estate in any one county. The company was authorized to issue bills and notes to an amount not to exceed twice the amount of the funds deposited with the company for a time not less than one year other than the capital stock and was not permitted at any time to have in circulation an amount greater than one-half the capital paid in and invested in bonds and notes. The charter was not to be repealed or amended before the year 1870. The powers of the company were to be exercised by a board of 20 trustees, each of whom was required to have not less than $500 stock. This for many years one of the most powerful institutions of the West had its office for a time at the north-

west corner of Fourth and Main and afterwards at the southwest corner of Third and Main. Its president was Micajah T. Williams; secretary, Samuel R. Miller; and cashier, J. M. Perkins. In its board of directors were such men as Jacob Burnet, Vachel Worthington, Alexander Gibson, David T. Disney, George Luckey, Samuel Fosdick, and James R. Baldridge. In 1851 Charles Stetson became president and his neighbor, William Grene, was the secretary while G. S. Coe acted as cashier. A well known member of the banking fraternity, S. P. Bishop, was the assistant cashier. The panic of 1857 was precipitated by the failure of this institution which suspended payment on August 24th. This suspension was really caused by the action of the New York Branch, which had placed large call loans at points where they were not immediately available. The excitement in the city as a result of this shock to public confidence caused a run on all the banks. Although there was almost universal suspension throughout the country, most of the banks in Cincinnati were able to weather the storm.

The Lafayette Bank was incorporated in February, 1834, with a capital stock of $1,000,000 under a 20-year charter. Its president was Josiah Lawrence and its cashier, W. G. W. Gano. This bank, too, had a distinguished directorate, including such prominent citizens as John D. Jones, Salmon P. Chase, Caleb Bates, Davis B. Lawler, Henry L. Tatem, Wright Smith, C. Donaldson, Charles S. Clarkson, George W. Neff, William McLean, Morgan Neville and S. W. Phelps. In 1839-40 the Franklin and Lafayette banks cooperated in erecting the well known building on the north side of Third street between Walnut and Main, which is still occupied by these two institutions. It was at the time of its erection and is still one of the most majestic buildings not only in the city but in the United States. The architect was Henry Walter, who took its design from that of the Bank of the United States at Philadelphia, although both in fact with their magnificent Doric columns four feet six inches in diameter were modeled from the Parthenon. This building was built of freestone from the banks of the Ohio River. George Carlisle was the president of this bank in 1851. In 1859 the proprietors are given as George Carlisle, Samuel Wiggins and C. P. Cassilly. Mr. Gano still continued as cashier and Henry Peachey was the assistant cashier.

Another bank, the Miami Exporting Company, reappears in 1836 with a capital stock of $600,000, with J. C. Wright as president and J. G. Lamb as cashier. This institution recognized the growth of the city to the north and had its banking house on the northeast corner of Court and Main streets. Among its directors were Daniel Gano, George Graham, Jr., J. W. Caldwell, George W. Jones, Jr., J. W. Coleman, C. W. Gazzam, James Taylor, J. M. Bissell, C. S. Ramsey and W. R. Morris. N. W. Thomas and T. W. Bakewell were subsequent presidents. In 1851 Stanhope S. Roe was cashier. The bank at this time was at No. 700 Main street.

A private institution established in 1834 or 1835 was the Exchange Bank and Saving Institution of John Bates & Company. Its office was at No. 154 Main street. It offered to receive the notes of all solvent banks at par, to pay five percent interest on deposits and made a special point of its exchange facilities for immigrants. It appealed particularly to the industrious mechanic or laborer whose business was on too small a scale to enable him to have an account with the other banking houses.

The banking business during the 20 years following the incorporation of the city was quite successful and the institutions mentioned all prospered. In 1831 we are told that money was in great demand and that the banks discounted at six percent, although the market price of money was greater than that. Ten percent was the market price of money, secured by mortgage, except in very large sums. On personal security the rate of interest varied from one to three percent a month. (Directory of 1831.)

A curious feature was the notices indicating offering and discount days. For instance Monday and Thursday were offering days of the United States Bank; Tuesday and Friday of the Franklin Bank and Wednesday and Saturday of the Commercial Bank and the Exchange Bank. The discount days of the first named bank were Tuesday and Friday, of the Franklin, Wednesday and Saturday and of the Commercial, Monday and Thursday. The banking hours of most of the banks were from nine o'clock in the morning until two in the afternoon although the Exchange Bank kept its office open until five in the evening.

In 1841 there were but seven banks in the city, of which five were incorporated. In ad-

dition to those already mentioned was the Bank of Cincinnati, in which G. R. Gilmore was president and George Hatch, cashier. Ten years later but six incorporated banks are given, including the Commercial, Franklin, Lafayette, Mechanics' & Traders', Ohio Life and the City Bank on the south side of Third between Walnut and Vine. Of the last mentioned E. M. Gregory was president and J. P. Reznor, cashier. There were a large number of private banks, many of which were simply brokers' offices. These included Ellis & Morton, T. S. Goodman & Company, George Milne & Company, the Citizens' Bank of W. Smead & Company, B. F. Sanford & Company, Langdon & Hatch, Gilmore & Brotherton, S. O. Alny, Burnet, Shoup & Company, the Merchants', Phoenix and the Western Bank of Scott & McKenzie. These banks were in the main located along Third street or Main and Walnut in the neighborhood of Third. The bank of B. F. Sanford & Company was at Fourth and Walnut while that of Langdon & Hatch was at Court and Main. The Western Bank was at the northwest corner of Western row and Fifth street. The rates offered by the various bankers of the time varied with different institutions. In one case six percent was allowed for deposits and discounts were charged at the rate of 12 percent. This house, Ellis & Morton, claimed to be the first to introduce the system of allowing interest on deposits. It bought no paper but those of depositors. The Citizens' Bank allowed six percent on deposits while Sanford paid 10 percent on special deposits. In the savings department of the Merchants' nine percent was paid.

In 1859 the principal banks given were the Commercial, Lafayette, Groesbeck & Company (Franklin) and Gilmore, Dunlap & Company; the last named was at the northeast corner of Third and Walnut. There were also Evans & Company at the southwest corner of the same streets, which included the well known bankers, Jason Evans, Briggs Swift, H. W. Hughes and W. T. Drake; J. R. Morton & Company, James F. Meline & Company, C. F. Adae & Company, and Alex. Van Hamm's Savings Bank. Many of these were of course brokers rather than bankers but in these institutions were many of the famous bankers of latter days.

The banks that are enumerated in the Directory of 1861 are forty in number. Among them are C. F. Adae & Company, Bank of the Ohio Valley, Bank of Savings, E. G. Burkam & Company, A. G. Burt & Company, Commercial Bank, Culbertson, Kilgour & Company, S. S. Davis & Company, Allis, Young & Company, German Savings Institution, Gilmore, Dunlap & Company, T. S. Goodman & Company, Kinney, Espy & Company, Lafayette Banking Company, Joseph F. Larkin, James F. Meline & Company, J. R. Morton & Company, S. S. Roe & Company, Union Bank and the Walnut Street Bank.

THE BANKS OF THE PRESENT DAY.

Immediately upon the passage of the National Bank Act, steps were taken by many of the banking concerns of the city to share in the benefit of its provisions, and within a very few years almost all the banks of the city were included in the list of national banks. The following figures show the condition of the national banks of Cincinnati at the close of business March 28, 1904:

Bank.	*Capital.*	*Surplus.*	*Undivided Profits.*	*Loans.*	*Gross Deposits.*
Market National	$ 250,000	$200,000	$ 62,618	$ 2,130,563	$ 3,083,324
Fifth National	600,000	300,000	124,368	3,964,135	4,922,511
Ohio Valley	700,000	140,000	210,464	2,287,092	3,073,597
Fourth National	500,000	700,000	69,325	2,770,910	3,566,042
Third National	1,200,000	240,000	344,361	3,901,972	5,547,990
First National	3,000,000	600,000	598,489	7,742,670	8,640,019
Citizens' National	1,000,000	200,000	383,376	3,353,084	5,602,045
Equitable National	250,000	50,000	28,097	1,475,950	1,773,904
German National	500,000	500,000	124,383	2,502,205	4,673,670
Atlas National	400,000	400,000	31,240	1,366,617	2,827,441
Merchants' National	1,000,000	300,000	115,575	3,530,627	4,400,258
Second National	200,000	200,000	42,000	1,700,000	2,417,954
National Lafayette	600,000	400,000	238,774	3,778,330	3,980,507
Total	$10,200,000	$4,230,000	$2,366,070	$30,005,045	$55,118,301
January 22	$10,200,000	$4,230,000	$2,220,503	$38,600,870	$57,102,171

Other banks of the city at the present time, which have not availed themselves of the provisions of the National Bank Act, are the Brighton German Bank, City Hall Bank, Cosmopolitan Bank & Savings Company, Franklin Bank, S. Kuhn & Sons, Home Savings Bank, Northside Bank, Unity Banking & Savings Company, Helvetia Savings & Banking Company, Guarantee Deposit Company, Seasongood & Mayer, and the Western German Bank.

There are also a number of trust companies which do a large banking business, such as the Central Trust & Safe Deposit Company, Cincinnati Trust Company, Provident Savings Bank & Trust Company, Southern Ohio Loan & Trust Company, Union Savings Bank & Trust Company, and the Security Savings Bank & Safe Deposit Company.

The Cincinnati Clearing House Association was organized in 1866 and most of the banks of the city are members of it. It has its office in the Masonic Temple and has been managed for some years by W. D. Duble. The clearings for 1903 aggregated $1,154,647,600.

Early Money of Cincinnati.

By Henry C. Ezekiel.

ABORIGINAL COINS OR CURRENCY.

All nations or people have possessed some one thing relatively of more value than anything else, and whether it may have been a shell, a bead, a piece of lead, silver, gold or other metal, paper, leather, or what not, it has been established at some time as a standard of value for trading or purchasing purposes. It is not strange then that the aborigines of this part of the country should have made or coined money as a measure of value, or a medium of exchange in dealing with one another. Evidences of this have been found in unearthing the mounds near Cincinnati.

About 1840 a great number of lignite and coal pieces were discovered in a small mound on the Little Miami River, the largest of which was about the size of the old copper cent, but much thicker. There were some pieces of smaller size. "The largest of these coins was perforated with sixteen small holes; the faces of others were indented with five to eight parallel lines, and on one specimen the lines were crossed, forming diamond shaped figures. These specimens were taken to Cincinnati and distributed among the lovers of the curious. Some were deposited in the Dorfeuille Museum, where we had the pleasure of examining them in 1844 and taking drawings from them. * * *

"The aboriginal mounds also abound in copper money. We found specimens of these also in the Dorfeuille Museum in Cincinnati." (See Dickenson's American Numismatical Manual for illustrations, etc.)

MONEY OF THE EARLY WHITE SETTLERS OF CINCINNATI.

In the early days of Cincinnati, about the end of the 18th and the first part of the 19th centuries, the currency used in Cincinnati and vicinity was much like that in circulation in other parts of the country. The "shinplasters," or paper money, of the government and the Colonial States were still in use, as well as the early issues of United States gold pieces, Portuguese "joes" and Spanish dollars, or pistareens, which came through the paying off of the troops quartered at Fort Washington and elsewhere in the campaigns against the Indians. Considerable difficulty existed in the making of change in the settlement at Losantiville, where, as in many places, raccoon and other skins were the medium for barter and trade. The United States gold pieces, Portuguese "joes," and Spanish dollars did not relieve the situation for small change, and in this perplexity the early settlers coined "necessity," "cut," or "cob" money, also known as "sharp shins," the Spanish dollars being cut into four equal parts, worth 25 cents each, or again divided into 12½-cent pieces. The smaller Spanish silver pieces were also cut and clipped to make change.

VERY EARLY PAPER MONEY OF CINCINNATI.

The earliest banking corporations, individual firms and government banks in Cincinnati issuing money in the shape of bank bills, notes, "shinplasters," and "wildcat" currency, were:

The Miami Exporting Company, incorporated....1803
The Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, incorporated...1812
The Bank of Cincinnati, incorporated.....1816
John H. Piatt & Company, who commenced business in 1817
The United States Branch Bank, instituted in....1817

The collection of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, in the Van Wormer Library of the University of Cincinnati, contains a variety of specimens of this currency, as noted below and in Scott's "Catalogue of the Paper Money of the United States," a number of the various banks and denominations are also specified, viz:

The Miami Exporting Company, 1815,—$1.00; 1818 and 1820,—6¼c. (In business in 1836, see Cincinnati Directory of that year.)

The Cincinnati Bank, 1818,—$1.00.

The Bank of Cincinnati, 1814, 1816, 1818,—$1.00, $2.00, $5.00, $10.00 and a 12½c. note of 1816.

The City Bank of Cincinnati, $1.00, $3.00, $5.00, $10.00. (So noted by Scott's "Catalogue," but none of the early directories of Cincinnati report the name of this bank.)

The Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, 1814-18,—$1.00, $3.00, $5.00, $10.00, $20.00, $100.00.

The Commercial Bank, 1831-49,—$1.00, $3.00, $5.00, $10.00.

The Lafayette Bank, 1834,—$5.00.

John H. Piatt & Company, 1816,—6¼c.

The Cincinnati & White Water Canal Company, 1840,—$1.00, $2.00, $3.00 and $5.00.

The Ohio & Cincinnati Loan Company, $2.00.

The Bank of The Ohio Valley, 1859-63,—$1.00, $3.00, $5.00, $10.00.

The Burnet House, 1862,—5c.

The Ohio Life Insurance & Trust Company was authorized to issue notes and bills (see Cincinnati Directory of 1834), but we have failed to find any examples of them.

The Branch Bank of the United States at Cincinnati, 1829 and thereafter. (The Cincinnati Directory of this year says: "This is the only Banking Institution in operation in the City.") This bank also issued bills, but none of them have come within our notice.

The Franklin Bank, 1834 and thereafter. We understand that this bank issued bills, but none of them can be found.

The Mechanics' & Traders' Bank, 1842 and subsequently. It is probable that this bank issued notes as others did at this period, but no examples of them are in collections.

Many of the foregoing continued to issue bills or bank notes up to the time of the establishment of the national bank system, which was devised by a Cincinnatian, Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States under President Abraham Lincoln.

There were no doubt many other Cincinnati corporations, firms and individuals who issued "wildcat" currency during "hard times" periods, but specimens or records of them do not exist, or are unobtainable.

Engravers and Printers of Bank Bills, "Wildcat" Currency and "Shinplasters" in Cincinnati.—The early directories of Cincinnati and Cist's works on Cincinnati of 1841, 1851 and 1859, make mention of a number of engravers and printers of bank bills, and, from numerous specimens we find the names of many of them to be as follows:

Draper, Fairman & Company.....1814 to 1818
Looker & Wallace.....1815
Morgan, Lodge & Company.....1818 to 1820
Woodruff & Hammond.....1840
Doolittle & Munson.....1844
Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, and successors .....1844 to 1851
Toppan, Carpenter & Company, and successors .....1849 to 1851
Danforth, Bald & Company.....1851

These firms also executed bank bills, "wildcat" currency and "shinplasters" for other cities throughout the country.

Counterfeit Bank Note Detectors Published in Cincinnati.—There were a number of counterfeit bank note detectors published in Cincinnati which circulated throughout the United States. Those of which we find record are: *The Counterfeit Bank Note Detector,* published by H. H. Goodman & Company, 1841; *Bradley's Counterfeit Detector,* edited by T. W. Lord, 1851; *Dye's Counterfeit Detector,* John S. Dye, publisher, 1851; *White's Financial and Commercial Reporter, and Counterfeit Detector,* 1859; *Bepler's Bank Note List* (German), 1859; *Paddock's United States Bank Mirror,* William R. Paddock & Company, editor, 1859-63; and *Lord's Bank Note Reporter and Counterfeit Detector,* published by Johnson Brothers, bankers and brokers, 1855-63.

CINCINNATI-CALIFORNIA GOLD MONEY.

Soon after the discovery of gold in California there grew up a number of "private mints whose coinage was characterized by skill, honor and remarkable enterprise." Among these we find Ten Dollar ($10.00) and Five Dollar ($5.00) pieces of the "Cincinnati Mining and Trading Company, 1849." They are of native gold, not alloyed, and are now very rare. Examples of them are in private cabinets and in the collection of the United States Mint at Philadelphia. (For illustrations see Dickenson's American Numismatical Manual.)

TRADESMEN'S TOKENS, STORE AND SHOP CARDS, OR "HARD TIMES" MONEY.

For many years before the War of the Rebellion there passed current in the United States for ONE CENT in value numerous tokens, shop cards, etc. The earliest of them had been made in 1789 and continued to be coined by corporations, political parties and business houses up to about 1860. The only one issued by a Cincinnati house, and which passed current with the

rest, was that of "Dodd & Co., Hatters, No. 144 Main Street." These were about the size of the old copper cent, and were made in copper and brass.

From the Cincinnati directories of 1843 to 1851 we find that William Dodd & Company were at this same location and continued business there for some time thereafter.

Cincinanti Makers of Metal Money, "Hard Times" Tokens and Shop Cards.—In addition to the manufacturers, or printers and engravers of paper money, there were also a number of die sinkers and stampers of metal pieces, which passed current as money for the value of ONE CENT each, prior to and during the War of the Rebellion. Among these were the following: V. R. Allen, B. C. True, John Stanton, James Murdock, Murdock & Spencer, Joseph J. Sayre and others.

These firms also made sutlers' checks, used in the Union Army, milk checks, bar checks, soda water checks, street car checks and checks, or "necessity" coins, of all kinds, payable on demand, which passed as money in Cincinnati for a standard of value, as stamped thereon.

"NECESSITY" MONEY OF THE REBELLION, 1861-65.

Copperheads.—When the war broke out and the people were pressed sore and hard for small change, a species of metal currency was engendered known to collectors and numismatists as "copperheads." There were a great many of them, generally of bronze, and the size of the United States small cent. While a few of them were put into circulation in 1861 and 1862 bearing patriotic devices, the most of them were issued in 1863 and 1864 by several hundred firms in Cincinnati. On one side of the latter was the head of "Liberty" and the date underneath, and on the other side was the card of the corporation, firm or individual issuing them. The most of these were made in Cincinnati and large numbers of them are to be found in the cabinets of collectors.

United States Encased Postage Stamps.—The silver money of the United States became very scarce in the early part of the war, and prior to the issuing of the postage fractional currency by the government many business houses in Cincinnati put forth as "necessity" money *Encased Unused United States Postage Stamps*, which practice was sanctioned or at least not objected to by the National or the State government. This medium of currency consisted of a brass rim or shell enclosing the postage stamp and showing the same under a layer of thin isinglass, or mica. The back had the advertisement of the firm issuing the same impressed on the metal in relief. The stamp issues were 1c blue; 3c red; 5c brown; 10c green; 12c black; 24c violet; 30c orange and 90c blue. The Cincinnati firms who issued them were Ellis, McAlpin & Company, Pearce, Tolle & Holton, John Shillito & Company and L. C. Hopkins & Company. There may have been others, but these are the only ones that are known to be in the cabinets of collectors.

COLLECTIONS AND COLLECTORS OF COINS, MEDALS, TOKENS, BANK BILLS, "SHINPLASTERS," ETC., IN CINCINNATI.

For many years there have been in Cincinnati some collections and collectors of coins and paper money. Possibly the earliest of these, of any note, were those of the Western Museum Society, instituted in 1818; the Cincinnati Museum, Letton & Willet, proprietors, 1819; Western Museum, J. Dorfeuille, proprietor, 1829 and thereafter ("3,125 Medals, Coins and Tokens," see Cincinnati Directory of 1834); Letton's Museum, Ralph Letton, proprietor, 1829 and thereafter ("Coins," etc., see Cincinnati Directory of 1834); Mrs. Trollope's Bazaar, 1829 and thereafter; and Wood's Museum, 1851.

All of the foregoing collections have been dispersed. The Cincinnati Art Museum of the present time (1904) contains many examples of coins, medals, etc.

Among the best known and most extensive private collections in Cincinnati have been those of Thomas C. Clencay, Charles C. Reakirt, Henry C. Ezekiel, Dr. William I. Prescott, Henry Probasco, J. Zanoni, Robert Downing, Robert Leslie, Samuel A. McCune, R. W. Mercer, H. H. Müller, Henry Sayre, J. M. Tilton, John Hauck, T. Bishop Disney, Dr. M. L. Amick, James Bindley, Enoch T. Carson, Alfred S. Field, James G. Hughes, Peter Mougey, Joseph Kluber, Louis Hauck, Abraham Mayer and others. Most of these collectors are dead and gone and their collections dispersed. Peter Mougey has at the present time (1904) the best collection of the United States coinage, while that of Henry C. Ezekiel is the most extensive in all branches of numismatics. He has also a large collection of autographs, stamps, historical and literary curiosities, possibly the most extensive of any private collector in the United States.

CHAPTER LIII.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—THE BUSINESS MEN'S CLUB—COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS—THE CINCINNATI BAR ASSOCIATION—THE CINCINNATI WOMAN'S CLUB—THE CINCINNATI KINDERGARTEN ASSOCIATION—POLITICAL CLUBS—SOCIAL CLUBS—FRATERNAL SOCIETIES—MILITARY ORDERS—THE CINCINNATI HOUSE OF REFUGE—THE CITY WORK HOUSE—THE CINCINNATI HOSPITAL—LONGVIEW ASYLUM—THE CITY INFIRMARY—CHARITABLE AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS—THE CHURCHES—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—SPRING GROVE AND OTHER CEMETERIES—AMUSEMENTS—THE RAILROADS—THE NEWSPAPERS—SOME CINCINNATI WRITERS.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

On October 22, 1839, was organized the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of promoting the amicable settlement of differences between the merchants of the city. It met at first but once a month in the rooms of the Young Men's Mercantile Library. In 1846 the Chamber was combined with the Merchants' Exchange and in 1850 Nicholas W. Thomas, Dunning M. Foster, Henry Emerson, William B. Cassilly, Joseph Torrence, S. P. Hall, George Keck and Richard Smith, the officers of that year and their associates were chartered under the name and style of "The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Exchange." From time to time the charter has been amended until the organization has become empowered with all the privileges permitted to such organizations by the laws of the State.

The meetings of the Chamber were held for many years at No. 22 West Fourth street from which point they subsequently removed to the Pike Building. At the time the site of the old Post Office at the southwest corner of Fourth and Vine was abandoned by the government for the new quarters in Government square, the ground was purchased by the Chamber of Commerce for the sum of $100,000 and on this ground was erected one of the handsomest structures in the city, designed by the well known architect H. H. Richardson, at a cost of about $600,000.

Its first board of officers from October, 1839, to January, 1840, included Griffin Taylor as president; B. W. Hewson, as treasurer; Henry Rockey, as secretary, and Roland G. Mitchell, Peter Neff, S. B. Findley, John Reeves, Thomas J. Adams and Jacob Strader as vice-presidents. Hewson was the treasurer until 1843 when he was succeeded by Parkhurst and Rockey was secretary until 1846, when he was succeeded by William D. Gallagher. In 1846 a superintendent was appointed for the Merchants' Exchange with which the Chamber of Commerce was consolidated. The office of superintendent, involving as it does the preparation of the annual report, is the most important in the body and fortunately it has been at all times well administered. A. Peabody was the superintendent from 1846 to

1849, when he was succeeded by Richard Smith, who acted as secretary and superintendent until 1854, at which time William Smith became the superintendent, while Richard Smith remained secretary down to 1860. William Smith continued as superintendent until 1871, when he was succeeded by Sidney D. Maxwell whose efficient labors continued until 1890, at which time the present very able superintendent, Charles B. Murray, was selected. The presidents of this organization have included some of the most prominent business men of the city. In the early days there was not the same rotation of offices as in the present and several of the presidents retained office for several years. Louis Whiteman was president in 1841, Roland G. Mitchell in 1842, Thomas J. Adams in 1843 and 1844. James C. Hall was president for three terms and Nicholas W. Thomas for six terms. R. M. W. Taylor succeeded in 1854 and the following year was succeeded by James F. Torrence who was president for five terms. J. W. Sibley and Joseph C. Butler officiated each for a year and in 1862 George F. Davis became president, to be succeeded three years later by Theodore Cook. S. C. Newton was president the following year and was succeeded in 1867 by John A. Gano, who had been the secretary for seven years. Mr. Gano held the position for three years and, after him, Charles W. Rowland for two. S. F. Covington and C. M. Holloway each acted for two years. In the centennial year, 1876, Benjamin Eggleston became president. He was succeeded in turn by John W. Hartwell, Florence Marmet, William M. Hobart, H. Wilson Brown, Henry C. Urner (two terms), James D. Parker, W. W. Peabody (two terms), Edwin Stevens, A. Hickenlooper, Levi C. Goodale, Thomas Morrison, Lee H. Brooks, Lowe Emerson, Joseph R. Brown, Brent Arnold, Michael Ryan, James M. Glenn, Maurice J. Freiberg, J. Milton Blair, William McAllister, Robert H. West, John H. Allen, James T. McHugh, W. W. Granger and J. F. Ellison (1903).

The greatest compliment that the Chamber is able to confer is that of honorary membership. The first honorary member was Henry Probasco elected in 1871; Miles Greenwood was elected two years later and since that time an honorary member has been elected each year. They have been in turn John H. Gerard, David Sinton, Reuben R. Springer, James F. Torrence, George Graham, Charles W. West, William Procter, Joseph Longworth, John Sherman, William Glenn, George H. Pendleton, Joseph Rawson, Henry C. Urner, Samuel F. Covington, John A. Gano, Charles Davis, John Kennett, Richard Smith, Julius Freiberg, A. E. Armstrong, David Gibson, Reuben A. Holden, Paris C. Brown, William A. Procter, Michael Ryan, Grove J. Penney and H. Wilson Brown. Messrs. Urner, Freiberg, Armstrong and the last five mentioned are the living honorary members.

The membership of the Chamber on the 1st of January, 1903, was 986. This organization has always taken an active part in the affairs of the city and is justly esteemed as a representative body of the highest character. It may be regarded as the legitimate successor of the Canal Produce Exchange established in 1835 with Josiah Lawrence as president and William Rockey as secretary. This organization met originally in Maj. Daniel Gano's brick store at Court and Mound and was maintained but a few years.

THE BUSINESS MEN'S CLUB.

In 1892 a number of young men organized themselves together for the purpose of informing themselves with relation to matters of public interest to citizens of Cincinnati and for the discussion of the municipal conditions. The plan involved a series of banquets at which were present prominent speakers of the city representing the business, literary and artistic interests of the community. The organization was successful for a time but afterwards languished. In 1896 it was reincorporated under the name of "The Young Men's Business Club of Cincinnati" and its purpose as given in its articles of incorporation was "to promote the best interest of Cincinnati." Subsequently a change of name was decided upon and by proceedings had in 1899 it became "The Business Men's Club of Cincinnati." This organization after several changes of location has now established itself in the Chamber of Commerce Building and is governed by a code of regulations adopted May 18, 1903. The club is largely social in its character and is fully equipped with dining rooms, billiard rooms and reading and lounging rooms. Its special purpose however is best shown by a list of its committees. These cover the subject of canals, Ohio River improvement, Ohio State Board of Commerce, taxation, park improvements,

manual training, Ohio Mechanics' Institute, street improvement and cleaning, smoke prevention, fair grounds, transportation, terminal facilities, quarantine laws, legislation, street railways, conventions, processions and art. Its president is James C. Hobart and Irwin M. Krohn is secretary.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The Manufacturers' Club of Cincinnati, established in 1895, was organized for the development of the manufacturing interests of the city. It is non-partisan in politics and limited to a membership of 100. This club has an annual banquet and monthly meetings at which matters relating to manufacturing interests and also to business affairs in general are discussed. Its president for 1903-04 is P. C. Fosdick and secretary, E. P. Wilson.

The Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association, organized in 1887 and incorporated in 1893, has for its object the encouraging of merchants to visit the city for commercial purposes by continuous offers of legitimate inducements and attractions. For the purpose of inducing buyers to transact their business with merchants and manufacturers of Cincinnati, this association offers free transportation to merchants throughout this section of the country. Its chairman is Stewart Shillito and secretary, John W. Irvine.

The Cincinnati League, representing the civic authorities, the railroads, the hotels, Chamber of Commerce, Manufacturers' Club, Board of Trade, Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association and citizens of all classes is organized for the purpose of extending the organized hospitality of Cincinnati to conventions. Its president is O. H. L. Wernicke and secretary and manager, E. P. Wilson.

The Cincinnati Industrial Bureau was organized at a meeting held at the Business Men's Club on January 8, 1901. Its purpose is to promote the industrial interests of the city, particularly by seeking to secure the location here of new industries, by aiding and encouraging existing manufacturing enterprises, and by making known generally its advantages as an industrial center. It is maintained by popular subscription and is conducted by a board of 15 directors. Many of the most prominent business firms and men are included in its membership. Its president is John H. Gibson and its secretary, Will L. Finch.

THE CINCINNATI BAR ASSOCIATION

Was organized February 22, 1872. Its objects were to maintain the honor and dignity of the profession, the cultivation of social intercourse and the promotion of legal reforms. To aid it in its purposes it has a number of standing committees on such subjects as investigation, grievances and on the judiciary and legal reform. Its banquets held at frequent intervals have been for many years among the pleasant social features of the city and it has taken part in numerous movements looking to the improvement of the administration of the law and the attainment of a judiciary of high character. On several occasions the association has been active in the promotion of a non-partisan judicial ticket which in several notable instances was quite successful at the polls. Its meetings are held in the Literary Club rooms and its president for the year 1903-04 is Alfred B. Benedict. Its membership includes over 300 members of the bar.

THE CINCINNATI WOMAN'S CLUB

Was organized in the rooms of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio on Easter Monday, March 26, 1894, at a meeting called by Mrs. S. P. Mallon, Miss Annie Laws, Mrs. J. J. Gest, Mrs. H. C. Yergason, Mrs. H. B. Morehead, Mrs. Fayette Smith and Miss Clara C. Newton. The meeting was called to order by Miss Laws, who became the first president. At the preliminary meeting papers were read by Miss Laws, Mrs. Smith and Miss Newton looking towards the organization of a club of women. The organization was completed at once and in a very short time the membership limited to 150 was almost entirely taken up. Meetings were held for a time in the hall of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History and afterwards for a number of years in the Perin Building. The club was regularly incorporated in 1897 and in 1899 a movement for the purpose of securing a permanent club home resulted in the formation of a stock company, whose special object was the procuring of a club house. The club has finally arranged for quarters in the new Mercantile Library Building which were dedicated on Thursday, April 7, 1904, at which time a reception was given to the great musician Richard Strauss and his wife. The club rooms are quite spacious and are regarded as among the handsomest in the country occupied by a woman's organization.

They include a large assembly room extending to the height of two stories with which communicate tea rooms, committee, cloak and toilet rooms with a well furnished pantry and a library and lecture rooms. The president of the board for the current year, 1903-04, is Mrs. Lawrence Maxwell, Jr. The club has a number of departments, covering many fields of interest by lectures, discussions and exhibitions.

THE CINCINNATI KINDERGARTEN ASSOCIATION

Is a most important educational organization whose purpose as expressed by its articles of incorporation adopted in 1894 is to organize and supervise kindergartens and to carry on a training school for kindergartens. Kindergartens had been started in Cincinnati as early as 1875 at which time Miss Helene Goodman conducted a private school of this character in the building of Miss Nourse's school on Seventh. An organization was had in December, 1879, for the purpose of increasing interest in the subject and widening the usefulness of the schools. During the year 1902-03 there were conductd under the auspices of the association 25 kindergartens, which in addition to two private kindergartens were supported by various charitable persons and organizations. The headquarters of the association and training school are on Linton street in Vernonville. This school furnishes a two-years course leading to a regular diploma. The president of the association is Miss Annie Laws.

POLITICAL CLUBS.

Among the principal political clubs of the city are the Young Men's Blaine Club (Republican), which was organized on June 6, 1884, the day of Mr. Blaine's nomination for the presidency, and has a handsome club house on Eighth street east of Vine; the Stamina Republican League, organized November 5, 1888; the West End Republican Club, organized February 22, 1888; while the Duckworth Club (Democratic), which was organized in 1880, has a handsome club house on Ninth street.

SOCIAL CLUBS.

The Queen City Club, a leading social club, was organized in October, 1874. Its building on the southwest corner of Seventh and Elm was built at that time and has since been enlarged so that it is equipped with all the appointments of a first class club house. Here are held many of the semi-public gatherings of citizens for the discussion of topics of general interest and the club is quite a center of city life. The Commercial Club, an important organization since 1880, whose object is largely indicated by its name, meets regularly in the Queen City Club House. Other clubs that use this club house for their home are the Optimist Club and the Piccadilly Club.

Another prominent social club is the Phoenix Club, founded in 1856, whose house at Ninth and Race, erected in 1894, is one of the fine buildings of the city. The Cincinnati Club, organized in 1889, has a handsome club house on Melrose avenue on Walnut Hills. The Phoenix and Cincinnati clubs are practically limited to Jewish membership.

The Literary Club, organized in 1849, has been referred to at length in an earlier chapter. This club, the oldest of its class in the country, includes in its membership many of the most prominent professional and business men in the city. It meets every Saturday night from September to June to hear papers prepared by its members. It has a handsome club house, built especially to answer its needs, on Eighth near Walnut street.

Other well known clubs are the Country Club and the Cincinnati Golf Club adjoining it on Grandin road, the Riding Club, Clifton Golfers' Club and the Pillars.

The Academy of Medicine is, as is indicated by its title, an association of the physicians of the city; it meets regularly in the Literary Club rooms. Here, too, meets the Engineers' Club.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

The number of societies, secret and public, as is natural to expect in so large a city, is almost countless. It is estimated that they exceed 2,000 in number and the list of some of them occupies 68 closely printed columns of the city directory. There are almost 300 building associations.

Under special headings are given such orders as the Catholic Knights of America, of which there are 10 branches, and a central committee, Catholic Knights of Ohio, of which there are 26 branches and a local council, Catholic Order of Foresters with a central chapter and 14 courts, two councils of the Young Men's Institute, and 14 conferences and the particular council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. Over 170

trades unions are enumerated. Thirteen lodges and chapters of Masons meet in the Masonic Temple at the northeast corner of Third and Walnut, three commanderies meet at the Scottish Rite Cathedral; in addition there are enumerated 18 other lodges and chapters, as well as a Masonic Employment Bureau, Masonic Relief Association and Masonic Library Association. The office of the grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ohio is in the Masonic Temple. The various bodies classed under the heading Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry meet at the Scottish Rite Cathedral, as do also the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. There are also six colored Masonic bodies, including one of the Scottish Rite. About 30 different bodies belong to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and one to the Imperial Order of Muscovites; 14 organizations are listed under the heading G. U. O. O. F. and seven organizations in the Ancient Order of Hibernians. There are about 30 lodges and associations of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and one grove of Druids. There are nine lodges of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith and two of the Independent Order of B'rith Abraham. There are eight organizations under the auspices of the American Protestant Association as well as one of colored people. The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks has two lodges, one of which is of colored people. There are three bodies of the Independent Order of Red Men and four of the Improved Order of Red Men.

There are a dozen lodges of the Knights of Honor, one of colored Knights of Honor, 11 of Knights and Ladies of Honor and two colored bodies of the same. The Knights of Pythias include about 25 lodges and four organizations of the Uniform Rank, as well as seven colored lodges and one lodge of the Improved Order of Knights of Pythias. There are three organizations under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance and eight of the Royal Arcanum. The following organizations are entirely made up of colored people: United Brothers of Friendship, of which there are nine bodies; Independent Order of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria of North America (three lodges); United Order of True Reformers, of which there are 38 organizations, under such headings as "Fountains" and "Rosebuds"; and the International Order of Twelve, including 10 "Tents," "Temples" and "Tabernacles," and a "Royal House." There are 17 councils of the National Union, nine tents, etc., of the Knights of the Maccabees, six hives of the Ladies of the Maccabees. The Knights of the Ancient Essenic Order and the Essenic Army include about 10 separate organizations. Seven organizations make up the Tribe of Ben Hur and six the Independent Order of Foresters. The Junior Order of United American Mechanics has 22 bodies and the ladies' auxiliary to this, known as the Daughters of America, has 23 organizations in its ranks. Other organizations of one or more branches are such as the American Benefit Club Fraternity, the I. O. F. S. of L., Fraternal Mystic Circle, Order of the Sons of St. George, Knights and Ladies of the Golden Eagle, Protective Home Circle, Sons of Benjamin, United Commercial Travelers, Order of Mutual Protection, Daughters of Liberty, Knights of Joseph, Home Guards of America, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Knights of Fidelity, Knights of Columbus, Order of the Iroquois, Royal League, Order of Hercules, Fraternal Censer, Fraternal Order of America, Knights of Ancient Rome, Woodmen of the World and Ye Ancient Order of Whynot.

MILITARY ORDERS.

A most distinguished order is the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. There is also a Society of the Hispano-American War, a Regular Army and Navy Union, the National Army of Spanish-American War Veterans and the well known Society of the Army of the Tennessee. There are 30 posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, including the affiliated organizations—Ladies of the G. A. R. and Women's Relief Corps—and five organizations of the Union Veteran Legion, as well as four of the Sons of Veterans and two of the Daughters of Veterans. There are also chapters of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, Society of Colonial Wars, Society of Colonial Dames, Daughters of the Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, War of 1812 societies, and numerous other so-called "hereditary" societies.

THE CINCINNATI HOUSE OF REFUGE,

Opened for the reception of inmates, October 8, 1850, is situated about four miles northwest of the city Post Office on the east side of Colerain. Its grounds include nine and seven-eighths acres, five of which are enclosed

on three sides by a stone wall. The main building completes the quadrangle. This is a castellated edifice of rough blue limestone trimmed with white Dayton stone, with a front of 277 feet. It contains 112 sleeping rooms for boys, 72 single sleeping rooms for girls and a large dormitory for girls with plunge and shower baths, dressing rooms, sewing rooms, school rooms, laboratories, hospital and offices. There are also special buildings for the kindergarten department, one for the girls and one for the boys, as well as a chapel, manual training school, printing offices, gymnasium, power house, laundry and other special buildings. The building accommodates 450 inmates and is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The superintendent and secretary is James Allison.

THE CITY WORK HOUSE

Is located on Colerain avenue upon the grounds of old Camp Washington, used for the rendezvous of Ohio troops during the Mexican War. The buildings are handsome and extensive,—about 510 feet in length, five stories high and froom 54 to 60 feet in width. They were designed by Adams and Hannaford and built under the direction of Robert Allison, chairman of the building committee of the Council in the years 1866 to 1869, at a cost of about a half million dollars. It has 606 cells and receives between 2,500 and 3,000 prisoners each year.

THE CINCINNATI HOSPITAL

Is an outgrowth of the Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum for the State of Ohio, which was established January 22, 1821. It subsequently became known as the Commercial Hospital and May 1, 1861, as the Cincinnati Hospital. It occupies the block between Central avenue and Plum, 12th and Ann streets. The old buildings were used until 1867—more than 46 years—when they were removed to make way for the new buildings which were completed and opened for occupation January 7, 1869. The structure contains eight distinct buildings placed *en echelon* and connected by corridors surrounding a large central court 400 feet square. They are constructed of brick with freestone finishing around the angles and finished in French style with Mansard roofs. Each building is three stories high. The cost of the structure was about $800,000. There are 16 free wards accommodating between 500 and 600 beds. There is also a Branch Hospital for Contagious Diseases in Green township near Lick Run road.

LONGVIEW ASYLUM.

From 1821 to 1854 there was what was called a crazy ward in the Commercial Hospital which in fact was organized in part for asylum purposes. For six years following 1854 the insane of the county were cared for in a large building in Fairmont now known as the "Woolen Mill." Longview Asylum at Carthage was first occupied in 1860. The building, which took five years to build, has a frontage of about 1,000 feet, with a depth on the north wing of almost 300 feet and on the south wing of 375 feet and the grounds, which are beautifully improved, cover an area of 100 acres. The hospital, which at the time it was built, was regarded as fully adequate for its purposes, has long since proved of insufficient size and accommodation. It was never expected to receive over 1,000 patients: the average during recent years has been between 1,100 and 1,200. It is at present in charge of Dr. W. F. Harmon as superintendent.

THE CITY INFIRMARY

Is located at Hartwell. The buildings erected in 1851 and 1898 are in form of the letter "E," with a frontage of 380 feet and a depth in each wing of 250 feet. The floor space is equal to three acres. The buildings cost $350,000. Surrounding them is a farm of 160 acres, purchased by the city as early as 1847. The institution will accommodate 1,200 inmates. Its superintendent is Frank A. Tucker.

CHARITABLE AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The Children's Home, situated on Ninth street between Plum street and Central avenue, has for its object the amelioration of the condition of the children of poor and unfortunate parents in procuring for the homeless and destitute children, who may be committed to it in accordance with its charter, permanent country homes where they will be trained in habits of industry and receive a suitable English education, in clothing, feeding and instructing all such children as long as they remain in the Home and in affording a temporary home for poor children whose parents thus aided may be enabled in a short time to support them in homes of their own. It is one of the oldest charitable institutions in the city.

The Cincinnati Union Bethel is located on East Front street between Sycamore and Broadway. Its chief object is to do constructive and preventive work among the poor. It has a Sunday-school, sewing and cooking schools, daily kindergarten and a well equipped bath and laundry for poor women, gymnasium, music school, dentistry department, district nurse, social settlements, boys' and girls' clubs, millinery and shirt-waist clubs, home libraries and a suite of men's club rooms which any self-respecting man may join for 25 cents a month. Relief is given to the poor in the form of clothes, shoes, groceries, rent, etc., and the Bethel also runs a lodging house where such as are not able to work at the labor yard are kept free.

The Cincinnati Relief Union was established in 1848. Its purpose is indicated by its title. It is supported by voluntary contributions and conducted without charge by ward managers located in the various wards.

The Ohio Humane Soociety at No. 24 East Ninth street was organized for the protection of children and the prevention of cruelty to animals. It cooperates with the House of Refuge, Children's Home, Orphan Asylum and other asylums, hospitals and charities of all sorts. Its agents seek out and investigate cases of abuse and neglect of children, hunt up the cruel and criminal parents and compel them to care for their children and also gather up homeless and vagabond children. It also prosecutes cases of cruelty to animals as well as to children.

The Associated Charities of Cincinnati has its office and industrial department at No. 304 Broadway. Its objects are the promotion of cooperation among charitable institutions and includes a registry of dependent, defective and delinquent persons, the provision for temporary employment and industrial instruction for such persons and the prevention of imposition and the diminution of vagrancy and pauperism. In additon to its registration bureau, it maintains a free employment bureau and labor yard for men and a work room for women. Here are provided meals, lodging, free baths and reading rooms and the men and women are employed in varions occupations, the former in wrecking buildings and in splitting kindling and the women in plain sewing, rug making, carpet weaving, laundry work and the like.

The Widows' Home and Asylum for Aged and Indigent Females dates from 1850. It has a fine building on McMillan street and Ashland avenue. One wing of the building is occupied by the Widows' Home and the other by the Old Men's Home.

Other well known charitable institutions are the Home for Incurables, Home for the Friendless and Foundlings, the Bodmann German Protestant Widows' Home, Cincinnati Orphan Asylum, Deutsches Altenheim (German Old Men's Home), Fresh Air Home, Rescue Mission and Home for Erring Women, the Homes for the Aged Poor, Glenn Industrial Home, as well as the large number of Catholic and Jewish institutions covering every form of charitable relief work.

Between 50 and 60 benevolent associations are enumerated in the latest directory. These include five convents, a number of orphan asylums, widows' homes, old men's homes, homes for the friendless, aged, poor, incurables, Jewish aged and infirm, working boys and varions relief associations.

In addition to the Cincinnati Hospital and the well known Good Samaritan Hospital at Sixth and Lock and St. Mary's Hospital, better known as the Betts Street Hospital, and the United States Marine Hospital, there are the Jewish Hospital, one of the very best, on Burnet avenue; Christ Hospital in the building of the old Mount Auburn Institute, the German Deaconess Home and Hospital on Clifton avenue, the Protestant Episcopal Free Hospital for Children (better known as the Children's Hospital), Presbyterian Hospital, the Ohio Hospital, St. Joseph's Maternity Hospital, the Ohio Maternity Hospital, St. Francis Hospital and several other institutions for the care of the sick.

THE CHURCHES.

According to the last directory there are included in the city of Cincinnati 24 Baptist churches in addition to six stations of the Ninth Street Baptist Church (11 of these churches are colored), eight Congregational, 11 Disciples of Christ, one Friends' Meeting House, 15 German Evangelical Protestant, two German Evangelical Union, two German Reformed, one Holland Reformed, five Lutheran, 27 Methodist Episcopal, six Methodist Episcopal (German), one Methodist Protestant, eight Methodist (colored), one Church of the New Jerusalem, 29 Presbyterian, two Presbyterian Reformed, one United Presbyterian, 22 Protestant Episcopal, 58 Catholic, one Seventh Day Adventist, three United Brethren in Christ, one Universalist,

one Unitarian and one Welsh Calvinist Methodist Church. In addition to these there are 12 Jewish synagogues and six meeting places of the Salvation Army and 26 religious institutions included under the head of miscellaneous.

The principal Catholic churches are, of course, St. Peter's Cathedral and the churches of St. Francis Xavier and St. Francis de Sales. The most beautiful church edifice is St. Peter's Cathedral, built in the Corinthian style of architecture, with a spire of 224 feet. Its cornerstone was laid in 1839 and the church was consecrated in 1844 by Cardinal McCloskey. It cost a quarter of a million dollars. Beneath the altar for many years prior to the spring of 1904 lay the body of Rev. Father Stephen Baden, the first priest ordained in America. St. Francis de Sales Church contains the largest bell in America and the largest swinging bell in the world. It was cast in the old Buckeye Bell Foundry on October 30, 1895, and the pouring of the metal is said to have occupied 41 minutes. Its weight is about 30,000 pounds and the diameter of its rim nine feet, diameter of crown five feet and height seven feet. Its clapper alone weighs 640 pounds. It was cast after the pattern of the Westminster bell and swings upon a wheel 15 feet in diameter. It cost about $15,000, mainly contributed by Joseph Buddeke. It was consecrated on January 19, and placed in position in the steeple on February 7, 1896.

The Pro-Cathedral of the Protestant Episcopal Church is St. Paul's, at the southeast corner of Seventh and Plum. Christ Church is also a notable structure and attached to it is the Parish House.

The First Presbyterian Church is, of course, notable as that of the first congregation of the city and for its steeple, the highest in the city attaining with its spire a height of 285 feet, 10 feet higher than the spire of Trinity Church in New York. It was built in 1835 at a cost of $60,000 and has been several times remodeled.

The Plum Street Temple (K. K. Bene Yeshurun), built in 1866 at a cost of $275,000, is a beautiful specimen of Moorish architecture, designed after the Alhambra. The Mound Street Temple (K. K. Bene Israel) dedicated in 1869 is also of Moorish architecture and cost $180,000.

One of the oldest congregations in the city is that of the St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church, whose church built in 1870 cost $175,000. The ground cost $75,000. The building of the Second Presbyterian Church erected in 1872 is very handsome. It cost $100,000. Other notable church edifices are those of the Mount Auburn Presbyterian Church, Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church, Ninth Street Baptist Church, the Unitarian Church on Reading road and the newly erected Swedenborgian Church on Oak street and Winslow avenue.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The early history of this organization has been given in the earlier part of this work. The pioneer society was organized as the Young Men's Society of Inquiry, October 3, 1848. The name "Young Men's Christian Association" was adopted in May, 1863. During the war the society showed little vitality, but in 1865 it was revived and held its meetings for a time at the Seventh Street Congregational Church and afterwards in rooms on Fourth street. In 1867 it removed to the building at the southeast corner of Sixth and Elm. In November, 1874, David Sinton presented the association with the sum of $33,000. Almost a quarter of a century later, Mr. Sinton again subscribed liberally to the institution, this time $13,000, to be used for the reduction of the debt. Alexander McDonald contributed $20,000 for the same purpose. In 1891 the building at the northwest corner of Seventh and Walnut was erected at a cost of a little over $200,000 and here the society is installed at present. There is a college department organized as a department for intercollegiate work in 1889, a night law school organized in 1893, and the University Branch and the Eclectic Medical Institute Branch, the latter at the corner of Court and Plum streets.

The Young Women's Christian Association has its rooms at No. 26 East Eighth street. Its object is the temporal, moral and religious welfare of women, especially the young, who are dependent upon their exertions for their support.

SPRING GROVE AND OTHER CEMETERIES.

The charter of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society authorized the establishment of a public cemetery, but it was soon ascertained that a separate organization could accomplish better results in this direction. On April 13, 1844, a number of gentlemen met at the residence of Robert Buchanan for the purpose of discussing the establishment of a rural cemetery more in accordance with the beautiful parks used for the purpose in the East. There were present at this

meeting, besides Mr. Buhanan, George W. Neff, William Neff, James Hall, Griffin Taylor, Salmon P. Chase, A. H. Ernst, S. C. Parkhurst, Dr. J. A. Warder, T. H. Minor, Dr. M. Flagg, David Loring, J. B. Russell and Peter Neff. After some discussion as to the requisites for a proper site, a committee consisting of William Neff, Flagg, Minor, Loring, Buchanan, Parkhurst and Ernst was appointed to determine upon a location. Curiously enough in addition to the requirements of proximity to the city, pleasant location and proper soil, there seemed to be a sentiment against placing the bodies of the departed in any place where there should be close companionship with fossil remains. Finally the Gerard farm, about four miles from the city, containing 166 acres, was selected and on the 4th of May a committee consisting of Timothy Walker, George W. Neff, Nathan Guilford, Nathaniel Wright, Davis B. Lawler, Miles Greenwood and Judge James Hall was appointed to prepare articles of association which were finally reported and published in the newspapers. A little later Salmon P. Chase, Judges Walker and Hall and Messrs. Wright, Guilford, Lawler and E. Woodruff were instructed to prepare a charter to present to the Legislature. The charter was passed on January 21, 1845, and on the 8th of the following February the first board of directors, consisting of Messrs. Buchanan, Loring, Ernst, Wright, Taylor, William Neff, Charles Stetson, J. C. Culbertson and R. G. Mitchell, was elected. Robert Buchanan became president, Griffin Taylor treasurer and S. C. Parkhurst, secretary. The grounds were consecrated on August 28, 1845, with appropriate ceremonies,—a prayer by Rev. J. T. Brooke, an address by Justice John McLean, a hymn by W. D. Gallagher and an ode by Lewis J. Cist. The buildings in Norman Gothic style of architecture were erected between 1863 and 1867 from designs of James K. Wilson.

The original plan of improving the grounds was made by John Notman, of Philadelphia, the designer of Laurel Hill Cemetery. It was partly carried out by the first superintendent, Howard Daniels, and his successor, Dennis Delany, under the charge of Thomas Earnshaw, chief engineer. The adoption of the system of landscape gardening was suggested in 1855 by Adolph Strauch and carried out largely by him and his assistant, Henry Earnshaw. From time to time additional tracts of land were purchased until at present the cemetery has an area of about 600 acres.

Other well known cemeteries are the Wesleyan at the northwest corner of Colerain avenue and Hoffner; Cathedral Cemetery (Rapid Run) the St. Mary's German Catholic and St. John's German Catholic in St. Bernard, St. Joseph's cemeteries, including one for German Catholics in the western part of Price Hill, St. Martin's Evangelical Protestant on Saffin avenue in St. Peterstown, Calvary Catholic Cemetery on Duck Creek road, the United Jewish Cemetery on Montgomery pike on Walnut Hills and also the Jewish cemetery on Ludlow avenue, Clifton, known as the Ahabath Achim and that on Lick Run pike known as Judah Torah, the Columbia Baptist, German Evangelical Protestant on Carthage pike in Clifton, German Evangelical Protestant Cemetery in North Fairmount and the German Protestant Cemetery on Walnut Hills, the Colored American Cemetery on Duck Creek road and the cemetery of the United Baptist Church (colored) on Cleves pike, and the City Cemetery (potter's field), Lick Run. The Odd Fellows' Cemetery is in Spring Grove. The Cincinnati Crematory on Dixmyth avenue, near Burnet Woods, was built in 1893 and contains a chapel and furnace room.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Cincinnati Base Ball Club has the record of age, being the oldest professional club in active service and also the unequaled record of not losing a single game from September, 1868, to June, 1870. The club in its first years has already been described. In 1870 the team was obliged to yield to the newly organized Chicago team. At the end of that year it was disbanded. The Wright brothers with Leonard and McVey went to Boston and the club thus became once more an amateur organization. Upon the organization of the National League, the Cincinnati "Red Stocking" Club was once more brought together and for five years was a member of that organization. It finished last three years out of the five and second one year (1878) and fifth in 1879. At the close of 1880 Cincinnati was dropped from the National League and no professional games were played here during the following year. In 1882 upon the organization of the American Association, the "Reds" joined its ranks and in its initial year won the pennant, winning 55 games out of 80. It was third a year later and dropped to fifth place in 1884. During the season of 1884 a rival organ-

ization, the Union Association, was formed and played at the grounds on Bank street. This club, however, lasted but for a season. In 1885 the Cincinnati Base Ball Club finished second and the year later fifth. It was again second in 1887 and fourth during the three following years. In 1891 it reentered the National League and since that date has been a member of that organization. Its highest position has been that of third place, which it reached in 1896, and it ended in the second division eight years out of 21. In other words, in 1891 it was the seventh of eight clubs; from 1892 to 1899, inclusive, when there were 12 clubs, it held places Nos. 5, 7, 10, 8, 3, 4, 3 and 6. Since 1900 there have been but eight clubs in the National League and in the first two of these years it held places Nos. 7 and 8, respectively, and the last two years it has held fourth position. In 1891 the American Association established a club in the city under the management of M. J. Kelly, known as "King" Kelly. A ball park was laid out on the site of the present Gymnasium grounds but the season was not successful and the club went out of existence in a short time. The ball park at present is on Western avenue between Findlay and York streets.

The Zoological Garden was started September 18, 1875, and is most largely indebted for its organization to the late Andrew Erkenbrecher. It contains 45 acres located between Clifton and Avondale and a number of handsome stone buildings which cost over $300,000. About a million dollars has been expended upon the Garden and its collection of wild animals and birds, exceeding in number 1,500, is regarded as among the best in the country. The "Zoo" is not only one of the most interesting institutions of the city but its educational value, also, with regard to the study of animals and plants, cannot be overestimated. The landscape features have been handled with the greatest care and not only has this resulted in a park of remarkable beauty but the intelligent marking of trees and shrubs has made it available as an arboretum for the study of tree life.

The theatres of the city include the Grand Opera House, Columbia Theatre, Heuck's Opera House, Robinson's Opera House, Walnut Street Theatre and the People's and Lyceum theatres. The Auditorium in the Odd Fellows' Temple is also frequently used for public performances and the audience room of the Scottish Rite Cathedral is admirably equipped with stage and scenery. Music Hall is frequently used for concerts, operas and entertainments.

There are races held regularly at Latonia, lying on the opposite side of the river west of Covington and at times at Oakley. The latter grounds have recently been utilized by the Hamilton County Fair Association. A fair was also given in 1903 at the old fair grounds in Carthage.

Other pleasure resorts are the Lagoon at Ludlow (Kentucky), Coney Island and Chester Park.

The Cincinnati Gymnasium, which has recently erected a building that is unsurpassed in the country in its equipment, also gives exhibitions regularly.

THE RAILROADS.

There are 15 railroads which can properly be classed as entering Cincinnati. These are the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway (the "Panhandle," part of the Pennsylvania system, entering the city over the Little Miami), the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway (owned by the Baltimore & Ohio), the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, the Cincinnati Hamilton & Dayton Railway, the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway (Cincinnati Southern), the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway (the "Big Four," a Vanderbilt line), the Cincinnati Northern Railroad, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, the Kentucky Central Railroad (a division of the Louisville & Nashville), the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad (a Gould line), the Cincinnati, Georgetown & Portsmouth Railroad, the Norfolk & Western Railway, the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad (Erie), the Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern Railway (owned by the Pennsylvania) and the Illinois Central Railroad (entering via the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern). These roads enter at six passenger depots,—the Central Union; Pennsylvania; Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton; Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern and the Fourth street station of the Chesapeake & Ohio and Kentucky Central and the station at Eighth street and McLean avenue.

There are also a number of interurban electric railways connecting the city with neighboring towns and cities. Chief among these are the Interurban Railway & Terminal Company, operating Cincinnati and Eastern Division to New Richmond, Suburban Traction Division to Bethel

and Rapid Railway Division to South Lebanon; Cincinnati, Georgetown & Portsmouth, to Georgetown; Cincinnati, Dayton & Toledo; Mill Creek Valley Street Railway; Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg & Aurora and the newly opened line to Milford.

The Cincinnati Traction Company operates about 40 miles of electric street cars. The South Covington & Cincinnati Street Railway Company operates three divisions into Kentucky.

THE NEWSPAPERS.

The *Cincinnati Commercial* was founded in 1843 and its first number appeared on the 2nd of October of that year and for 40 years until it was united on January 4, 1883, with the *Gazette,* which had been for years one of the most prominent papers of the West. Its first publishers were Curtis & Hastings. Hastings, however, remained but a short time with the paper and L. G. Curtis, a son-in-law of Rev. Samuel J. Browne, soon associated with himself his brother-in-law, John W. Browne. In 1848 M. D. Potter, who was a practical printer, became connected with the paper and soon succeeded Mr. Browne in this management. The firm name then became Curtis & Potter. At the death of Mr. Curtis in 1851 his interest came into the hands of Richard Henry Lee and the firm was known as Lee & Potter. On March 9, 1853, Murat Halstead became a member of its staff having left the *Weekly Columbian* for this purpose. Mr. Lee died in 1853 and subsequently the firm became M. D. Potter & Company, composed of M. D. Potter, Henry Reed the chief editorial writer, John H. Strauss the bookkeeper and Murat Halstead, who was in charge of the news department. A little later John A. Gano and Cons D. Miller became partners. Subsequently Mr. Potter acquired the interest of Mr. Reed and Mr. Strauss died. The paper was first published at the southeast then at the northeast corner of Third and Sycamore on the property owned by J. W. Browne. In 1859 Mr. Potter purchased the lot at the northeast corner of Fourth and Race, where was erected a building especially adapted for the publication of a newspaper. To these quarters the paper moved in April, 1860. Almost its first experience in its new quarters was with the tornado which blew off the roof. Mr. Potter's death in 1866 brought about a reorganization and the new firm composed of Messrs. Halstead, Miller and Gano as general partners and Mrs. Potter and her daughter, Mrs. Pomeroy, was organized under the firm name of M. Halstead & Company. This firm was formed May 15, 1866. The death of Mrs. Pomeroy brought about a reorganization in 1879, at which time the stock company of M. Halstead & Company was formed. The stock was fixed at that time at $235,000. On January 4, 1883, the paper consolidated with the *Cincinnati Gazette,* which claimed lineal descent from *Liberty Hall,* organized in 1815.

The *Gazette* had improved much from the days when Charles Hammond and William Dodd were its sole staff and had achieved a reputation throughout the West especially for its high tone. It devoted an unusual amount of attention to the business side of the city life and at the same time was especially strong in its editorial staff. Three men connected with it for almost a quarter of a century stand among the leaders of Western journalism,—Richard Smith, Samuel Romeo Reed and John T. Perry.

Murat Halstead, for almost half a century a leader in Cincinnati journalism, is fortunately still (in his 75th year) engaged in the active life of his profession.

From the time that he took charge of the editorial department until his death, Richard Smith was one of the most marked figures of American journalism. Certain editors such as Horace Greeley, Henry J. Raymond and Charles A. Dana have impressed their personality upon the public mind to such an extent that their names have become household words. Mr. Smith and his "wicked partners" belonged to this class. For many years a reference to the city of Cincinnati brought to mind this trio of editors just as at a little later time the name of Murat Halstead became identified in the same way with the city. After the consolidation of the two papers, Mr. Smith as well as Mr. Reed and Mr. Perry became a member of the editorial staff of the *Commercial Gazette.* The office at Sixth and Vine was given up and the paper was published from the former office of the *Commercial* on the northeast corner of Fourth and Race. Later in the year 1897 a new consolidation was effected between the newly established *Tribune,* which had a very useful career of three years, and the *Commercial Gazette,* which resulted in the *Commercial Tribune.* The name *Gazette,* the oldest in continuous use in the city, was dropped and awaits the enterprise of some new aspirant for journalistic fame to be brought

to life again. In 1902 a large building on the east side of Walnut street between Fifth and Sixth was especially constructed for the use of the *Commercial Tribune* and here this veteran journal is now established under the control and management of E. O. Eshelby.

The *Enquirer* claims descent from the *Phoenix* of Moses Dawson. During his management of the paper, Mr. Dawson was one of the most prominent writers of the country. In 1844 James J. Faran took an interest in the paper and became its managing editor and the head of the firm of Faran & McLean, Washington McLean having purchased the interest of Mr. Derby. At other times such well known newspaper men as J. B. McCullough, John A. Cockerill, Charles Brough, G. M. D. Bloss and James E. Spear were in charge of its editorial policy. John R. McLean became its sole proprietor in 1882 and since that time has had entire control of the policy of the paper. The paper was first published on Fifth street between Main and Sycamore and afterwards on Third, then on the corner of Third and Main, on Main between Third and Pearl and on Vine near Baker, when it was burned at the time of the Pike's Opera House fire in 1866. It finally moved to its present headquarters on the west side of Vine between Sixth and Seventh. Although Democratic in politics it has always made a special claim to its independence as a gatherer of news and for many years as a result of this it is said to have had a wider circulation than any other paper published outside of New York City. The *Enquirer* can be bought on almost any newsstand in the United States that pretends to carry any assortment of papers other than those of local origin.

The *Times-Star*, an evening paper, claims descent in continuous life from the *Times* of 1841 (with succession from the *Times* of 20 years earlier and the *Chronicle*) and the *Star* established in 1872. It is Republican in politics. The *Evening Post* established in 1880 is one of the celebrated Scripps papers. It is independent in politics. Both the afternoon papers have a very large circulation.

The daily German papers are four in number, —the *Volksblatt*, the *Volksfreund*, the *Freie Presse* and the evening edition, the *Taegliche Abend Presse*.

Other daily papers are the *Cincinnati Daily Bulletin of Prices Current*, the *Financial and Commercial Bulletin, Live Stock Record, Price Current, Court Index, Trade Record*, the *Merchants' & Manufacturers' Hotel Reporter* and the *Italian Press*. The directory contains a list of one semi-weekly, 66 English and 13 German weeklies, a bi-weekly, a tri-weekly, 75 monthlies, six semi-monthlies, two bi-monthlies, 25 quarterlies and four annual publications.

SOME CINCINNATI WRITERS.

The literary life of the city has been referred to at considerable length in the treatment of the various epochs into which the earlier part of this work is divided. Much of the writing done by citizens of Cincinnati has been referred to in connection with the various narratives of the city and its journalistic phases. Such intellectual activity as existed in the earlier days centered around such men as Dr. Daniel Drake, his brother Benjamin and at a later time his son Charles, Edward D. Mansfield, Judge Burnet, Timothy Flint and the Cists (Charles and his son Lewis J.). But few, however, followed literature as a profession except as members of the journalistc fraternity. We hear of "Horace in Cincinnati," who was a merchant, "Ohio's Bard," who was the cashier of the United States Bank (Gorham A. Worth), and the writings of W. D. Gallagher an editor, James H. Perkins a clergyman and of William H. Lytle a lawyer. Not one of these men, however, regarded literature as a means of support. The work of Dr. Drake covers many phases of human knowledge. His earlier books as we have seen were quasi-historical and the great work of his life, that relating to the diseases of the interior valley of America, was purely medical in its character. His brother, Benjamin, wrote several volumes in which he combined history and fiction. Mansfield was an economist and an historian. Burnet's "Letters" and "Notes" were simply the reminiscences of a man who had taken a large part in the history of his times. Charles Cist's books can hardly be classed as literature, valuable as they are from a standpoint in history. Lewis J. Cist, a bank clerk, wrote many trifles in verse. Robert Clarke, the well known publisher, perhaps made as valuable contributions to the history of this section as any resident. His pamphlets with relation to the prehistoric remains and the first settlers of Losantiville are invaluable. Under his editorship appeared the "Ohio Valley Historical Series" in seven volumes, the most valuable set of works with relation to the pioneer history of this section that has

ever been published. Mr. Clarke also reprinted the celebrated "Olden Time" of Neville Craig and a large number of other works with relation to the history of this section appeared from his press and bore the imprint of his house, for many years the most prominent store house of Americana in this country. The list of biographies relating to the city is almost endless. They include lives of Dr. Drake, Dr. Locke, Larz Anderson, James H. Perkins, Samuel Lewis, Mrs. Israel Ludlow, Rev. Adam Hurdus, Judge Burnet, Levi Coffin, Samuel E. Foote, Generals Hayes and Harrison, Dr. Comegys, Rabbi Isaac M. Wise and a large number of other prominent citizens. The bibliography of the histories of the city and of the lives of its inhabitants would make a volume in itself. In fact a large number of the titles included in Peter G. Thomson's excellent bibliography of Ohio refer to Cincinnati. The antiquities, natural history, art, music, law and religion each have received full treatment. Such writers as Gen. Manning F. Force, Gen. Jacob D. Cox, Gen. Henry M. Cist have contributed to the history of the war and our own Prof. P. V. N. Myers has won distinction by his general historical work. It is impracticable, however, to mention all who in one manner or another have added to the literature of the country. There is a chapter in Ford's "History of Cincinnati," which is excellent as it shows that such an attempt results in little more than a list of names. Mr. Venable in his admirable work "The Beginnings of Literary Culture in the Ohio Valley" covers as no other man could have covered the earlier period and the same writer in his contributions on the "Ohio Literary Men and Women," published as part of the proceedings of the Ohio Centennial celebration at Chillicothe in 1903, takes up a later period and gives practically a complete list of the publications and authors of recent years.

APPENDIX A.—OFFICIALS.

ELECTIONS FOR MAYOR — OFFICERS OF THE TOWN AND OF THE CITY — SOME FEDERAL OFFICIALS — CITY OFFICERS IN 1904.

The first act to incorporate the town of Cincinnati passed January 1, 1802, vested the corporate powers in seven trustees, a president, recorder, assessor, collector and marshal. The president was practically the supreme officer of the town. The names of those that held this position have been given in Chapter XXVI.

By the act incorporating the town passed January 10, 1815, provision was made for the election of a mayor by the trustees, who should also preside over that body. The first mayor and president was William Corry, who served until the time of the incorporation of the city, February 5, 1819. By this latter act provision was made for a mayor to be elected by the City Council. The first mayor of the city was Isaac G. Burnet, who was reelected from time to time and served until the passage of the act of January 26, 1827, from which time the mayor has been elected by the people. Mr. Burnet was the first mayor elected by the people. The votes by which he and his successors to the present day have been elected are as follows, the successful candidate in each case being placed first:

ELECTIONS FOR MAYOR.

1827—Isaac G. Burnet	1,004
Elisha Hotchkiss	984
1829—Isaac G. Burnet	1,042
Andrew Mack	784
William Corry	263
1831—Elisha Hotchkiss	1,697
Samuel W. Davies	931
1833—Samuel W. Davies	1,882
Elisha Hotchkiss	1,479
1835—Samuel W. Davies	1,560
John C. Avery	1,168
Elisha Hotchkiss	364
Isaiah Wing	190
1837—Samuel W. Davies	1,754
Elisha Hotchkiss	1,521
1839—Samuel W. Davies	2,048
John A. Wiseman	1,173
Elisha Hotchkiss	1,084
1841—Samuel W. Davies	3,658
R. W. Lawrence	417
1843—Henry E. Spencer	3,193
Henry Morse	3,112
Marcus Smith	797
1845—Henry E. Spencer	3,360
Henry Morse	3,161
George W. Jones	418
1847—Henry E. Spencer	4,214
Mark P. Taylor	3,599
1849—Henry E. Spencer	5,830
John H. Gerard	3,802
Samuel Perry	319
1851—Mark P. Taylor	6,023
Henry E. Spencer	6,800
1853—David T. Snelbaker	5,943
James D. Taylor	5,187
Joseph S. Ross	2,881
F. T. Chambers	990
1855—James J. Faran	9,454
James D. Taylor	8,432
1857—N. W. Thomas	8,785
C. J. W. Smith	8,559
1859—R. M. Bishop	10,717
William J. Flagg	8,787
1861—George Hatch	12,587
Charles F. Wilstach	10,404
Crusel F. Robinson	589
1863—Leonard A. Harris	13,102
Joseph Torrence	11,958
1865—Leonard A. Harris	11,252
Joseph Torrence	4,683
1867—Charles F. Wilstach	13,733
James Saffin	9,362
1869—John F. Torrence	13,654
Charles Thomas	11,733
1871—S. S. Davis	15,474
Leonard A. Harris	13,548
1873—George W. C. Johnston	16,509
S. S. Davis	14,872
1875—George W. C. Johnston	21,595
John Robinson	15,198
1877—Robert M. Moore	18,240
George W. C. Johnston	16,606
Charles A. Thompson	3,594
1879—Charles Jacob, Jr.	21,441
Leonard A. Harris	21,029
1881—William Means	23,804
Charles Jacob, Jr.	21,384

1883—Thomas J. Stephens 25,020
Lewis L. Sadler 22,757
1885—Amor Smith, Jr. 27,638
George Gerke 24,107
1887—Amor Smith, Jr. 17,998
William H. Stevenson 17,317
Isaac B. Matson 11,858
1889—John B. Mosby 22,000
Thomas J. Stephens 21,454
Daniel Stone 7,295
1891—John B. Mosby 25,582
Gustav Tafel 25,444
1894—John A. Caldwell 26,667
Theodore F. Horstman 19,912
Isaac J. Miller 11,657
1897—Gustav Tafel 35,868
Levi C. Goodale 28,423
1900—Julius Fleischmann 34,447
Alfred M. Cohen 28,843
1903—Julius Fleischmann 42,871
Melville E. Ingalls 27,275

The officers of the town (1802-19), other than those of president and mayor, were as follows:

RECORDERS.

Jacob Burnet 1802, 1812
Charles Kilgour 1803
Aaron Goforth 1805-09
James Andrews 1810-11
Samuel W. Davies 1813
Griffin Yeatman 1814
Oliver M. Spencer 1815-16
Martin Baum 1817-18
John W. Armstrong 1818

TREASURERS.

Jacob Williams 1813
Davis Embree 1814
David Kilgour 1815-16
Jacob Wheeler 1817-18

MARSHALS.

James Smith 1802
Andrew Brannon 1813
James Chambers 1814-18

CLERKS OF COUNCIL.

John Reily 1802
William McFarland 1803
Matthew Nimmo 1804
Griffin Yeatman 1805-06
John Mahard 1807
James Ewing 1808-09
Ethan Stone 1810
Daniel Symmes 1811
Jacob Burnet 1812
William McFarland and Dan Drake 1813
William Corry 1814
William Ruffin 1815
George P. Torrence 1816
Jesse Embree 1817-18

Some of the officers of the city (1819-1904), other than the mayors, were:

CLERKS OF COUNCIL.

John Tuttle and R. L. Coleman 1819
William Phillips and William Disney 1820
William Ruffin 1821
Thomas Tucker 1822-23
Daniel Roe 1824
John Gibson 1825-28
John T. Jones 1829-31
Charles Satterly 1832-49
William G. Williams 1850-53
Stephen B. Hulse 1854-57
Samuel L. Corwin 1858-61
George M. Casey 1862-63
H. G. Armstrong 1864-66
Julius F. Blackburn 1867-72
R. C. Rohner 1874-79
Edwin Henderson ..... 1880—

RECORDERS.

William Oliver 1819-20
Samuel Perry 1821
Thomas Henderson 1822-23
Charles Tatem 1824
Oliver Lovell 1825-27, 1830-33, 1839-40
Samuel R. Miller 1828-29
Ebenezer Hinman 1834-38
Jonah Martin 1841
William Stephenson 1842
D. E. A. Strong 1843
L. E. Brewster 1844
Joseph G. Rust 1845
N. W. Thomas 1846
Daniel F. Meader 1847
Caleb Burdsal 1848
Benjamin Dennis and William B. Cassilly 1849
Thomas M. Bodley 1850
Charles F. Wilstaeh 1851
Joseph M. Blundell 1852

MARSHALS.

William Ruffin 1819-20
Samuel R. Miller 1821
John C. Avery 1822-24
William C. Anderson 1825-26
Zebulon Byington 1827-28
William Doty 1828-32
Jesse Justice 1833-34
James Saffin 1835-46
Ebenezer Hulse 1847-48
Charles L. Ruffin 1849-54
William Craven 1855-57
Benjamin Robinson 1858
John S. Gano 1859

TREASURERS.

Jacob Wheeler 1819-20
Richard L. Coleman 1820-30
Stephen McFarland 1831-32
James Comly 1833-34
Samuel Scott 1834-41
William Disney 1843-50
James Johnston 1850-59
E. B. Townsend 1859-61
J. M. Noble 1861-63
Adolph Carnes 1863-66
Ezekiel L. De Camp 1867-68
Robert Moore 1869-74

August Ligowski 1875-76
Henry Knorr 1877-81
William Boettger 1881-83
George L. Herancourt 1883-85
Albert Bohrer 1885-89
Henry M. Ziegler 1889-97
E. O. Eshelby 1897-1900
John R. Kinsley .....1900—

POLICE JUDGES.

William L. Spooner 1853-55
Andrew J. Pruden 1856-59
D. P. Lowe 1859-61
James Saffin 1861-63
John B. Warren 1863-67
Walter F. Straub 1867-73
Nathan Marchant 1873-75
George Lindeman 1875-77
Moses F. Wilson 1877-81
Warren Higley 1881-83
A. R. Von Martels 1883-85
James W. Fitzgerald 1885-87
John A. Caldwell 1887-89
James D. Ermston 1889-91
Ellis B. Gregg 1891-97
Edward Schwab 1897-1900
W. H. Lueders .....1900—

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS OF POLICE COURT.

W. M. Dickson 1853
Thomas A. Logan 1854-55
H. B. Brown 1856-59
E. M. Johnson 1859-61
Fred C. Jones 1861-63
Walter F. Straub 1863-67
C. H. Blackburn 1867-68
Isaac J. Neall 1868-69
Moses F. Wilson 1869-71
Thomas C. Campbell 1871-75
Charles E. Callahan 1875-77
John P. Murphy 1877-81
John A. Caldwell 1881-85
John C. Schwartz 1885-89
P. J. Corcoran 1889-91
Fred Hertenstein 1891-94
C. L. Nippert 1894-97
W. H. Lueders 1897-1900
Scott Holmes .....1900—

CITY SOLICITORS.

E. A. Ferguson 1852-53
Patrick McGroarty 1854-55
Samuel Hart 1856-58
Rutherford B. Hayes 1859-61
Thomas C. Ware 1861-63
Thomas J. Gallagher 1863-65
Edward F. Noyes 1865
Henry A. Morrill 1867-68
J. Bryant Walker 1869-70
Fred W. Moore 1871-73
John W. Warrington 1873-74
Robert O. Strong (died in office) 1875
Hiram D. Peck (elected at special election) 1876
Clement S. Bates 1877-78
Philip H. Kumler 1879-83
Joshua M. Dawson 1883-85
Frank M. Coppock 1885-87
Theodore F. Horstman 1887-91

Corporation Counsel.

Theodore F. Horstman 1891-94
Fred Hertenstein .....1894-97.
Ellis G. Kinkead 1897-1900
Charles J. Hunt 1900-03

City Solicitor.

Charles J. Hunt .....1903—

AUDITORS.

Cyrus Davenport 1853-55
S. S. McGibbons 1856-58
Emanuel Wassenich 1859-61
George Stackhouse 1862-63
Charles S. Betts 1863-65
Harry H. Tatem 1865-68
Charles H. Titus 1869-71
William B. Folger 1871-72
S. W. Hoffman 1872-79

Comptrollers.

E. O. Eshelby 1880-89
Edwin Stevens 1889-91

Auditors.

Dan. W. Brown 1891-97
Henry P. Boyden 1897-1900
Paul M. Millikin 1900-03
William T. Perkins .....1903—

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

A. W. Gilbert 1851-55
S. W. Irwin 1856-57
Thomas S. Peter 1858-59, 1861-63
A. W. Gilbert 1859-61, 1863-66
Jacob Wirth 1867
R. C. Phillips 1869-70
A. Hickenlooper 1871-72
A. E. Tripp 1872-74
W. G. Halpin 1875
A. L. Anderson 1876-78
C. N. Danenhower 1879
H. J. Stanley 1880-84
C. N. Danenhower 1884-85
H. J. Stanley 1886-90
James A. Stewart 1891-92
H. J. Stanley 1892-98
Thomas B. Punshon 1898-1900
H. J. Stanley .....1900—

SOME FEDERAL OFFICIALS.

The Presidents of the United States from Cincinnati have been William H. Harrison, Rutherford B. Hayes and Benjamin Harrison.

William H. Harrison was for many years identified with Cincinnati and was clerk of the Hamilton County Court of Common Pleas at the time of his election to the presidency.

Rutherford B. Hayes practiced law in Cincinnati for many years prior to the war and enlisted in the army from this city.

Benjamin Harrison was born at North Bend and studied law in Cincinnati.

The members of the cabinet have been John

McLean, Postmaster General, 1823-28; Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, 1861-64; Henry Stanbery, Attorney General, 1866-69; Jacob D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior, 1869; Alphonso Taft, Secretary of War, 1876, and Attorney General, 1876-77; Judson Harmon, Attorney General, 1895-97, and William H. Taft, Secretary of War, 1904.

The judges of the United States Supreme Court have been John McLean, 1829-61, Salmon P. Chase, chief justice, 1864-73, Stanley Matthews, 1881-89.

The United States Senators have been John Smith, 1803-08; Ethan Allen Brown, 1822-25; Jacob Burnet, 1828-31; Salmon P. Chase, 1849-55 and 1860-61; Stanley Matthews, 1877; George H. Pendleton, 1879-85; Joseph Benson Foraker, 1897—.

Representatives in Congress.—The first territorial delegate was William Henry Harrison who served for a few months in 1799 and 1800. He resigned and his unexpired term was filled by the election of William McMillan. Paul Fearing of Marietta served from March 4, 1801, to the admission of Ohio as a State. Ohio had but one representative in Congress from 1803 to 1813,—Jeremiah Morrow of Lebanon. William Henry Harrison represented the First District, in which was Hamilton County, in the 14th and 15th Congress. The Congressmen from this district thereafter to the 33rd Congress inclusive were as follows: James W. Gazlay, 1823-25; James Findlay, 1825-33; Robert T. Lytle, 1833-35; Bellamy Storer, 1835-37; Alexander Duncan, 1837-41; Nathaniel G. Pendleton, 1837-41; Alexander Duncan, 1843-45; James J. Faran, 1845-49; and David T. Disney, 1849-53.

In 1852 Timothy C. Day was elected in the First and John Scott Harrison in the new Second District. The new alignment of parties began at this time and in 1854 the anti-Nebraska ticket for Congress, having as its candidates Timothy C. Day and John Scott Harrison, carried Hamilton County, defeating George H. Pendleton and William S. Groesbeck, Democrats, by pluralities of 3,274 and 3,671 respectively. Two years later Messrs. Pendleton and Groesbeck were elected, the former defeating Alphonso Taft and James S. Torrence, and the latter John A. Gurley and John Scott Harrison.

In 1858 Pendleton defeated Timothy C. Day his old antagonist by a small plurality of 346 and Gurley in the Second District defeated Groesbeck by a plurality of 791.

In 1860 Pendleton was elected in the First District, defeating Oliver M. Spencer, Republican, by a plurality of 903. Gurley defeated Alexander Long, Democrat, by a plurality of 803.

In 1862 strangely enough George H. Pendleton running on the Democratic ticket defeated his old associate William S. Groesbeck running on the Republican ticket by a majority of 1,127. In the Second District Alexander Long turned the tables on Gurley and defeated him by a plurality of 131.

Two years later, 1864, Benjamin Eggleston, Republican, defeated George E. Pugh, Democrat, by a plurality of 2,429 and Rutherford B. Hayes, Republican, defeated Joseph C. Butler, Democrat, in the Second District by a plurality of 3,098.

In 1866 Benjamin Eggleston and Rutherford B. Hayes, Republicans, defeated George H. Pendleton and Theodore Cook, Democrats, by pluralities of 926 and 2,558 respectively.

In 1868 the First District went Democratic, Eggleston being beaten by Philip W. Strader by a majority of 211; in the Second District Job E. Stevenson, Republican, defeated Samuel F. Cary, Democrat, by a plurality of 497.

In 1870 the Republicans carried both congressional districts. Aaron Fyfe Perry and Job E. Stevenson defeated Milton Sayler and Samuel F. Cary by pluralities of 745 and 1,549 respectively. Perry subsequently resigned and was succeeded by Ozro J. Dodds, Democrat.

Both districts went Democratic in 1872. Sayler defeated Eggleston in the First by a plurality of 3,569 and Henry B. Banning defeated Hayes in the Second by a plurality of 1,502.

The same Congressmen were elected two years later over John K. Green in the First and Stevenson in the Second. The Democratic pluralities were 4,314 and 1,535.

Sayler and Banning were again elected in the centennial year over Manning F. Force and Stanley Matthews by pluralities of 670 and 750, respectively.

In 1878 Benjamin Butterworth, Republican, defeated Sayler in the First District by a plurality of 720 and Thomas L. Young, Republican, defeated Leonard W. Goss by a plurality of 974.

Butterworth and Young defeated Samuel F. Hunt and Henry B. Banning in 1880 by pluralities of 1,298 and 1,004.

In 1882 the Democrats once more were successful owing to the liquor and Sunday questions. John F. Follett and Isaac M. Jordan were

elected to Congress in the First and Second districts over Benjamin Butterworth and Amor Smith, Jr., by pluralities of 819 and 1,817.

Butterworth defeated Follett at the following election by a plurality of 1,609 and Charles E. Brown, also Republican, defeated Adam Kramer, Democrat, in the Second District by a plurality of 205.

In 1886 Butterworth and Brown were again elected, defeating Samuel A. Miller and Hugh Shields by pluralities of 2,357 and 1,799, respectively.

In 1888 Butterworth and John A. Caldwell, Republicans, were elected over Otway J. Cosgrave and Clinton W. Gerard, Democrats, by pluralities of 1,899 and 1,596.

In 1890 Bellamy Storer and John A. Caldwell, Republicans, carried the First and Second districts over Otway J. Cosgrave and Oliver Brown, Democrats, by pluralities of 2,288 and 7,730.

In 1892 Storer and Caldwell were reelected, defeating Robert B. Bowler and Charles T. Greve by pluralities of 1,255 and 2,166, respectively.

In 1894 Charles P. Taft and Jacob H. Bromwell, Republicans, defeated Hiram D. Peck and James B. Matson, Democrats, by pluralities of 8,937 and 11,554.

In 1896 William B. Shattuc and Jacob H. Bromwell, Republicans, defeated Thomas G. Donnelly and David S. Oliver by pluralities of 9,627 and 9,197.

In 1898 Shattuc and Bromwell defeated John F. Follett and Charles L. Swain by pluralities of 6,152 and 6,508.

In 1900 the same Congressmen were returned by pluralities over John B. Peaslee and Henry Ketter of 8,004 and 5,170.

In 1902 Nicholas Longworth and Herman P. Goebel, Republicans, defeated Thomas Bentham and Harry C. Busch by pluralities of 14,611 and 12,179.

CITY OFFICERS IN 1904.

The principal city officers of 1904 are as follows: Mayor, Julius Fleischmann, term expires 1905; vice-mayor and president of the Council, Harry L. Gordon, term expires 1905; president *pro tem* of the Council, William W. Granger; clerk, Edwin Henderson; city auditor, W. T. Perkins, term expires 1906; city solicitor, Charles J. Hunt; city treasurer, John R. Kinsley, term expires 1905; Police Court judge, William H. Lueders, term expires 1906; prosecuting attorney of Police Court, Scott Holmes; Board of Public Service,—W. C. Johnson, Samuel Weil, Jr., M. A. McGuire, William Magly and William E. Hutton; chief civil engineer, H. J. Stanley; superintendent City Water Works, William H. Boeh; superintendent Park Department, B. P. Critchell; health officer, Clark W. Davis, M. D.; wharf master, John A. Pentland; examiner of weights and measures, James H. Whitney; supervising engineer (smoke inspector), William F. Gass; inspector of buildings, Charles A. Tooker; city electrician, L. H. Weissleder; Board of Review,—Clark B. Montgomery, E. G. Schriefer and Frank Armstrong; Commissioners of Water Works,—August Herrmann, Maurice J. Freiberg, William B. Melish, Charles M. Holloway and Leopold Markbreit; Trustees of Sinking Fund,—Charles P. Taft, C. H. Kellogg, George W. Harris and Thornton M. Hinkle; Board of Public Safety,—Wade Cushing, James J. Faran, Max Burgheim and Abe Furst; chief of police, Paúl M. Millikin; president Board of Education, John G. O'Connell; president Union Board of High Schools, John G. O'Connell; public librarian, N. D. C. Hodges; chief of Fire Department, J. A. Archibald; superintendent House of Refuge, James Allison; superintendent City Work House, William Ruehrwein; superintendent City Infirmary, Frank A. Tucker; superintendent Cincinnati Hospital, John Fehrenbatch; Superior Court of Cincinnati,—Rufus B. Smith, Howard Ferris, Lewis M. Hosea; and justices of the peace, Cincinnati township,—Philip Winkler, George W. Tibbles, Michael Muller, and James M. Brandt.

APPENDIX B.—WEATHER BUREAU.

Climatological Data — Ready Reference Sheet.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Latitude N. 39° 6′.
Longitude W. 84° 30′.
Elevations above sea level:
City datum .....546.9 feet
Low water .....431.96 feet
Zero of river gage.....430.06 feet
Lowest river stage 1.9 feet, September, 1881.
Highest river stage 71.1 feet, February, 1884.
Average annual temperature 55 degrees.
Average annual precipitation 38.40 inches.
Other climatological data given in ready reference table on the next page.

Weather Bureau office was established on November 1, 1870.

The main business portion of Cincinnati is situated on a series of terraces in a basin eroded by the Ohio River. The elevation of the bluffs or "hills" ranges from 375 to 450 feet above low water mark, or about 800 to 880 feet above sea level.

The surrounding bluffs, widely known as the Cincinnati hilltops, largely protect the city from destructive winds, and mitigate the effects of passing storms. On the other hand, however, in foggy conditions and with little or no wind, the city in the basin is frequently so densely covered with fog and local smoke that artificial light is required in midday, while beyond the hills, in the suburban portion, clear skies may prevail.

The location of the city is such that it is more or less affected by all great storms crossing the country. Hot summer waves strike it with varying intensities, while the cold waves of winter bring a degree of discomfort depending upon whether they flow from the north over the lake regions and are in consequence damp or whether they come from the northwest and west and are dry and invigorating.

Weather Bureau instruments are located with the view of removing from them all improper influences, and register actual conditions. The rain and snow gages are 143 feet above the ground, practically free from eddies. The thermometers are 152 feet above the ground and in regulation shelters, free from moisture, wind and sunshine. The sunshine recorder is 156 feet above ground freely exposed to the sky. The wind vane and velocity measurer are 161 feet above the ground, and not influenced by surrounding "sky-scrapers." All instruments are electrically self recording and an unbroken record is made on registers in the office.

S. S. Bassler,
Local Forecaster.

November 1, 1870, to March 31, 1904.

READY REFERENCE SHEET.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Normal temperature	32°	35°	43°	54°	65°	74°	78°	76°	69°	57°	44°	36°
Warmest month	49°, 1880	46°, 1882	51°, 1878	62°, 1896	71°, 1896	79°, 1874	82°, 1901	80°, 1881	76°, 1881	65°, 1879	49°, 1883	48°, 1889
Coldest month	21°, 1893	23°, 1885	33°, 1885	48°, 1874	60°, 1897	70°, 1889	71°, 1891	71°, 1875	64°, 1879	51°, 1895	37°, 1880	25°, 1876
Highest temperature	71° 12, 1890	73° 16, 1883	84° 29, 1885	87° 18, 1896 29, 1899	94° 27, 1875	98° 28, 1874	105° 22, 1901	101° 12, 1881	99° 6, 1899	88° 3, 6, 1884 1, 1897	78° 7, 1895	72° 31, 1875
Lowest temperature	−12° 11, 1886	−17° 9, 1899	1° 4, 1873	18° 18, 1875	33° 2, 1897	39° 1, 1889	53° 1, 1885	51° 28, 1885 23, 1890 25, 1891	35° 30, 1899	27° 29,30,1873 30, 1895	5° 5, 1880	−8° 22, 1872
Earliest date of first killing frost									30th			
Average date of first killing frost										25th		
Average date of last killing frost				14th								
Latest date of last killing frost				24th								
Average precipitation	3.30	3.42	3.59	2.90	3 40	3.98	3.48	3.43	2.38	2.25	3.27	3.00
Average No. of days .01 inch or more	13	12	14	12	12	12	10	9	8	9	11	12
Greatest monthly precipitation	9.49 1876	8.87 1884	9.89 1897	7.10 1893	8.47 1882	9.86 1880	9.63 1875	11.72 1879	5.00 1896	8.39 1883	6.80 1897	7.11 1879
Least monthly precipitation	0.60 1872	0.37 1895	0.56 1885	0.59 1896	1.02 1871	1.01 1900	0.13 1894	0.26 1889	0.28 1900	0.40 1892	0.74 1901	0.88 1876
Greatest precipitation in 24 hours	3.57 6, 7, 1895	2.98 2, 3, 1887	4.97 4, 5, 1897	2.21 22,23,1887	2.98 25,26,1879	3.12 14,15,1880	2.43 7, 8, 1891	2.68 24,25,1879	2.36 28,29,1896	3.06 28,29,1883	2.75 12,13,1873	3.10 4, 5, 1880
Greatest snowfall in 24 hours	4.00 12, 1895	5.50 15, 1886	4.00 15, 1896	4.00 5, 6, 1886	1.50 2, 1897	None	None	None	None	Trace 22, 1898	1.50 27, 1888	7.00 25, 1890
Average No. of clear days	7	7	7	10	9	9	11	12	13	14	8	7
Average No. of partly cloudy days	9	9	11	10	14	13	13	13	10	9	10	10
Average No. of cloudy days	15	12	13	10	8	8	7	6	7	8	12	14
Prevailing wind Highest wind velocity	S.W. 48—S.W. 9,14, 1889	N.W. 41—N.W. 26, 1887	N.W. 48—S.W. 3, 1901	S.E. 44—S.W. 26, 1902	S.E. 45—N. 20, 1902	S.E. 52—N.W. 23, 1901	S.W. 43—S.W. 15, 1896	N.E. 50—N.W. 1, 1896	S.E. 40—N.W. 22, 1885	S.E. 41—S.W. 7, 1903	S.E. 48—S.W. 26, 1895	S.W. 40—N.W. 4, 1885

INDEX

PAGE

Abbe, Cleveland 867
Abolitionists in 1842..... 752
Academy of Fine Arts, Cincinnati 933
Adams, Dr. John.....365, 952
Agriculture, Manufactures and Domestic Economy, Society for Promotion of..... 528
Allen, Marston 721
Allison, Dr. Richard.....365, 951
Alms, Frederick H.....1010
Amberson, John 94
"Americans As They Are"..... 551
Amusements .....
.....364, 467, 474, 637, 850, 1034
Ancient Remains 24, 425
Anderson, Maj. Robert.....820, 822
Anderson Family, The, in Civil War 837
Angling Club, Cincinnati..... 651
Annexations...18, 655, 853, 876, 958
Anniversaries 588, 605
Apollo Club 930
Apollo Hall 695
Armstrong, John.....94, 102, 220
Arrison Infernal Machine..... 731
Art Academy 936
Art Club, Cincinnati..... 938
Art Museum 935
Artists...380, 428, 538, 540, 681, 930
Arts Union Hall..... 694
Ashe, Thomas 201
Astronomical Society, Cincinnati 898
Atwater, Caleb 555
Audubon Society 904

Baily, Francis 182, 349
Bancroft, Aaron 624
Banks.....425, 428, 493, 522, 527, 536, 543, 547, 569, 678, 693, 699, 847, 877, 882, 993, 1019
Bar Association, Cincinnati.....1028
Barney, H. H..... 788
Barr, William 981
Bartle, John.....313, 339, 702
Bartol, C. A..... 625
Barton, William 108
Base Ball Club, Cincinnati..850, 1034
Baum House.....579, 646

PAGE

Baum, Martin.....439, 572
Baxter and Hall Party..... 125
Bazaar 552
Beard, J. H..... 932
Beecher, Lyman.....594, 621
Benham, Joseph S..... 629
Benham, Robert.....119, 311, 318
Bethel, Union.....702, 1032
Bible Case.....783, 854, 885
Birkbeck, Morris..... 432
Birney, James G.....597, 795
Births 352
Bishop, R. M..... 655
Black Brigade..... 832
Blackman, Dr. G. C..... 781
Blockhouses.....121, 124, 176, 201
Bloody Run..... 291
Blue Licks 86
Biggs, T. J..... 612
Board of Trade and Transportation 853
Boards, Administrative..... 963
Boards, Legislative..... 962
Bohengeehalus.....43, 135, 283
Bonnecamp, Father 58
Boon (Boone), Daniel....80, 86, 115
Botetourt County 89
Boundaries.....16, 424, 436, 509, 522
Bouquet, Colonel 69
Bowman, Col. John.....80, 82, 119
Bradstreet, E. P..... 773
Brant, Joseph 42
Breweries.....425, 431, 547
Bridges...384, 503, 529, 542, 849, 879
Bryan's Station 86
Buckeye Club 645
Buckingham, J. T..... 675
Buildings..216, 306, 339, 341, 415, 419, 523, 533, 536, 545, 547, 675, 687, 692, 697, 699, 847, 854, 868, 875, 877, 990, 993, 1013
Bullock, W..... 549
Bunch of Grapes Tavern....97, 105
Bunker, Joseph..... 976
Burgoyne, John 773
Burnet, Isaac G..... 508
Burnet, Jacob....28, 30, 43, 153, 155, 157, 205, 207, 215, 239, 253, 297, 319, 346, 377, 572, 628
Burnet, Dr. William, Jr.....366, 952

PAGE

Burnside, Gen. A. E..... 835
Bushy Run 69
Business Colleges 787
Business Men's Club.....1027
Butler, Gen. Richard.....93, 95, 108, 125, 127, 141, 240, 248, 250
Byrd, Charles Wylling..... 320
Byrd (Bird), Col. Henry....82, 120

California Excursion 854
Callaway, Betsey 116
Camp Hobson's Choice..... 254
Campbell's Station 292
Canals 528, 536, 544, 548, 582, 679, 694, 712
Captain Fig 265
Captain Pipe.....44, 84, 105, 134
Carmichael, Dr. John F.....365, 951
Carson, Dr. Arch. I..... 950
Carson, Dr. William..... 781
Cartier 51
Cary, Alice and Phoebe..... 810
Celoron de Bienville.....57, 65
Cemeteries 419, 425, 674, 713, 716, 720, 1033
Centinel of the Northwestern Territory 386
Central Avenue 848
Chamber of Commerce.....
.....702, 884, 1017, 1026
Channing, W. H.....625, 775, 800
Charities 946, 1031
Charters 324, 437, 440, 507, 509, 652, 960
Chase, Salmon P.....600, 1004
Chevalier, Michel 557, 643
Chillicothe 324
Cholera.....587, 589, 721, 849, 876
Christian Commission, U. S.... 844
Churches.....179, 276, 342, 358, 425, 481, 522, 533, 537, 545, 620, 680, 693, 698, 746, 773, 1032
Cincinnata 240, 204
Cincinnati in 1800..... 340
Cincinnati in 1802.....210, 413
Cincinnati in 1804..... 415
Cincinnati in 1809 (1810), Cutler's 417
Cincinnati in 1815, Drake's..... 423
Cincinnati in 1817..... 431

PAGE

Cincinnati in 1826..... 535
Cincinnati in the "Thirties"..... 566
Cincinnati in 1839-40.....674, 676
Cincinnati in 1841..... 678
Cincinnati in 1869..... 854
Cincinnati in 1875..... 878
Cincinnati Club 1029
Cincinnati, Society of the..... 295
Cincinnati Tablet 29, 880
Cincinnati Township 336, 447
Cincinnatus 715, 933
Cist, Charles 115, 120, 124, 126, 156, 296, 678, 1037
Cist, Lewis J.....1037
Cist's "Cincinnati in 1841"..... 678
Cist's "Cincinnati in 1851"..... 690
Cist's "Cincinnati in 1859"..... 698
City Expenses 989
City Hall and City Buildings.....697, 716
Claims of States to Ohio..... 89
Clark, George Rogers.....79, 87, 93, 96, 119, 121, 125, 127, 141
Clarke, Jas. Freeman.....625, 800
Clarke, Robert.....28, 32, 880, 1037
Clearing House Association, Cincinnati 1023
Clendenin, Dr. William..... 782
Clevenger, S. V..... 931
Coffee Houses 703
Coffin, Levi 753
Colerain 284
College, Cincinnati (see also Lancaster Seminary, &c.).....607, 635, 657, 692
College of Teachers..... 649
College Township 173
Columbia 175, 959
Comegys, Dr. C. G..... 781
Commerce 341, 383, 428, 430, 527, 540, 678
Commercial Club 1029
Committee of One Hundred....1004
Confederate Spy 841
Conflict of Authority..... 223
Connelly Case 764
Constitution of 1802.....325, 327
Contract of October 15, 1788.... 168
Conventions 716, 729, 735, 752, 874, 881, 992, 1006
Conway, Rev. M. D..... 775
Cook, Abel 289
Coppin, Joseph 463
Cornplanter 44, 96
Corry, William 440
Corwine, A. H..... 930
Cotton Exchange 869
Council, City.....507, 510, 655, 963
Council, Presidents of..... 438
Council, Select 441
Council, Town 447
Counties 329
County Officials 331
Country Club 1029

PAGE

Courts.....107, 217, 308, 369, 449, 507, 511, 513, 538, 670, 672, 693, 698, 701, 730, 964, 969
Court and Military, Controversy between 841
Court House 380, 425, 429, 513, 523, 671, 969, 1002, 1004
Covalt's Station 288
Craig, Dr. J. D..... 900
Cranch, C. P..... 625
Cranmer, Dr. John.....367, 952
Crawford, Col. William..... 85
Cresap, Captain 78
Crimes...722, 736, 741, 746, 877, 884
Croghan, George.....56, 61, 72, 114
Cuming, F..... 417
Cumminsville 283, 959
Cunningham, James..... 313
Cutler, Rev. Manasseh.....98, 101, 105, 110, 113
Cutter, Joseph 272
Cuvier Club 904

Dandridge, Dr. A. S..... 782
Dane, Nathan 98
Davies, Samuel W.....440, 654, 713
Dayton, Jonathan..145, 147, 149, 153
Denman, Matthias 154, 186
Denny, Ebenezer...105, 108, 111, 127, 138, 213, 220, 234, 240, 244
Desmond, Capt. J. J.....1002
Detroit 68, 80
Dickens, Charles.....675, 704
Dickson, W. M.....769, 833
Directories 521, 532, 542, 546, 676, 804
Distilleries 428
Donalson, Israel 277
Donation of Lots..... 186
Doughty, Major 208, 221
Douglas, Stephen A.....742, 748
Drake, Alex..... 637
Drake, Benjamin.....535, 806, 1037
Drake, Dr. Daniel..... 14, 24, 144, 213, 296, 349, 419, 423, 465, 491, 645, 953, 1037
Drake House 210
Dunlap's Station (see Colerain)
Dunlevy, Francis 180

Early Case 764
Early Visitors to the Ohio Country 114
Earthquakes 498, 1006
Eberle, John 636
Eckstein, Frederick 930
Education (see Schools, &c.)
Eggleston, Benjamin 736
Electric Light, First..... 993
Elliot, Dr. John.....365, 951
Elliott, Col. Robert..... 276
Ellis, John W..... 558
Emerson, Ralph Waldo..... 738
Emery, Thomas 738

PAGE

Encampment, G. A. R.....1010
English Supremacy 66
Este, David K..... 513
Evens, Platt 563, 678
Exhibition of Textile Fabrics... 853
Explorations, French and English 50
Exposition, Centennial, of the Ohio Valley and Central States 1006
Expositions, Industrial 864
Ezekiel, Henry C.....1023

Fair, Great Western Sanitary... 844
Fair, United States..... 748
Fallen Timbers, Battle of..... 259
Faran, James J..... 654
Farming and Hunting at Columbia 177
Farrer Poisoning Case..... 724
Fearing, Paul 110
Fearon, Henry B..... 489
Federal Officers 543, 673, 681, 991, 1041
Fenwick, Bishop E. D..... 623
Ferguson, E. A..... 861
Ferguson, James 981
Ferries 310, 312, 425
Festivals, Musical.....874, 923, 1013
Filibusters Case 735
Filson, John 125, 155, 157, 161, 163, 206
Financial Depression 569
Findlay, Samuel 630
Findlay, Gen. James....310, 319, 439
Findley (Finlay), John..... 115
Fires.....343, 424, 460, 516, 578, 586, 641, 657, 663, 713, 738, 748, 849, 853, 875, 973, 1002
Fire Protection....383, 427, 429, 459, 513, 534, 543, 657, 696, 973
First House.....185, 307, 311, 314
First White Man Buried in Cincinnati 114
First Year 306
Fleischmann, Julius 948
Flinn, Capture of..... 266
Flint, Timothy 430, 463, 807
Floods.....343, 586, 719, 847, 993
Floyd, John 115, 123
Follett, J. F..... 773
Foote, J. P..... 934
Force, Judge Manning F..34, 107, 109
Forrest, Edwin 638
Fort Defiance 259
Fort Duquesne 66
Fort Finney 95, 127, 141
Fort Harmar 95, 105, 112
Fort McIntosh 81, 93, 105
Fort Miami 203
Fort Recovery 255
Fort Stanwix 76, 93
Fort Washington 203
Fort Washington, Officers of... 219

PAGE

Foster, Dr. Nathaniel..... 782
Fountain, Tyler Davidson..... 869
Fox, Charles 628
Frankenstein, Godfrey N. and John P..... 933
Franklin Society 648
Freeman, Dr. Edwin..... 783
Freeman, Isaac 268
Freeman, Dr. Zoheth..... 782
Freeman's Journal 406
Fuel 427, 683
Fugitive Slave Law..... 759
Fuller, William 273

Gallagher, W. D.....801, 809
Gallery of Fine Arts, Ladies'... 934
Gallipolis 113
Galloway, Maj. James..... 123
Gano, Maj. Daniel..... 701
Gano, John Stites..144, 175, 336, 439
Gano, Rev. Stephen.....144, 153
Garner Case, Margaret..... 762
Gas Contract 703
Geology and Topography..... 20
Gerard's Station 292
German in the Schools..... 784
Gholson, W. Y..... 770
Gibson, David 288
Gilman, Joseph 108
Girtys, The.....80, 82, 85, 119, 284
Gist, Christopher 60, 66
Gladwyn, Major 68
Glover, E. W..... 915
Gnadenhütten 84
Goforth, Dr. William...144, 367, 952
Goforth, Judge William.....181, 217
Golden Horseshoe, Knights of the 54
Goshorn, A. T.....865, 882, 936
Goudy, Thomas 376
Government Building 991
Graham, George 618
Graham, Dr. James..... 780
Grant, U. S.....869, 882
Grape Culture.....696, 700, 712
Greeley, Horace 696
Greenwood, Miles 660
Griffin's Station 292
Gross, Dr. S. D..... 636
Grimke, T. S..... 650
Groesbeek, W. S.....772, 880
Guilford, Nathan 522, 617
Guthrie, Capt. P. N..... 741
Gymnasium, Cincinnati 855, 1035

Hahn, Samuel 287
Hall, Frederiek 560
Hall, Judge James.....127, 138, 808
Hamilton, Capt. Thomas..... 556
Hamilton, Henry 81
Hammond, Charles 325, 805
Harmar, Gen. Josiah.....93, 106, 108, 112, 144, 213, 219, 234
Harmar's Expedition 234

PAGE

Harmar's Trace 235
Harris, Eliza, Escape of..... 758
Harrison, J. P..... 636
Harrison, John Scott..... 141
Harrison, Gen. W. H.....32, 201, 317, 320, 333, 709, 951
Hateh, George 655, 982
Haydn Society 917
Hayes, R. B.....767, 881
Heart, Jonathan 210, 215, 221
Heckewelder 339
Hervieu 581, 932
Hildreth, S. P..... 416
High Schools..537, 547, 611, 787, 887
"Hill" and "Bottom"..... .....14, 306, 419, 425
Hilliers, Scalping of..... 270
Hilltop Resorts 1008
Hindman, John.....124, 127, 134
Hinkle, Joseph 289
Historieal and Philosophieal Soeiety of Ohio..... 904
Historieal Soeiety, Cineinnati... .....715, 905
Hoadly, George 771
Hodges, N. D. C..... 906
Hoffman, Chas. Fenno..... 557
Hogs 675, 607
Hole, Dr. John.....366, 951
Holiday Celebrations 228, 325, 385, 473, 574
Hollister, George B..... 773
Home Guards 815
Hopkins, Lewis H..... 983
Hortieultural Soeiety, Cineinnati 711
Hospitals 545, 576, 742, 848, 852, 947, 956, 1031
Hotchkiss, Elisha 509
Hotels 216, 308, 339, 347, 415, 548, 674, 695, 723, 854
House of Refuge, Cineinnati... .....723, 848, 1030
Howe, Henry 127
Hughes, Thomas 613
Hulbert Block, Site of..... 616
Humane Soeiety, Ohio.....1032
Hunt, Abner.....86, 240, 284
Hutchins, Thomas 97
Hoar, George F..... 97
Hurricanes and Tornadoes..498, 747
Huston, Alexander B..... 773

Illinois County 89
Inelined Planes...875, 880, 882, 1007
Indian Titles Extinguished...92, 96
Indians, The 35, 195, 227, 232, 242, 265
Indians, Conquest of..... 242
Indians, Expeditions against the 232
Indians, Treaties with..... .....46, 93, 112, 127, 141
Industrial Bureau, Cineinnati...1028
Infirmary, City.....729, 1005, 1031

PAGE

Inquisition 649
Insurance.....527, 543, 547, 678, 693, 699, 869, 875, 877, 882, 993
Invitations.....465, 647, 706, 741
Iroquois 35

Jail 347, 513, 523, 1000
Jamboree, The 880
Jefferson's States 91
Jewish Congregations 940
Jews of Cineinnati, The..... 939
Johnson, D. I..... 940
Johnson, Sir William.....72, 74
Johnston, William 771
Jonas, Joseph 939
Jones, A. E.....114, 156
Jones, R. R...176, 210, 214, 230, 238
Judkins, Dr. Jesse Parker..... 780
Judkins, Dr. William..... 780

Kearsey, Captain.....195, 197, 204
Kekewepellethe (Kickwaypalathey) 135
Kemper, Rev. James..... 358
Kenton, Simon 124
Kentucky, Case of, in War Time 817
Key, Thomas M..... 770
Kidd, Capt. John..... 489
Kindergarten Association, Cineinnati 1029
King, Rufus....90, 95, 771, 784, 817
Kingsbury, Lieutenant..208, 221, 284
Kinmont, Alexander 615
Kirtland, J. P..... 636
Kissane Case 730
Knight, Dr..... 86
Kossuth, Louis 725

Lafayette 580
Lancaster Seminary (see also Cineinnati College)..... .....425, 426, 488
Land Companies 73
Landing between the Miamis, The 162
Langlade, Charles 65, 69
La Salle 52
Last Man Soeiety..... 742
Latta, A. B..... 660
Laws, Territorial 106
Law School, Cineinnati (see also Cineinnati College and University of Cineinnati)...610, 635
Lawson, Dr. L. M..... 780
Lawson, Fenton 517
Lawyers 374, 449, 530, 626, 670, 766, 964
League, Cineinnati 1028
Lee, Samuel M..... 932
Legislative Council 100, 106, 100, 333
Legislature, Territorial.....318, 322

PAGE

Lewis, Samuel 613
L'Hommedieu, S. S..... 418
Libraries 429, 529, 534, 547, 716, 735, 896, 905, 912, 957
Lilienthal, Rev. Max..... 941
Lincoln, Abraham 733, 742, 814, 848
Lind, Jenny 738
Literary Club 721, 819, 1029
Literary Periodicals 799
Literary Society, Cincinnati..... 650
Little Turtle 39, 238
Locke, Dr. John..... 780
Logan, Benjamin 119, 121
Logan, John 46, 77
Logs Town 65
Longworth, Joseph 937
Longworth, Nicholas 452, 456, 464, 712, 898, 986
Losantiville.....155, 161, 184, 294
Lucc, Francis 203, 205
Ludlow, Israel 155, 165, 169, 184, 186, 296, 310
Ludlow, John 310, 312
Ludlow's Station 281
Lyceum, Cincinnati 648
Lyell, Sir Charles..... 716
Lyford, W. G..... 674
Lytle, Gen. Robert T..... 702
Lytle, Gen. William..... 120
Lytle, William Haines..... 772
Lytle House...210, 351, 501, 673, 681

McAfee Brothers.....115, 121
McBride, James 114
McCaddon, John 121
McClellan, George B..... 818
McClure, Dr. Robert.....366, 952
McCook, Col. R. L..... 826
McCracken, Colonel 123
McFarland's Station 293
McGarry, Hugh 86, 121
McGuffey, W. H..... 612
McIlvaine, Bishop C. P..... 774
McIntosh, Gen. Lachlan..... 81
McMicken, Charles 741, 891
McMicken School of Art and Design 892
McMillan, William 164, 308, 311, 318, 375
McQuerry Case 759
Macaulay, Sir James..... 869
Maennerchor 922
Mallon, Patrick 769
Mansfield, E. D.....282, 415, 462, 535, 599, 637, 646, 806
Mansfield House 210
Manufacturers' Club 1028
Manufactures 427, 429, 523, 527, 539, 544, 679, 682, 696, 699, 855, 1006, 1013, 1017
Maps.....421, 424, 522, 525, 674
Marietta 105, 109
Markets.....427, 502, 523, 697
Marriages 353

PAGE

Marryat, Captain 560, 644
Martial Law Proclaimed..... 827
Martineau, Harriet.....559, 618, 643
Massie, Daniel 113, 278
Massieville 113
Matilda Case 602
Matson, Judge 348
Matthews, Stanley 766
Matthews, T. J..... 612
Maxwell's Code 109
May, Col. John.....105, 110
May, Max B..... 939
Mayors.....508, 653, 962, 1039
Mechanics' Institute, Ohio..... .....680, 721, 900
Medical Journals 803, 957
Medical Schools 536, 608, 634, 776, 890, 897, 954
Medical Societies 954
Meigs, Return J.....107, 109
Meigs, Return J., Jr..... 109
Melish, John 420
Melodean Hall 695
Mendenhall, Dr. George..... 781
Mercersburgh 293
Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association 1028
Methodist Book Concern (Western) 802
Miami, City of..... 199
Miami Exporting Company..572, 575
Miami Land Warrant..... 147
Miamis 38
Militia 334
Military Camps 820
Mill, Steam 424, 522
Millerites 713
Mills, Wounding of..... 267
Ministers (see Churches).
Mitchel, Gen. Ormsby M..... 898
Molitor, Stephen 812
Money 314, 1023
Montour, Andrew 62
Moore, Charles.....50, 91, 110
Moravian Massacre 83
Morehead, Dr. John..... 636
Morgan in Kentucky..... 822
Morgan, Robert J..... 972
Morgan's Raid of 1863..... 838
Morrel, Dr. Calvin.....366, 952
Moselle, Explosion of..... 602
Mound Builders 24
Murdoch, Jas. E..... 844
Murphy, Dr. J. A..... 781
Murray, Chas. Augustus....560, 645
Muscroft, Dr. C. S..... 782
Museums.....523, 529, 538, 642
Museum Association, Cincinnati 935
Music.....420, 467, 470, 524, 915
Music Hall Association, Cincinnati 879
Music Hall, Cincinnati..866, 879, 926
Music Schools.....800, 926, 930
Mussey, Dr. R. D..... 780

PAGE

Neff, George W..... 516
Negotiations with Congress and with Settlers 142
Negro Colonization 749
Nelson's Station 292
Neville, Morgan 702, 807
Newell's Hollow 289
New England Society..... 716
Newspapers 386, 428, 445, 544, 677, 679, 693, 698, 789, 855, 875, 877, 1036
Nickles, John M. (of National Museum) 20
Nichols, Col. George Ward..... 923
North Bend 192, 197, 201
Northwest Territory ...103, 316, 321
"Notices Concerning Cincinnati" 419

Observatory, Cincinnati.713, 896, 898
Officials of the Town and City..1040
Ohio Company of 1748.....56, 60
Ohio Company of 1786..... 98
Ohio County 89
Ohio Life Insurance & Trust Co. Failure 735
"Old Man," Reminiscences of.. .....434, 562
Oliver, M. W..... 769
Optimist Club 1029
Original Purchasers 189
Ordinance of 1787.....89, 98
Orpheus Club 930
"Over the Rhine"..... 879
Owen Law, Enforcement of....1005

Palmer, John 432
Panics 569, 602, 876
Parks.....541, 741, 869, 875, 877, 980
Parsons, Samuel H.....93, 96, 98, 101, 108, 125, 127, 141
Parton, James 855
Patent of 1794..... 172
Patterson, Col. Robert..87, 155, 157
Pendleton, George H..... 773
Perkins, Jas. H.....649, 775
Perry, Aaron F..... 771
Peter, Mrs. Sarah..... 934
Philanthropist, The 795
Phillips, Dr. Joseph..... 952
Phillips, Wendell.....813, 822
Phoenix Club 1029
Physicians 365, 491, 524, 531, 631, 650, 776, 950
Piatt, Donn 768
Piatt, J. W.....650, 738, 772
Piccadilly Club 1029
Pickawillany 39, 56, 59, 63
Picket, Albert 614
Pierce, Thomas 800
Pioneer Association, Cincinnati.. 735
Pioneers and the Indians, The.. 265
Pioneers, Clothing, Food and Furniture of 314
Plats, Rival 187

PAGE

Pleasant Valley Station..... 292
Police Protection .....
.....459, 518, 538, 663, 969
Polities, Early 325, 577
Pontiac 46, 68
Population.....109, 339, 343,
419, 500, 522, 532, 539, 543,
546, 678, 685, 691, 698, 848,
868, 988, 992, 1006, 1013, 1016
Post Office 380, 429,
457, 520, 540, 543, 672, 681, 991
Powell, W. H..... 932
Prehistoric Inhabitants 24
Prices.....190, 340, 383, 540, 682
Prince, Joseph 439
Prince of Wales..... 746
Probasco, Henry 869
Pugh, Achilles 598
Pugh, George E.....770, 838
Pulte, Dr. Joseph H..... 783
Purcell, Archbishop J. B..... 624
Purviance, Samuel 125
Putnam, Gen. Rufus.....
.....97, 105, 108, 113

Quebec Act 79, 88
Queen City Club.....1029

Railroads..589, 679, 694, 699, 716,
736, 853, 855, 877, 882, 992, 1035
Railroads, Street .....
.....743, 876, 992, 1004, 1006, 1036
Railway, Underground 754
Ramsay, Dr. Samuel..... 953
Ratterman, H. A..... 918
Ray, Dr. Joseph.....612, 788
Read, T. Buchanan..... 933
Reamy, Dr. Thad. A..... 782
Red Jacket 45
"Red Stockings," The Invincible 850
Reeder, Mrs. Rebecca..... 310
Reemelin, Charles 812
Rehfuss, Ludwig 812
Reily, John 180
Religious Journals 946
Revival of Prosperity..... 589
Rickoff, A. J..... 784
Rifles in Church..... 276
Riots 224, 575, 592,
703, 719, 729, 732, 750, 998, 1005
Robertson, James 115
Roedter, Heinrich 811
Rogers, Colonel 82, 119
Rookwood Pottery 937
Roosevelt, Theodore 116, 121
Rosetta Case 761
Ross, Gen. John..... 631
Ross, Joseph S..... 661
Rows 547
Runyan's Station 293

PAGE

St. Clair, Gen. Arthur.....
.....96, 101, 106, 149,
169, 218, 223, 239, 241, 316, 323
St. Clair, Louisa..... 111
St. Clair's Defeat..... 243
St. Peter's Cathedral.....697, 1033
Sacred Music Society..... 920
Saengerfest 923, 1010
Sage, George R..... 767
Sargent, Winthrop .....
.....31, 101, 106, 108, 317
Saxe-Weimar, Duke of..... 549
Scanlan Mob 758
Schmidlapp, J. G..... 936
School of Literature and Arts..
.....429, 490
School Superintendents 885
Schools.....180 363, 485,
523, 535, 537, 545, 547, 607,
649, 680, 691, 698, 783, 855, 885
Schools, Colored 887
Schools, Sectarian.....593, 619,
676, 680, 692, 698, 786, 890, 945
Schools, Special Departments...
.....784, 888
Schultz 417
Scioto Company 102, 113
Scott, Gen. Winfield..... 738
Sewers 990
Selman, Dr. John.....366, 952
Semi-Colon Club 648
Settlers.....177, 184, 353, 500
Sewards, Killing of the..... 270
Shawanees.....38, 127, 141
Shooting Club, Cincinnati..... 651
Siege of Cincinnati..... 821
Singing Societies 917
Sinking Fund 986
Sinton, David 937
Sister Anthony 821
Slavery 99, 749
Smallpox 874, 880
Smith, Gen. Kirby..... 826
Snelbaker, D. T..... 654
Societies, Fraternal.....366,
376, 524, 537, 545, 680, 949, 1029
Society 216,
385, 462, 541, 644, 705, 949
Society of Natural History, Cincinnati 903
Society for Investigation..... 648
Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge.....681, 934
South Bend 202
Southern Legislators in Cincinnati 745
Southern Railway, Cincinnati... 860
Spanish Claims 82
Spencer, Henry E..... 654
Spencer, Oliver M.....
.....215, 274, 338, 769
Springer, R. R....865, 879, 926, 937
Sproat, Ebenezer 110
Squatters 93
Squirrel Hunters, March of the.. 828

PAGE

Stallo, J. B..... 768
Stamina Republican League.....1029
Stanley, William 440
Stanton, Edwin M..... 733
Starving Time 222
Stations, The 280
Steamboats .....
....497, 528, 533, 540, 544, 681
Steele, Mrs. Eliza R..... 675
Stevens, George E..... 854
Stites, Benjamin .....
.....142, 147, 175, 193, 203
Stites, Dr. John..... 952
Stitt, Samuel 344
Stone, R. H..... 773
Storer, Bellamy 628
Storer, Mrs. Maria Longworth.. 937
Streets....187, 306, 350, 419, 423,
522, 539, 542, 548, 675, 679, 990
Strikes.....875, 882, 1006
Strong, Dr. Joseph.....366, 952
Suburbs 606, 699, 855
Struggle for Supremacy, The.50, 70
Surveys 96, 186
Symmes, Daniel 439
Symmes, John Cleves.....
.....102, 108, 111,
143, 175, 165, 195, 203, 239, 251
Symmes, Peyton S..... 631
Symmes Purchase 108
Symphony Orchestra, Cincinnati 930

Tafel, Col. Gustav..... 773
Taft, Alphonso 772
Taft, W. H.....1042
Tate, Dr. John H..... 782
Taxation 539, 543, 988
Taylor, Mark P..... 654
Taylor, William 880
Tecumseh 44
Technical School 890
Temperance Crusade 877
Texas 689
Theatres.....467, 536, 637, 721,
734, 741, 838, 846, 855, 878, 1035
Thomas, Abraham 122
Thomas, David 431
Thomas, E. S.....556, 933
Thomas, N. W..... 654
Torrence, George P..... 511
Tosso, Joseph 919
Town and the Garrison, The... 222
Treaty of Greenville..... 261
Treaty of Paris (1763).....67, 88
Trenton Prospectus 145
Trollope, Mrs.....552, 637, 644
Trueman and Hardin..... 252
Tucker, Thomas 514
Tucker's Station 202
Tupper, Benjamin.....97, 109
Turner, George 108
Turner Regiment 817
University, Cincinnati 485
University of Cincinnati..... 890

PAGE

Vallandigham Case 824
Valuations, Property 868
Van Cleve, Benjamin.....272, 339
Vaneman and Lafferty..... 271
Van Zandt Case..... 753
Varnum, James Mitchell.....
.....102, 104, 113
Venable, W. H.....1038
Vickroy, Thomas 122
Vigne, Godfrey T..... 556
Vincennes 81, 109
Virginia Claim to Ohio..54, 89, 91
Voorhees' Station 293

Wade, David 628
Walker, Bryant 772
Walker, Georg..... 812
Walker, James H..... 660
Wallace, John S..223, 240, 272, 284
Wallace, Gen. Lew..... 827
War, Civil 813
War, Dunmore's 77
War, Mexican 716
War of 1812 504
War, Revolutionary 79
War, Spanish 1008
Warden, R. B..... 768
Wards.....440, 509, 542, 655, 960
Washington County..... 109
Washington, George.....66, 229, 246

PAGE

Water Supply.....382, 427, 459, 519, 533, 536, 544, 666, 701, 978
Watson Case 753
Wayne, Gen. Anthony 253
Wayne's Scouts 258
Weather 230, 498, 691
Weather Bureau 867, 1044
Webster, Daniel 588
Weiser, Conrad 56
Wells, William 341
West Augusta District..... 89
West, Charles W..... 935
West End Republican Club....1029
Western Academy of Natural Sciences 901
Western Art Union..... 934
Western Spy and Hamilton Gazette 407
Wetzel, Jacob 271
White Eyes 44, 79, 84
White's Station 290
Wild, John C..... 564
Wilkinson's Expedition.....240, 250
Williams, Joel.....164, 187, 296, 311
Williams, Micajah T..... 582
Williamson, Col. David..... 84
Wilson, Rev. Joshua L.....481, 716
Winsor, Justin 121
Wise, Rev. Isaac M..... 942
Wiseman, William 285

PAGE

Woman's Club, Cincinnati.....1028
Wood, Dr. Thomas..... 779
Wood, Rev. William..... 144
Woodward, Dr. Charles..... 782
Woodward, William....278, 537, 611
Work House, City.....852, 1031
Worthington, Vachel 630
Wright, John C..... 630
Wright, Dr. M. B..... 779
Wright, Nathaniel 628

Yancey, William L.....748, 813
Yeatman, Griffin 216
Yeatman's Cove 184
Yellow Fever 883
Young, Mrs. Barbara..... 463
Young Men's Blaine Club.....1029
Young Men's Christian Association 720, 1033
Young Men's Gymnasium Association 730
Young Men's Mercantile Library Association 702, 746
Young Women's Christian Association 1033

Ziegler (Zeigler), Maj. David..
.....111, 170, 221, 249, 311, 438
Zoological Garden 880, 1035

ILLUSTRATIONS

PAGE

Art School and Art Museum, The 380

Baum, Martin 454
Burnet, Judge Jacob 346

Chamber of Commerce, The.... 76
Chase, Salmon P..... 824
Church (First Presbyterian) of the Pioneers, The..... 778
Cincinnati College and Corner Fourth and Walnut in the "Thirties" 634
Cincinnati Hospital, The 928
Cincinnati Law School, The 740
City Hall, The 76
Clark, Gen. George Rogers..... 118
Court House, The 966

Denman, Matthias 304
Drake, Dr. Daniel 346
Drake House and the Fort Washington Monument, The 212

Eden Park, Elsinore Entrance to 380

PAGE

Filson, John 304
Findlay, Gen. James 454
First National Bank Building, The 944
Flood of 1884, The..... 986
Lower Market Looking East From Sycamore
Race Street Looking North From Front Street
Sausage Row from Suspension Bridge
Fort Washington 212
Fountain, The Tyler Davidson.. 966
Fourth Street in the "Thirties".. 668
Looking East From Vine
Looking West From Vine.

Garfield Statue, The James A.. 194
Government Building, The 966
Grand Opera House, The 740
Greenwood, Miles 708

Hammond, Charles 708
Harmar, Gen. Josiah 118
Harrison, William Henry 824
Harrison Statue, The William Henry 194

PAGE

Hayes, Rutherford B..... 824

Ingalls Building, The 944

Kemper, Rev. James 346

Longworth, Nicholas 454

Mansfield, Edward D..... 346
Mansfield House, The 212
Map of Cincinnati in 1815..... 421
Map of Cincinnati in 1819..... 525
Mercantile Library Building, The 740
Mitchel, Gen. Ormsby M..... 708
Music Hall, The Springer, and Exposition Buildings 928

Odd Fellows' Temple, The..... 966

Patterson, Col. Robert 304
Public Landing, The, in the "Thirties" 590
Public Library, The 894

77 01684 67